

In Support of Georgia Regional Haze State Implementation Plan

Additional Evaluation of the 12-km grid resolution Meteorological Modeling over Georgia

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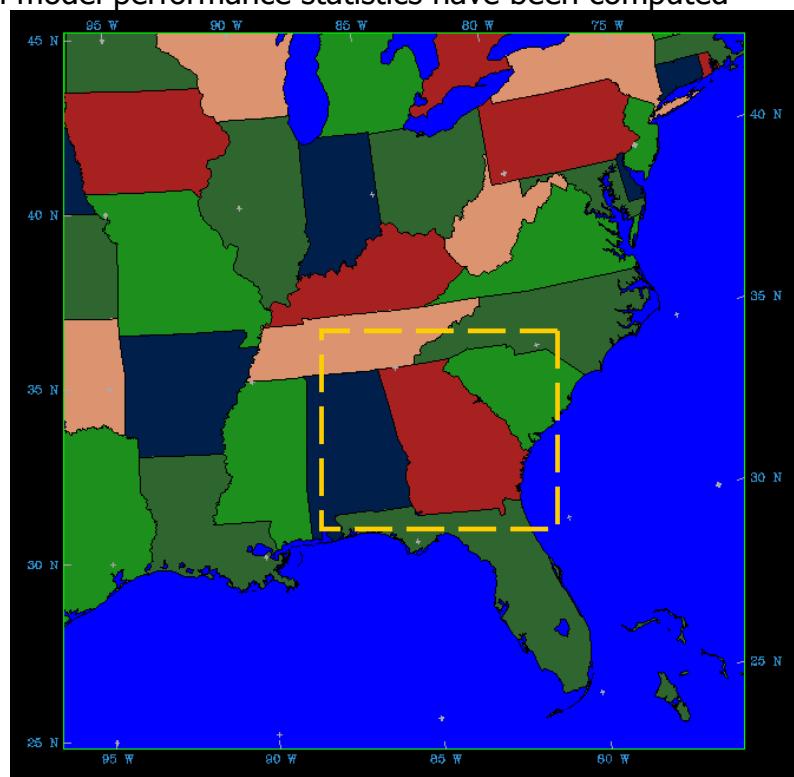
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Background

Baron Advanced Meteorological System (BAMS) was awarded contract by Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of Southeast (VISTAS) to perform annual meteorological modeling simulations and associated technical analysis. This effort was intended to support activities focused on the development of emission control strategies aimed at ensuring better air quality/visibility in national parks and protected areas throughout the southeastern United States. These improvements are required to be made under provisions of the Regional Haze Rule. Details of this modeling effort, including model performance evaluation is available at <http://www.baronams.com/projects/VISTAS/>.

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) conducted an internal review of above mentioned meteorological model simulation. The review had two main objectives: 1) Conduct a visual and qualitative inspection of the modeling simulations to better understand the simulated meteorology, and 2) perform statistical analysis using software tools currently operational at Georgia EPD, and verify the overall assessment of the VISTAS contractor. This report provides a brief summary of the meteorological modeling effort and presents results of the statistical analysis performed by Georgia EPD.

Figure 1 VISTAS 12-km resolution modeling grid. Dotted grid box represents the area for which model performance statistics have been computed



Brief Overview of VISTAS Meteorological Modeling

The annual modeling simulation conducted by BAMS utilizes version 3.6.1+ (Grell, 1994, MPP version) of the fifth-Generation Penn State/NCAR Mesoscale Model (MM5)

(Dudhia, 1989; Grell, 1994). Model configuration (Table 1) for this simulation was determined through sensitivity tests that were designed to gain a better understanding of the model response to the selection of PBL and land surface schemes. The results of these sensitivity tests are documented elsewhere (Olerud, 2005).

Table 1 Meteorological Model Physics Options and Related Modeling Parameters

Physics options	Grid resolution	
	36-km	12-km
Nesting Type	One-way	One-way
Numerical Time Step	90 sec	30 sec
Cumulus parameterization	Grell	Grell
PBL scheme	ACM	ACM
Microphysics	Reisner 1	Reisner 1
Radiation scheme	RRTM scheme	RRTM scheme
Land Surface scheme	Pleim-Xiu	Pleim-Xiu
Convection scheme	KF2	KF2
Observation nudging	None	None
3-D Grid analysis nudging	Yes	Yes
3-D Grid analysis nudging time interval	3-hour	3-hour
3-D Grid analysis nudging co-efficient	GU=2.5x10 ⁻⁴ GV=2.5x10 ⁻⁴ GT=2.5x10 ⁻⁴ GQ=1.0x10 ⁻⁵	GU=1.0x10 ⁻⁴ GV=1.0x10 ⁻⁴ GT=1.0x10 ⁻⁴ GQ=1.0x10 ⁻⁵
Surface Analysis nudging	Yes	Yes
Surface Analysis nudging time interval	3-hour	3-hour
Surface Analysis nudging co-efficient	GU=2.5x10 ⁻⁴ GV=2.5x10 ⁻⁴	GU=1.0x10 ⁻⁴ GV=1.0x10 ⁻⁴

BAMS conducted modeling simulations on a nested grid configuration, with two grids at 36 and 12-km grid resolution. These grids have a Lambert Conformal map projection with origin at 47N and 90W and true latitudes at 33 and 45N. The top of the modeling grid was fixed at 50mb. The modeling grids are shown in Figure 1. Grid configuration details have been provided in Tables 1 and 2.

BAMS conducted extensive model performance evaluation. They made the following conclusions.

1. Generally speaking, MM5 performed quite well at both 36-km and 12-km resolutions. Synoptic features were routinely accurately predicted, and the model showed considerable skill in replicating the state variables. Most of the time the model statistics fell within the "benchmarks" proposed by Emery et al. (2004)
2. The model shows evidence of being adversely affected by poor soil initialization at times. This is particularly evident for September and November. The model is noticeably cold biased in the winter months. This appears to be related to the manner in which soil temperatures are initialized.
3. The summertime diurnal cloud cycle appears to be out of phase with the observed cycle. The model maximizes cloud coverage at night and minimizes

cloud coverage in the afternoon, while the observations indicate that the exact opposite should occur.

4. The model noticeably overestimates the amount of summertime precipitation, but not the spatial coverage of measurable precipitation.

5. Results of this effort should produce credible inputs for subsequent air quality modeling.

Table 1 Modeling grid details: Number of grid cells and horizontal resolution

Model	NLAYS	36-km resolution		12-km resolution	
		NCOLS	NROWS	NCOLS	NROWS
MM5*	35	165	129	181	190
CMAQ	19	149	113	169	178

Table 2 Modeling grid details: Number of vertical layers and vertical resolution

CMAQ Layer Number	Sigma level of Layer Top	Pres(mb)	Height(m)	Depth(m)
Ground Surface	1.000	100.0	0	0
1	0.995	995.5	36	36
2	0.990	991.0	73	36
3	0.985	986.5	109	37
4	0.980	982.0	146	37
5	0.970	973.0	220	74
6	0.960	964.0	294	74
7	0.950	955.0	369	75
8	0.940	946.0	445	76
	0.930	973.0		
9	0.920	928.0	598	153
	0.910	919.0		
10	0.900	910.0	753	155
	0.880	892.0		
11	0.860	874.0	1071	318
	0.840	856.0		
12	0.820	838.0	1400	329
	0.800	820.0		
13	0.770	793.0	1828	428
	0.740	766.0		
14	0.700	730.0	2462	633
	0.650	685.0		
15	0.600	640.0	3448	986
	0.550	595.0		
	0.500	550.0		
16	0.450	505.0	5160	1712
	0.400	460.0		
	0.350	415.0		
	0.300	370.0		
17	0.250	325.0	8127	2966
	0.200	280.0		
	0.150	235.0		
	0.100	190.0		
	0.050	145.0		
18	0.000	100.0	14662	6536

Additional Model Performance Evaluation

Introduction

Meteorological fields produced by MM5 are an input to the emissions and air quality models. Their accuracy is thus of considerable importance. To quantify how accurately a modeling simulation captures the observed atmospheric dynamics, predictions of key atmospheric variables are compared against land and/or satellite based observations. While performance evaluation methodology and goals may vary from application to another, performance evaluation is considered an integral part of any meteorological modeling study.

Methodology

U.S. EPA guidance (EPA, 2007) recognizes the complexity and importance of evaluating meteorological modeling results for air quality applications. It suggests "that states and tribes devote appropriate effort to the process of evaluating the meteorological inputs to the air quality model". It recommends comparison of domain wide and/or regional summary statistics against previously generated meteorological model performance "benchmarks" Emery (2001) (Tables 5).

Scientist and engineers around the world have extensively used the MM5 modeling system for atmospheric research and operational weather forecasting. Since MM5 algorithms and modules have undergone significant peer review and testing, an "operational" evaluation of the modeling system is sufficient to serve as the basis of evaluating if the system is operating with sufficient reliability to be used in support of SIP development. Operational evaluation can be defined as process of evaluating how accurately a modeling simulation estimates observed quantities. In the case of a prognostic meteorological model, this amounts to a statistical analysis of model predictions and surface observations.

We are using software package METSTAT developed by ENVIRON corporation for calculating model performance statistics. METSTAT computes domain wide surface statistics for temperature, wind speed and direction, and humidity. The metrics include: Bias Error (B), Gross Error (E) and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Systematic Root Mean Square Error ($RMSE_s$), Unsystematic Root Mean Square Error ($RMSE_u$) and Index Of Agreement (IOA). Mathematical formulation of these variables is provided in Table 4. The surface meteorological data for this analysis was obtained from <http://dss.ucar.edu/datasets/ds472.0>.

While reviewing statistics, the reader is cautioned that summary statistics are useful in making only a general assessment about the adequacy of meteorological fields. For example, daily-mean performance statistics are likely to conceal important hour-to-hour variations. Also, summary statistics depend upon the number of observation-prediction pairs and generally improve with larger sampling sizes and longer averaging periods. This is because the probability of statistics being affected by extreme values is high in smaller sample sizes. These and other concerns have lead U.S. EPA to recommend that benchmarks proposed in Emery *et al.*, (2001) should not be used in a "pass/fail" model, but only as a means of assessing general confidence in meteorological model output.

Table 4 Mathematical Formulation of Statistical Metrics Used for Evaluating Mesoscale Meteorological Model Performance

Metrics	Formulation
Bias	$B = \frac{1}{IJ} \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^I (P_j^i - O_j^i)$
Gross Error	$E = \frac{1}{IJ} \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^I P_j^i - O_j^i $
Root Mean Square Error	$RMSE = \left[\frac{1}{IJ} \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^I (P_j^i - O_j^i)^2 \right]^{1/2}$
Systematic Root Mean Square Error	$RMSE_S = \left[\frac{1}{IJ} \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^I (\hat{P}_j^i - O_j^i)^2 \right]^{1/2}$
Unsystematic Root Mean Square Error	$RMSE_u = \left[\frac{1}{IJ} \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^I (P_j^i - \hat{P}_j^i)^2 \right]^{1/2}$
Index of Agreement	$IOA = 1 - \left[\frac{IJ \cdot RMSE^2}{\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^I P_j^i - M_o + O_j^i - M_o } \right]$

Table 5 Statistical Benchmarks for Mesoscale Meteorological Models

Statistical Measure	Benchmark
Wind Speed Bias (m/s)	<±0.5
Wind Speed Total RMSE (m/s)	2.0
Wind Speed Index of Agreement	0.6
Wind Direction Gross Error (degree)	30.0
Wind Direction Bias (degree)	<±10.0
Temperature Bias (Kelvin)	<±0.5
Temperature Gross Error (degree)	2.0
Temperature Index of Agreement	0.8
Humidity Bias (g/kg)	<±1.0
Humidity Gross Error (g/kg)	2.0
Humidity Index of Agreement	0.6

A graphical summary of the daily and hourly mean performance statistics for the 12-km grid resolution modeling simulation is provided in the remainder of this report. Monthly averaged statistics have also been provided in Table 6. Statistics have been computed at monitoring stations that are located within the box shown in Figure 1. These stations are identified in Table 8.

Discussion and conclusions

The results of the statistical analysis are consistent with findings of the contractor discussed earlier. Overall, the simulation is able to capture meteorological conditions observed during the study period with the adequate level of accuracy. Performance statistics for most days are within the benchmarks proposed by Emery (2004) and suggested by U.S. EPA (Table 1). Monthly average statistics reveal under prediction in humidity from May through November, and an over prediction in temperature during the summer months (May through September). The simulation tends to over

predict day-time and night-time temperature, and consistently over-predicts night-time wind speed. However, the magnitude of these under/over predictions remains small. Deficiencies in physical parameterization (planetary boundary layer, surface heat, and moisture budgets) at smaller scales, together with the issue of data scarcity and representatives might produce verification scores that do not adequately represent the quality of meteorological modeling simulation (Mass, 2002). It should also be pointed out that air quality model performance evaluation serves as an additional check on how accurately the meteorological model was able to capture the observed atmospheric dynamics during a particular time period. In an unlikely event of an unusually poor air quality model performance, it is reasonable to further investigate the performance of meteorological model.

Figure 2 Monthly averaged Bias statistics for 2-m temperature and humidity

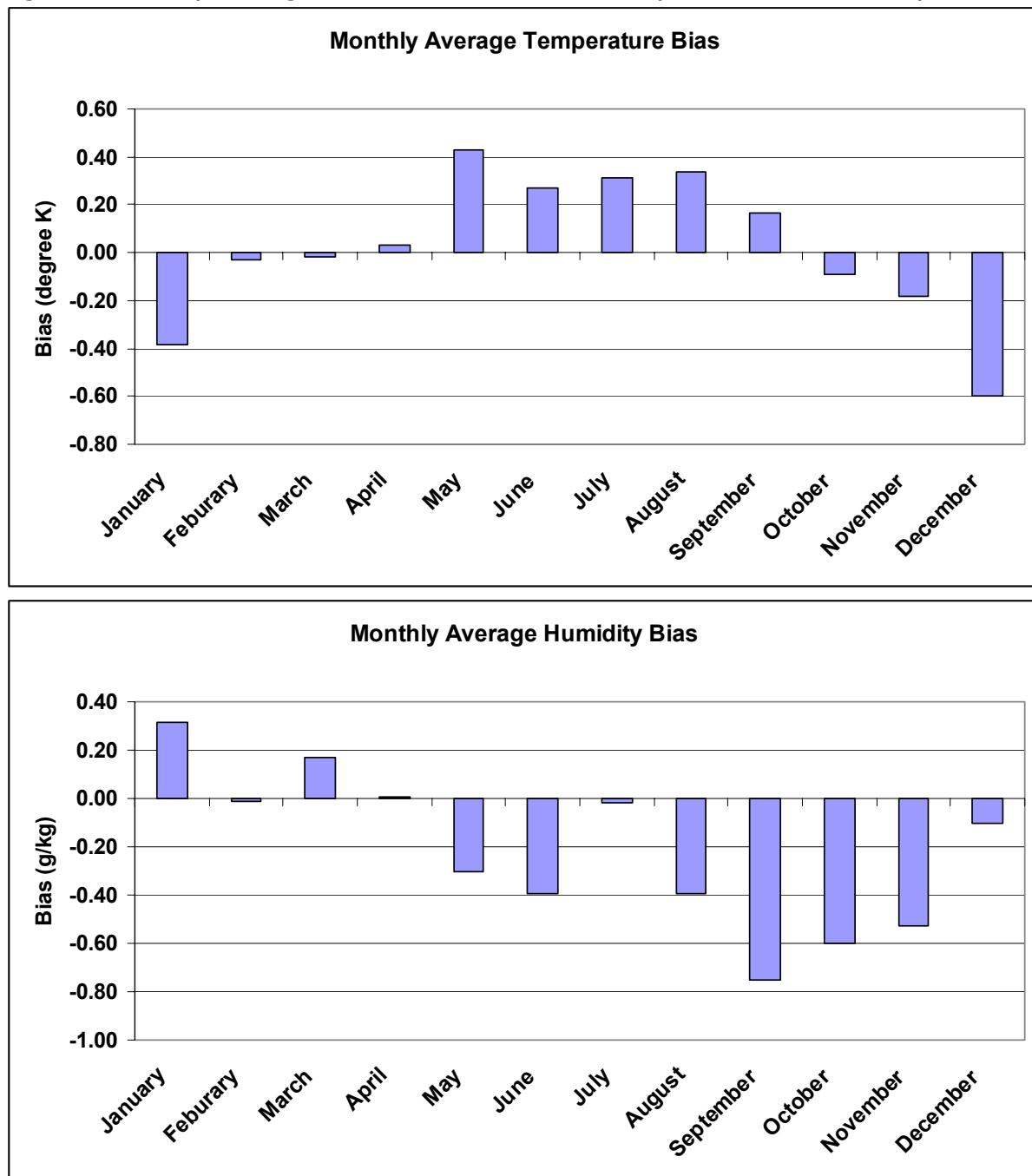


Table 6: Monthly averaged statistics for the region of the 12-km modeling domain shown in Figure 1

	Units	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Mean OBS	(m/s)	2.50	2.94	3.00	2.86	2.85	2.36	2.04	2.09	2.51	2.12	2.43	2.93
Mean PRD	(m/s)	3.07	3.46	3.47	3.41	3.42	2.92	2.56	2.62	3.16	2.75	3.21	3.50
Bias	(m/s)	0.56	0.52	0.46	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.52	0.54	0.65	0.63	0.78	0.57
Gross Error	(m/s)	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.30	1.36	1.36	1.32	1.35	1.33	1.29	1.45	1.40
RMSE	(m/s)	1.69	1.66	1.68	1.64	1.70	1.69	1.65	1.67	1.69	1.60	1.79	1.75
Sys RMSE	(m/s)	1.36	1.29	1.31	1.25	1.27	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.31	1.28	1.46	1.38
Unsys RMSE	(m/s)	0.98	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.12	1.04	0.94	0.94	1.05	0.95	1.02	1.04
IOA		0.66	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.64	0.61	0.62	0.66	0.64	0.63	0.66
Mean OBS	(deg)	210.79	217.36	193.44	183.67	132.25	159.26	210.72	145.09	106.11	155.27	255.71	209.07
Mean PRD	(deg)	217.93	202.41	189.61	178.68	134.97	169.83	184.38	146.70	119.42	160.35	237.67	214.91
Bias	(deg)	1.16	2.75	1.19	0.55	1.61	2.79	0.75	3.30	4.18	3.18	3.20	5.10
Gross Error	(deg)	26.37	23.56	25.11	25.46	28.99	35.02	39.13	37.12	30.20	31.23	28.99	24.68
Mean OBS	(K)	281.78	281.88	286.70	292.81	294.22	298.24	299.79	299.20	297.62	292.47	284.27	280.44
Mean PRD	(K)	281.40	281.85	286.68	292.85	294.65	298.51	300.11	299.54	297.79	292.38	284.08	279.85
Bias	(K)	-0.38	-0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.43	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.16	-0.09	-0.18	-0.60
Gross Error	(K)	2.03	1.82	1.94	1.63	1.61	1.49	1.55	1.57	1.42	1.40	1.78	1.79
RMSE	(K)	2.57	2.28	2.43	2.06	2.07	1.92	2.00	2.03	1.83	1.78	2.20	2.23
Sys RMSE	(K)	1.64	1.36	1.60	1.22	1.19	0.94	1.00	0.90	0.66	0.75	1.20	1.26
Unsys RMSE	(K)	1.90	1.78	1.78	1.63	1.65	1.64	1.72	1.78	1.68	1.58	1.80	1.80
IOA		0.92	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.93
Mean OBS	(g/kg)	5.62	4.58	7.23	10.05	11.33	14.48	16.49	15.46	15.30	12.38	6.76	4.93
Mean PRD	(g/kg)	5.94	4.56	7.40	10.05	11.03	14.09	16.47	15.06	14.55	11.78	6.23	4.82
Bias	(g/kg)	0.31	-0.01	0.17	0.01	-0.30	-0.40	-0.02	-0.39	-0.75	-0.60	-0.53	-0.10
Gross Error	(g/kg)	0.73	0.67	0.91	1.05	1.20	1.48	1.59	1.59	1.43	1.10	0.87	0.66
RMSE	(g/kg)	0.97	0.90	1.21	1.38	1.57	1.91	2.07	2.08	1.82	1.42	1.11	0.90
Sys RMSE	(g/kg)	0.50	0.40	0.61	0.48	0.71	0.91	0.98	1.05	0.97	0.77	0.65	0.42
Unsys RMSE	(g/kg)	0.82	0.79	1.00	1.27	1.38	1.65	1.77	1.75	1.51	1.16	0.86	0.78
IOA		0.88	0.88	0.87	0.84	0.78	0.70	0.62	0.69	0.80	0.85	0.84	0.89

Table 7: List of Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles Related to Mesoscale Meteorological Performance

	Emery et al., 2001	Rao et al., 2001		Zhong et al., 2003 (a) light winds; (b) strong winds						Castelli et. al., 2004		Hanna et. al., 2001 (c) 1995, OTAG; (d) 1991, Central California		
	Benchmark	RAMS3b	MM5	RAMS (a)	MM5 (a)	Meso-Eta (a)	RAMS (b)	MM5 (b)	Meso-Eta (b)	RAMS	Eta	RAMS (c)	MM5 (c)	MM5 (d)
Temperature Bias (degree C)	±0.5	1.38	-0.93	-0.74	-0.70	-1.77	-1.78	-0.74	-2.14	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature Error (degree C)	2.0	2.29	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature RMSE (degree C)	-	3.03	2.89	2.50	2.17	2.57	2.62	1.97	2.99	3.40	3.37	-	-	-
Mixing Ratio Bias (g/kg)	±1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixing Ratio Error (g/kg)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixing Ratio RMSE (g/kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	1.76	-	-	-
Wind Speed Bias (m/s)	-	0.61	0.28	0.66	0.46	0.13	0.35	-0.26	1.64	-	-	-0.1	0.5	1.5
Wind Speed Error (m/s)	-	1.41	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wind Speed RMSE (m/s)	2.0	1.80	1.71	1.63	1.57	1.41	2.00	1.98	2.56	1.57*	2.21*	1.6	1.9	2.5
Wind Direction Bias (degree)	-	-	-	-0.43	9.91	0.85	-1.11	4.10	3.89	-	-	-12	14	-2
Wind Direction Error (degree)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wind Direction RMSE (degree)	-	-	-	68.37	66.66	69.49	64.58	72.98	61.02	-	-	76	51	66

Castelli, S. T., S. Morelli, D. Anfossi, J. Carvalho, and S. Z. Sajani, 2004: Inter-comparison of two models, ETA and RAMS, with TRACT field campaign data. *Environmental Fluid Mechanics*, **4**, 157-196

Emery, C. et al., 2001: Enhanced meteorological modeling and performance evaluation for two Texas ozone episodes. Prepared for the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, Prepared by ENVIRON International Corporation, Novato, CA.

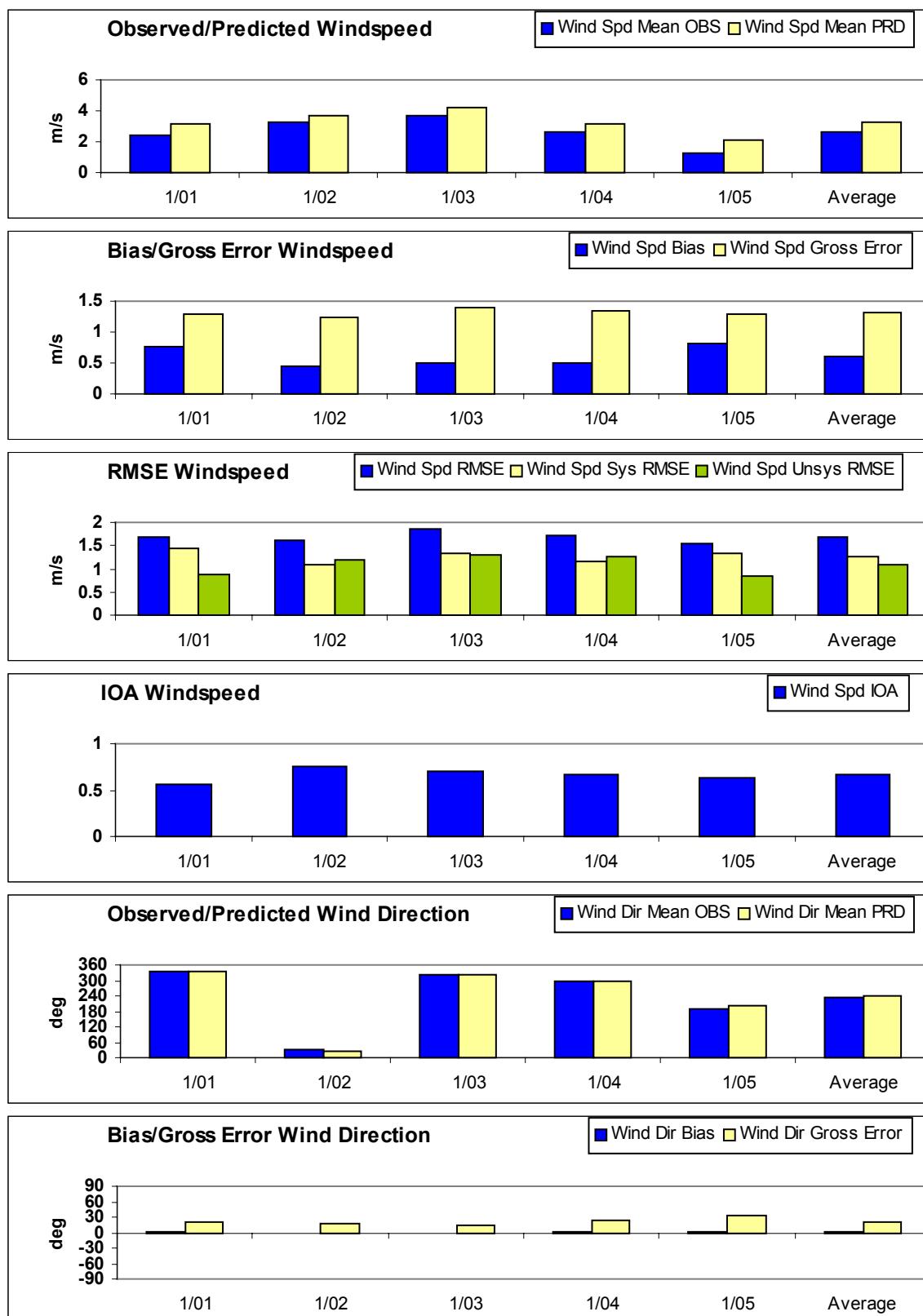
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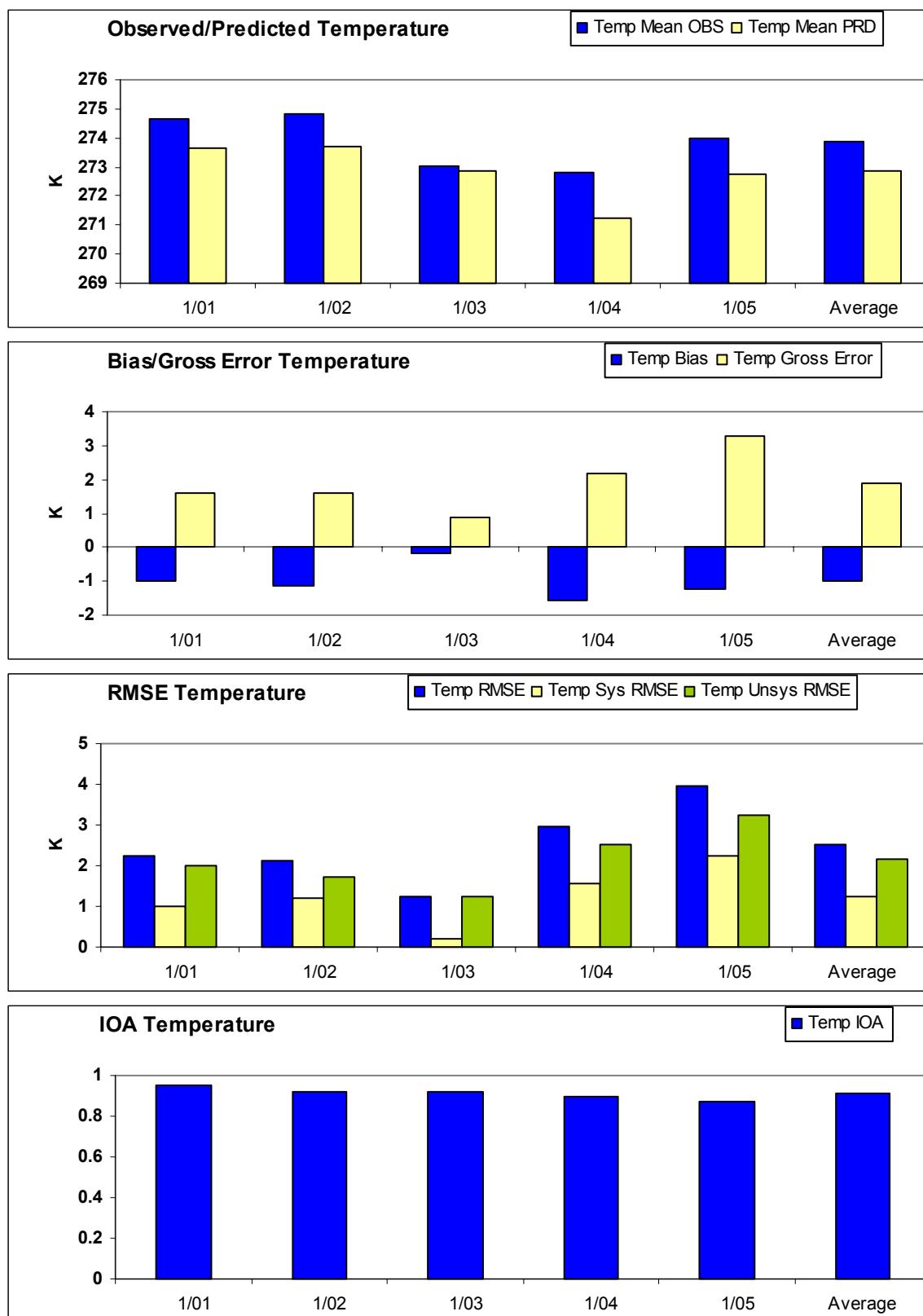
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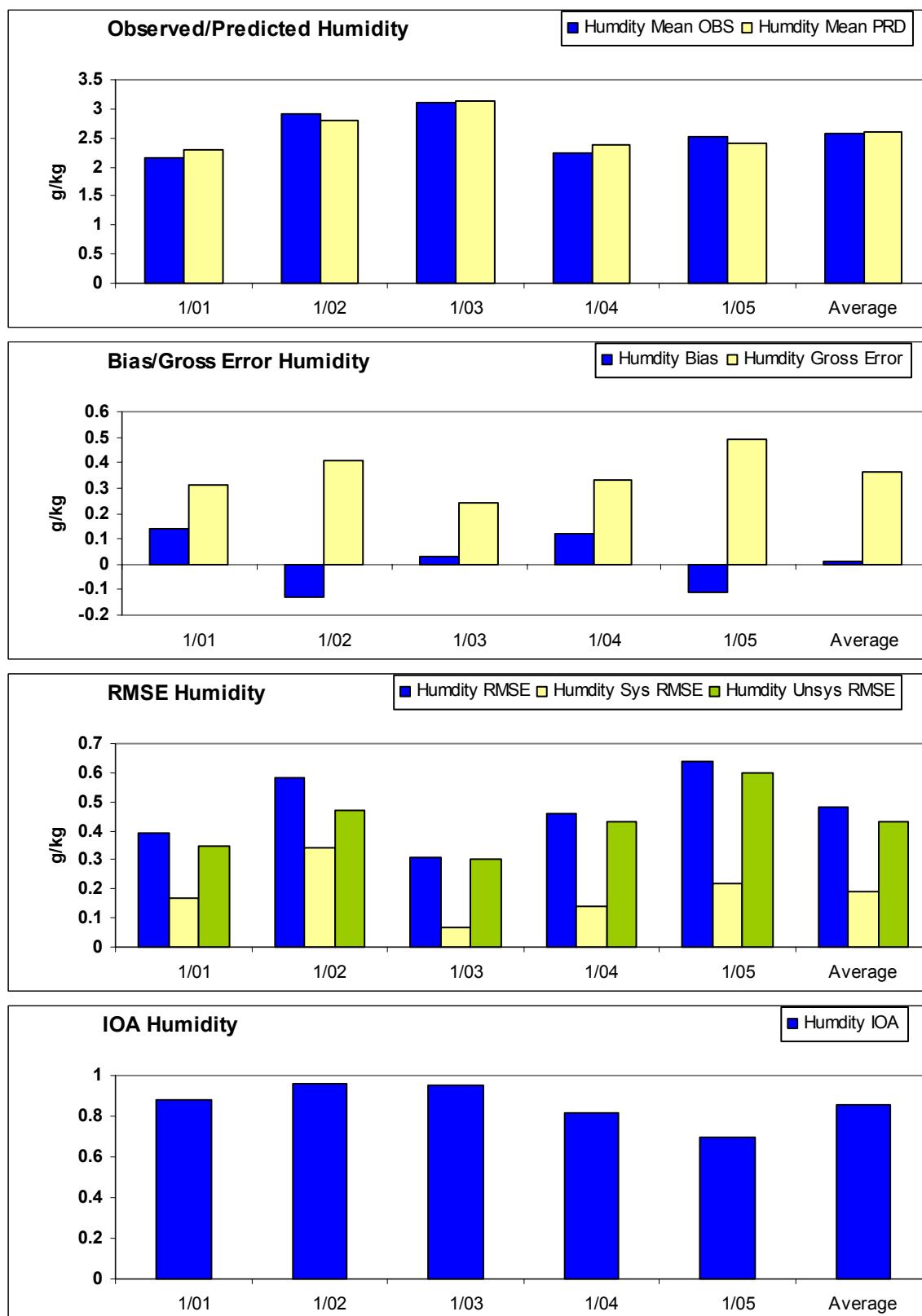
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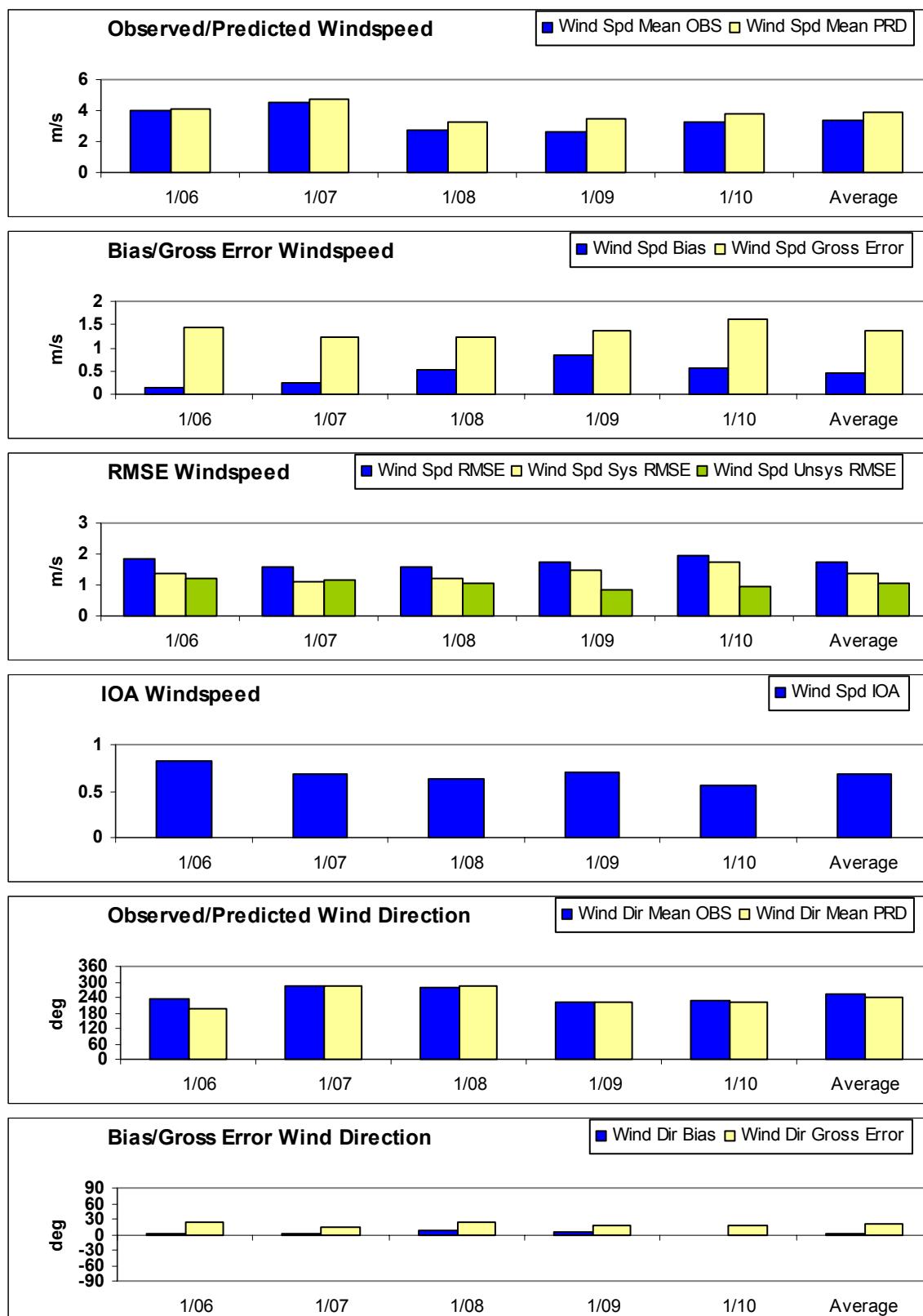
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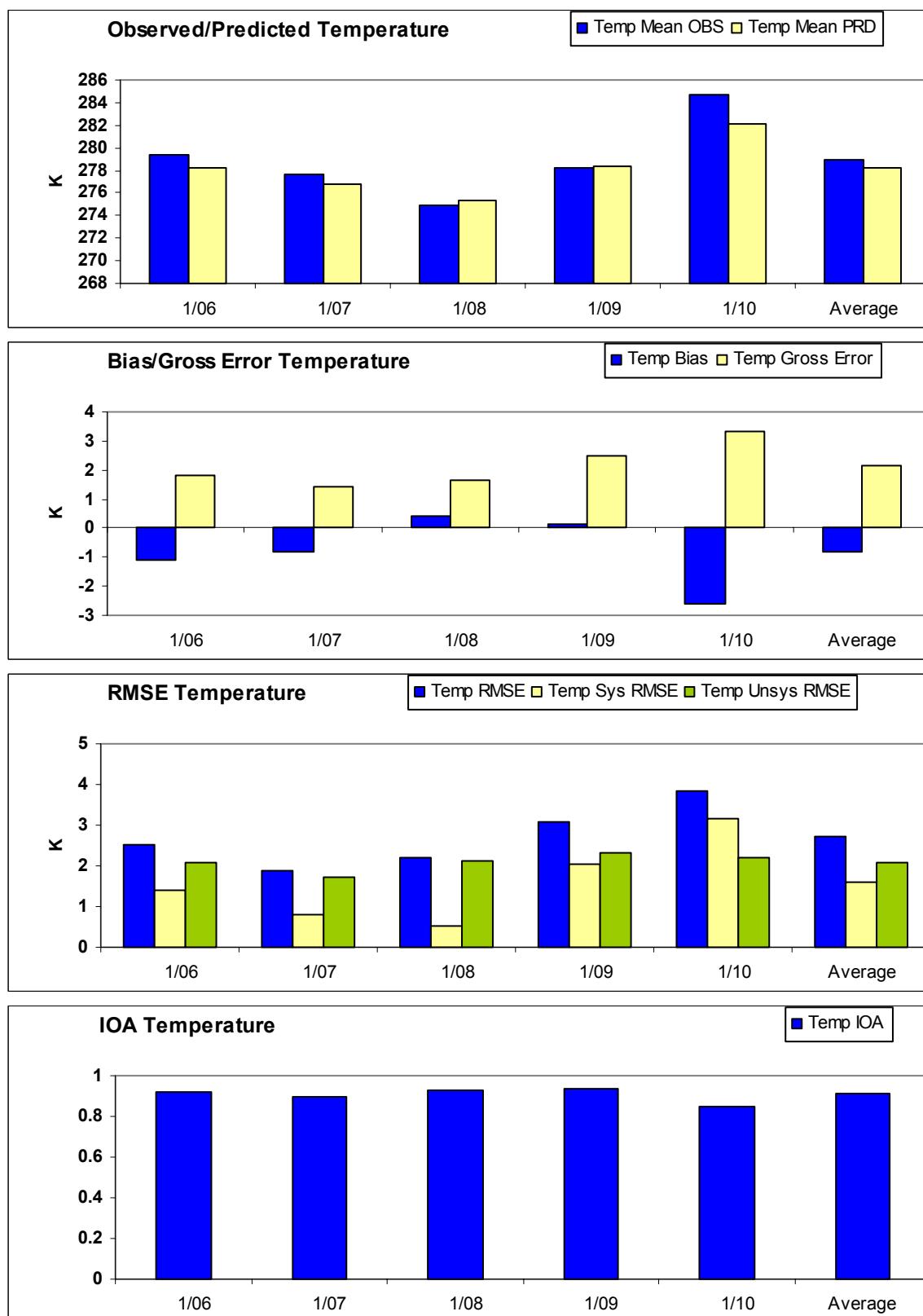
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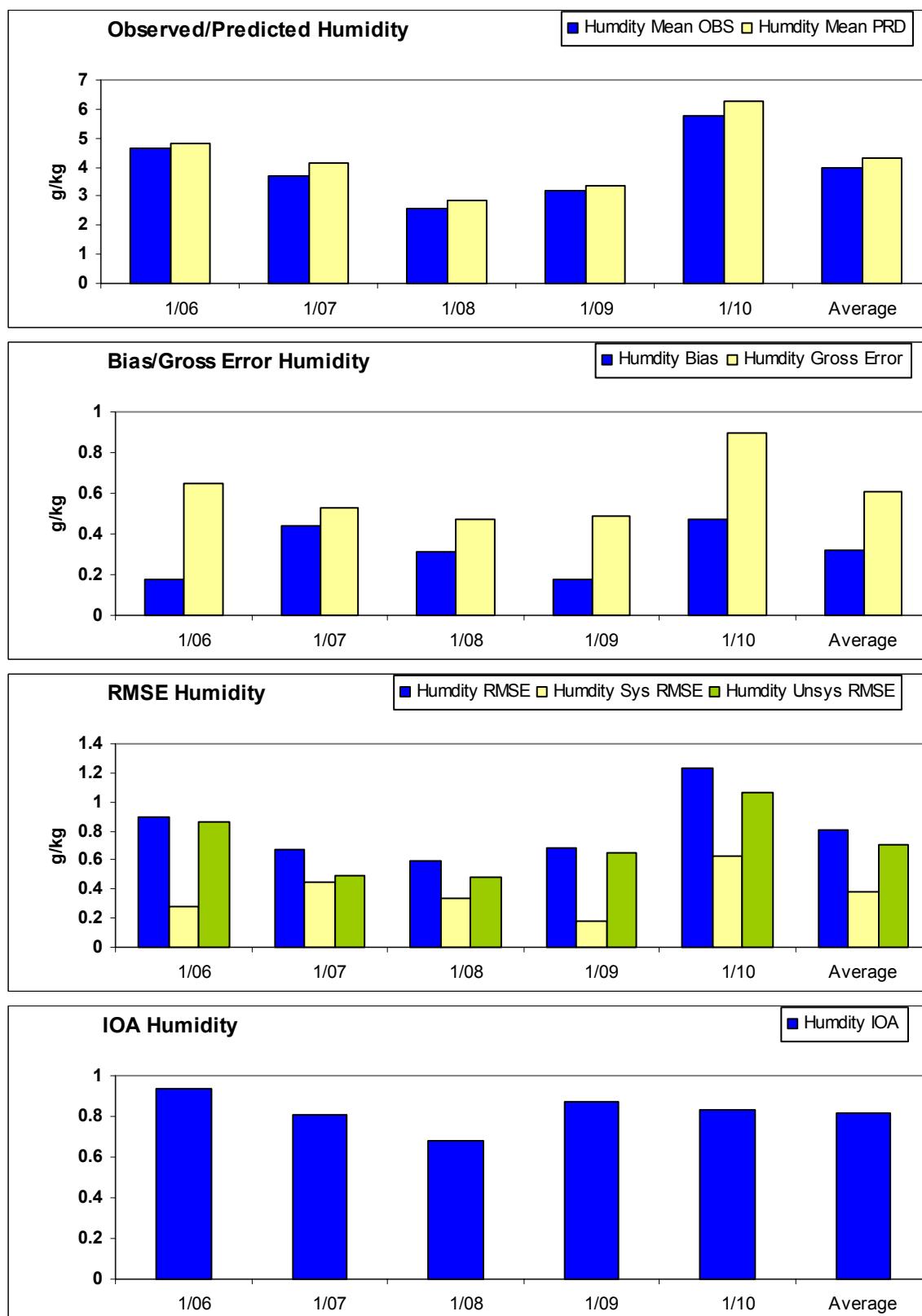


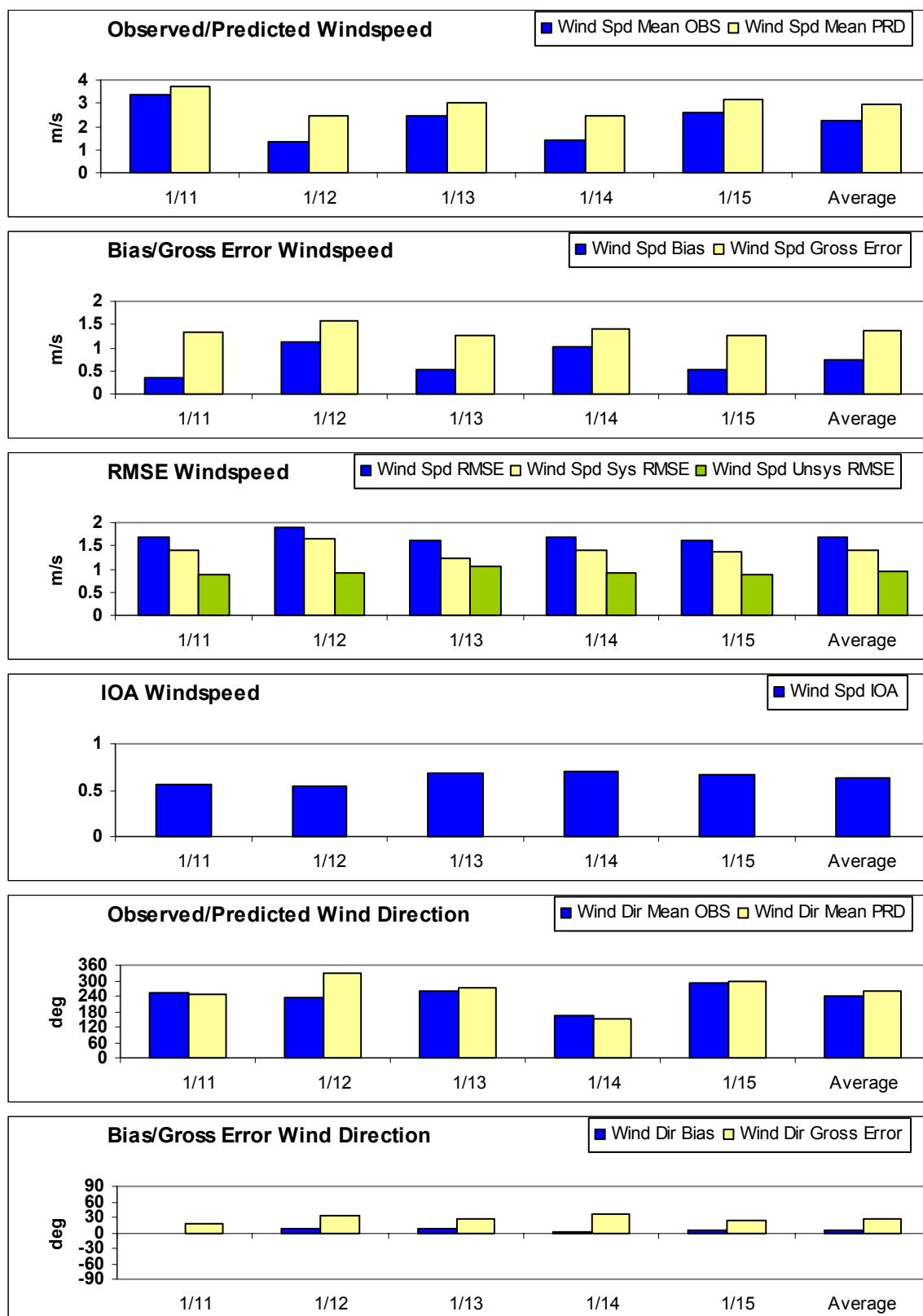


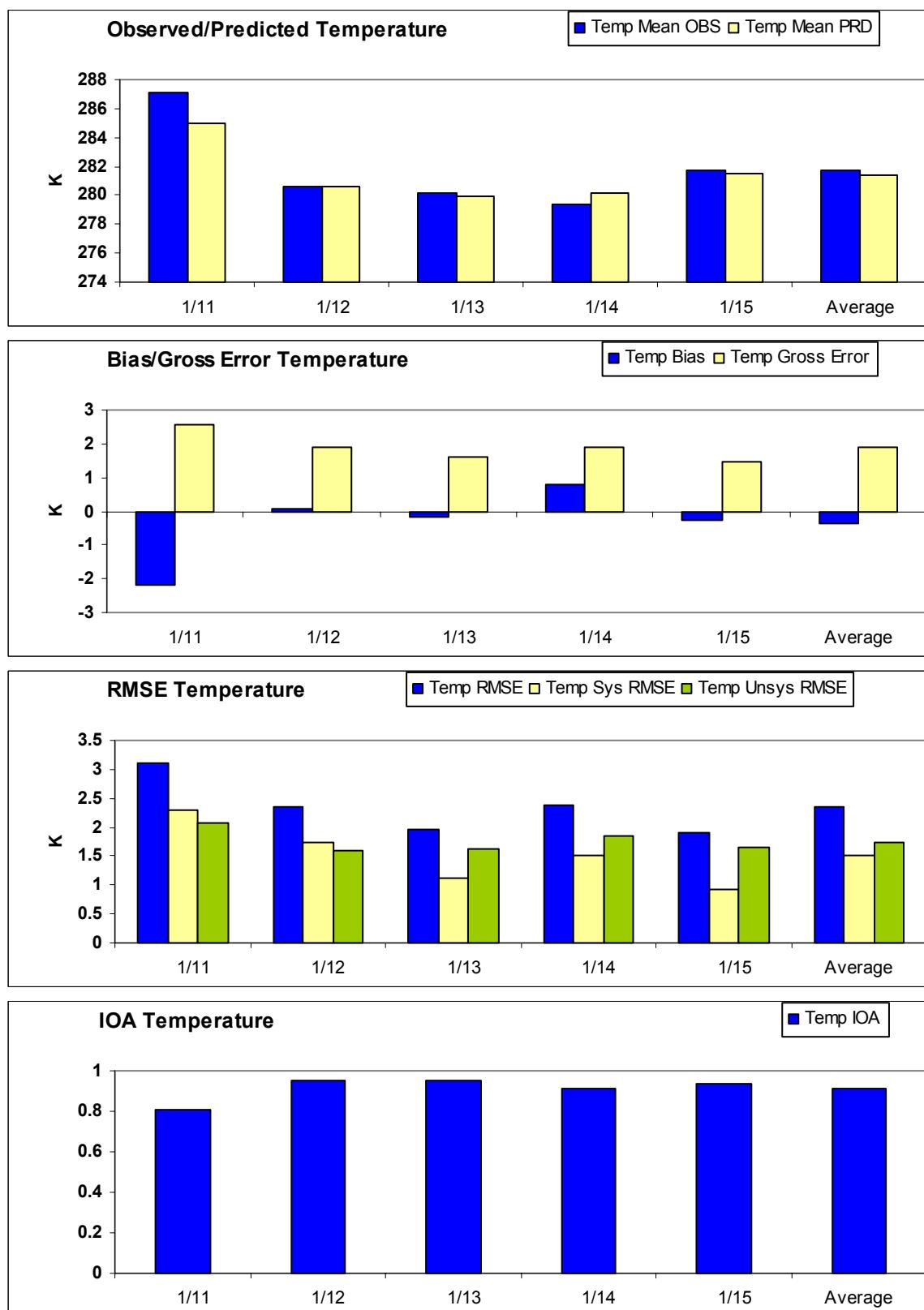


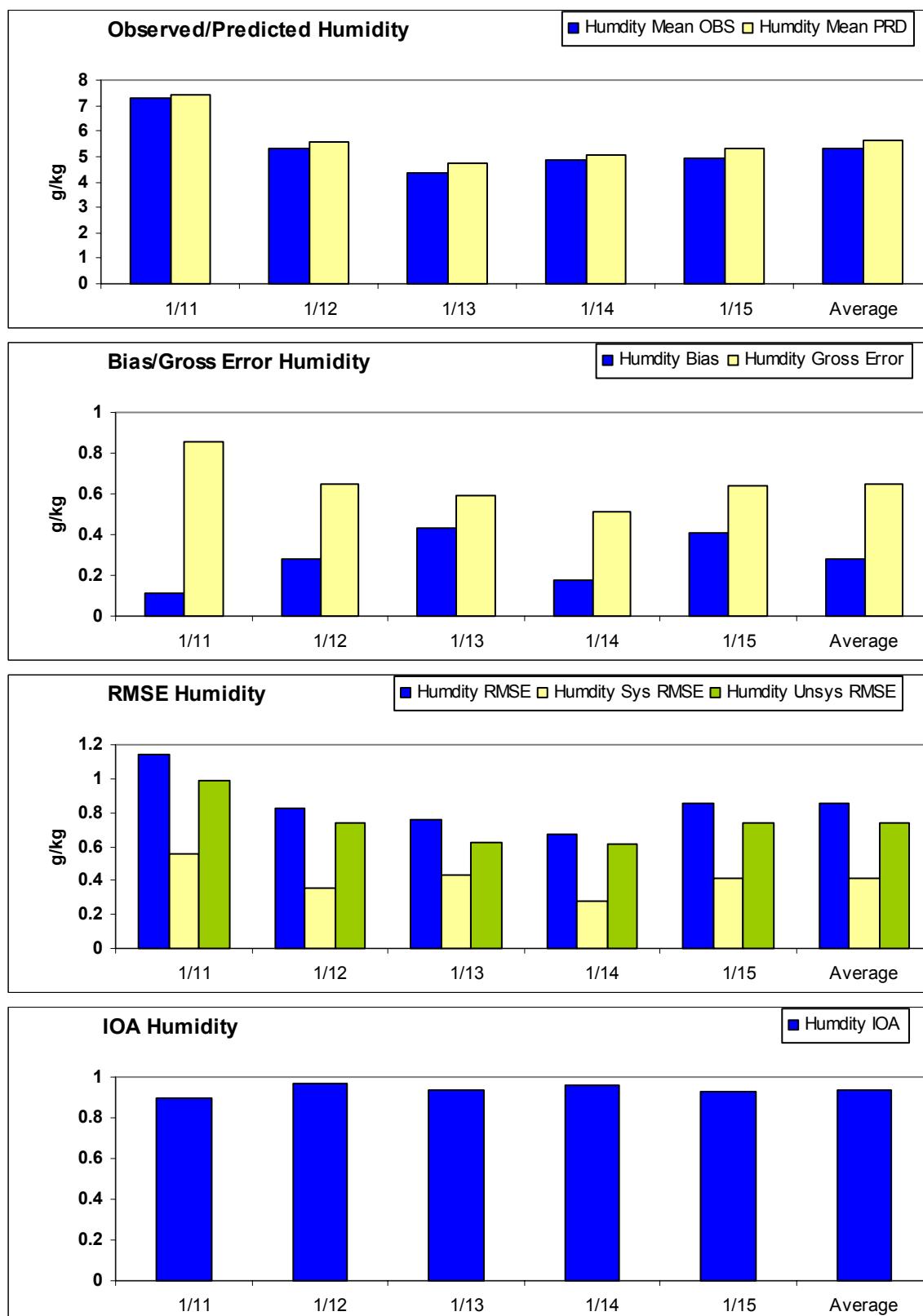


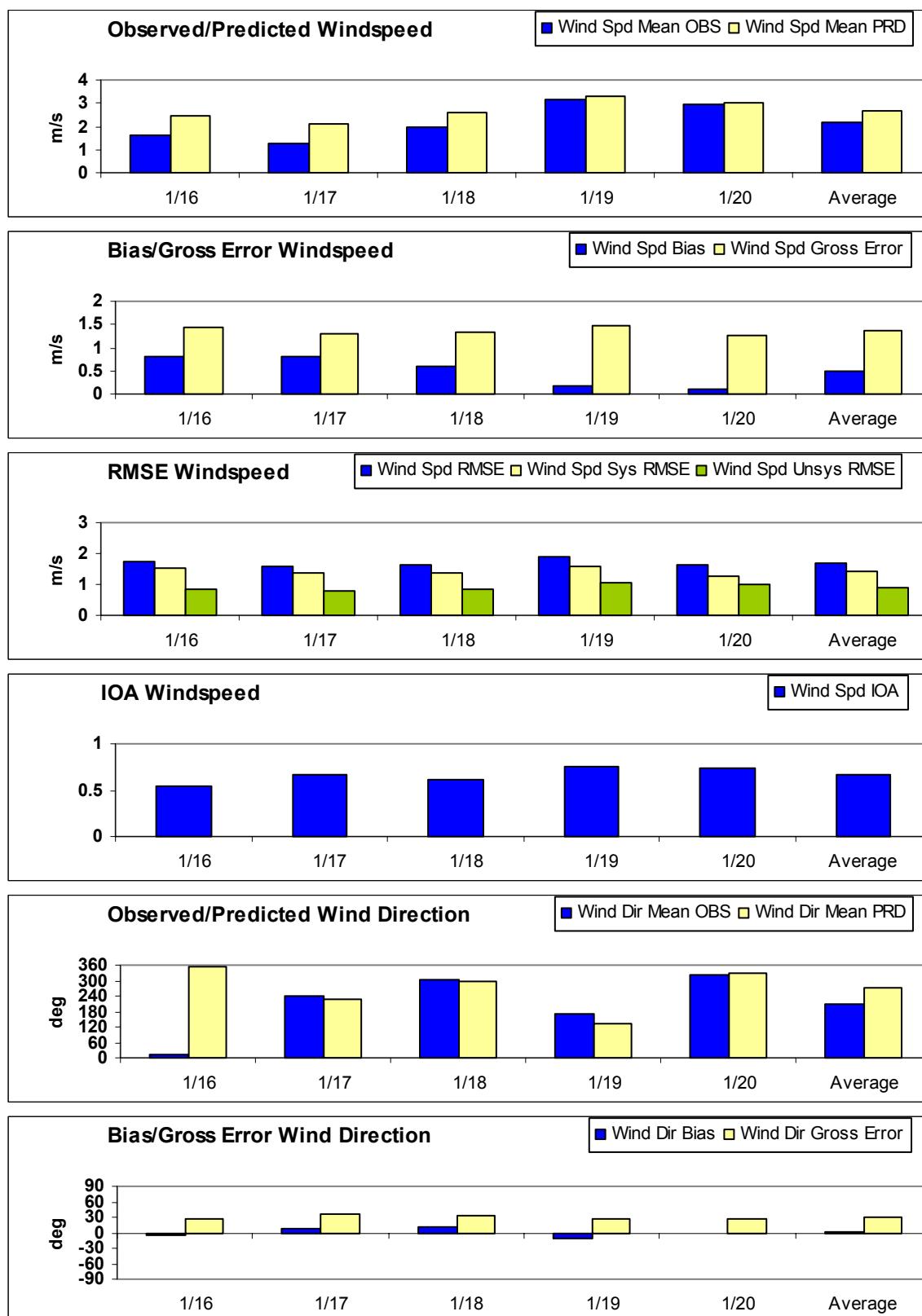


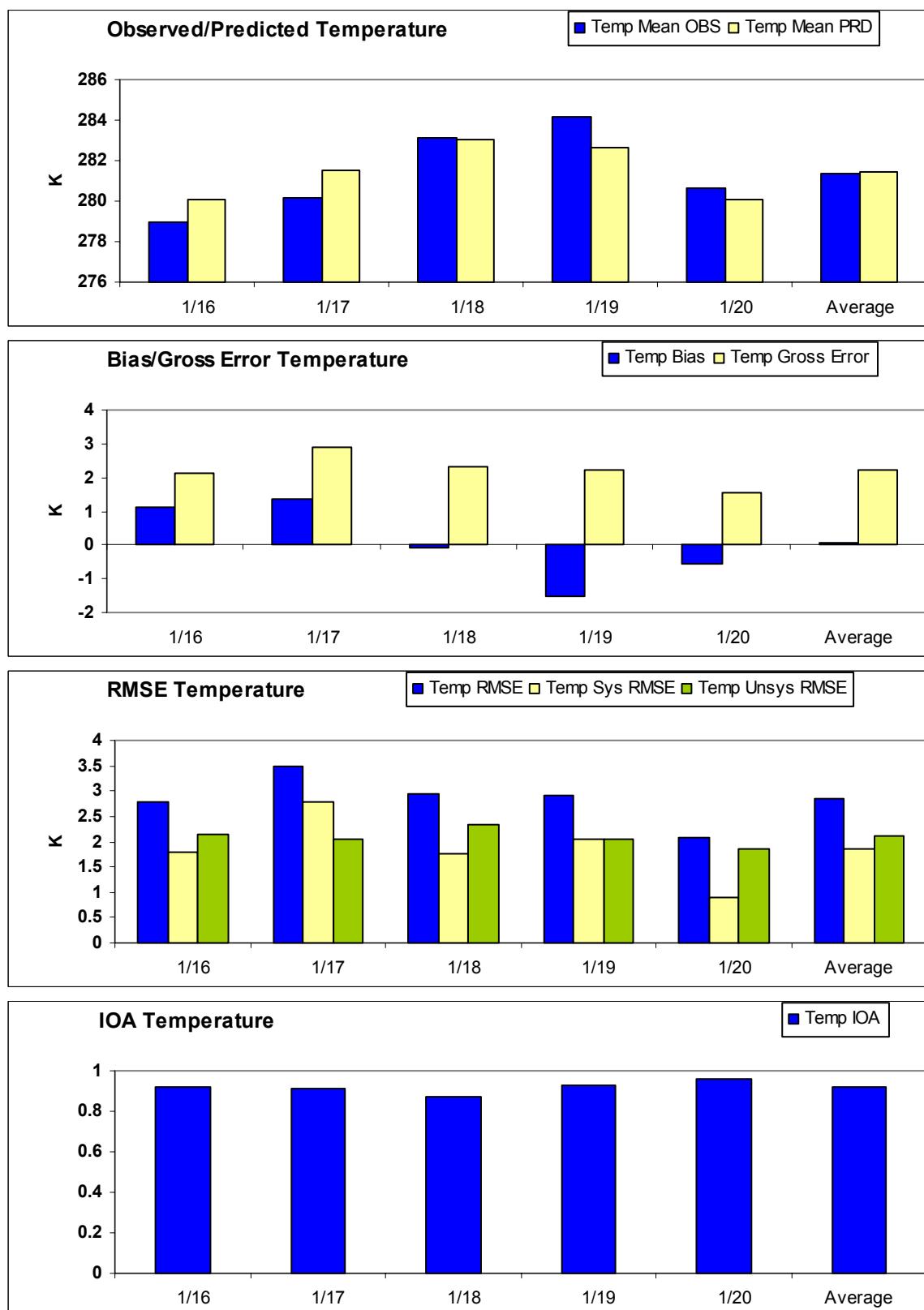


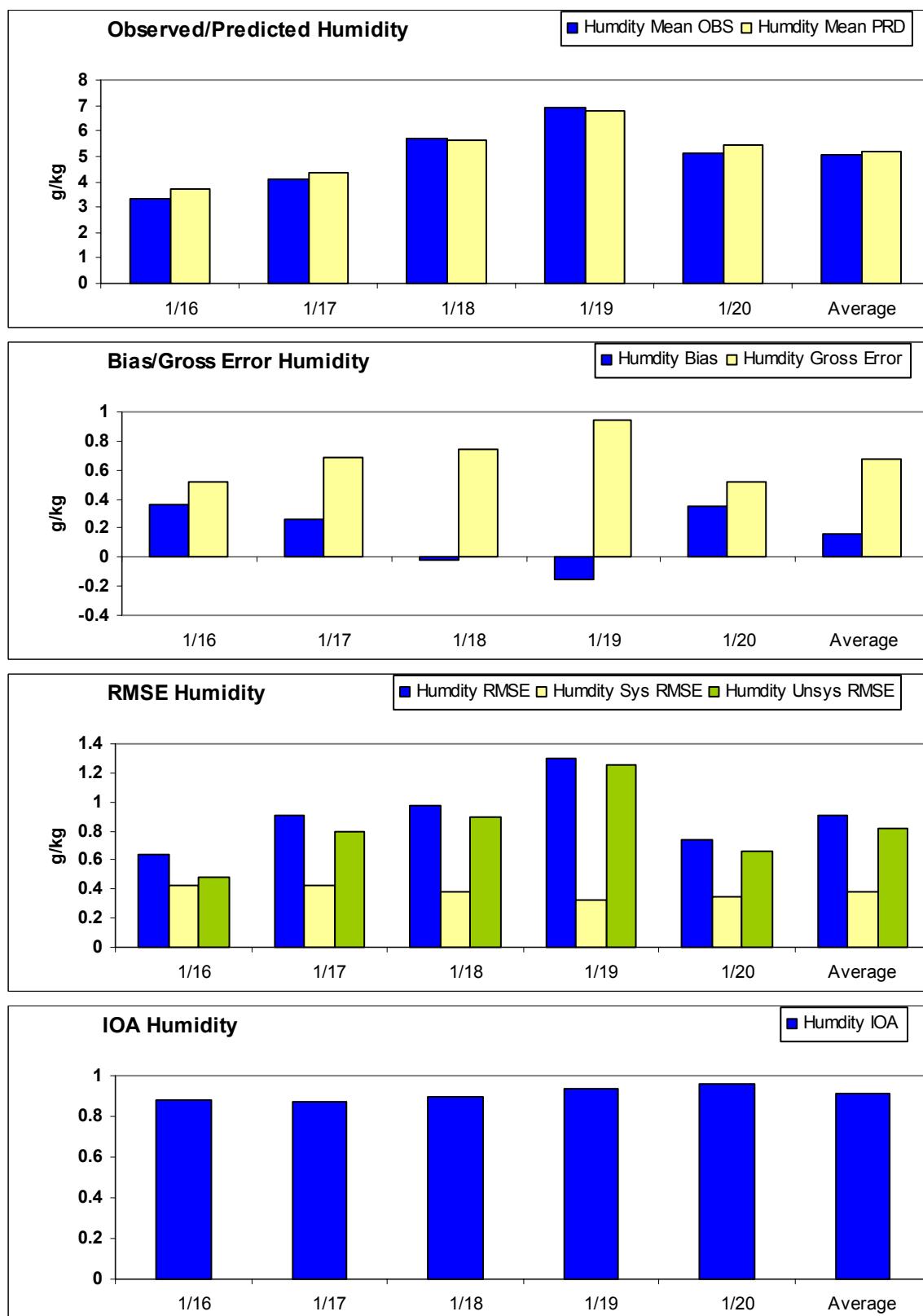


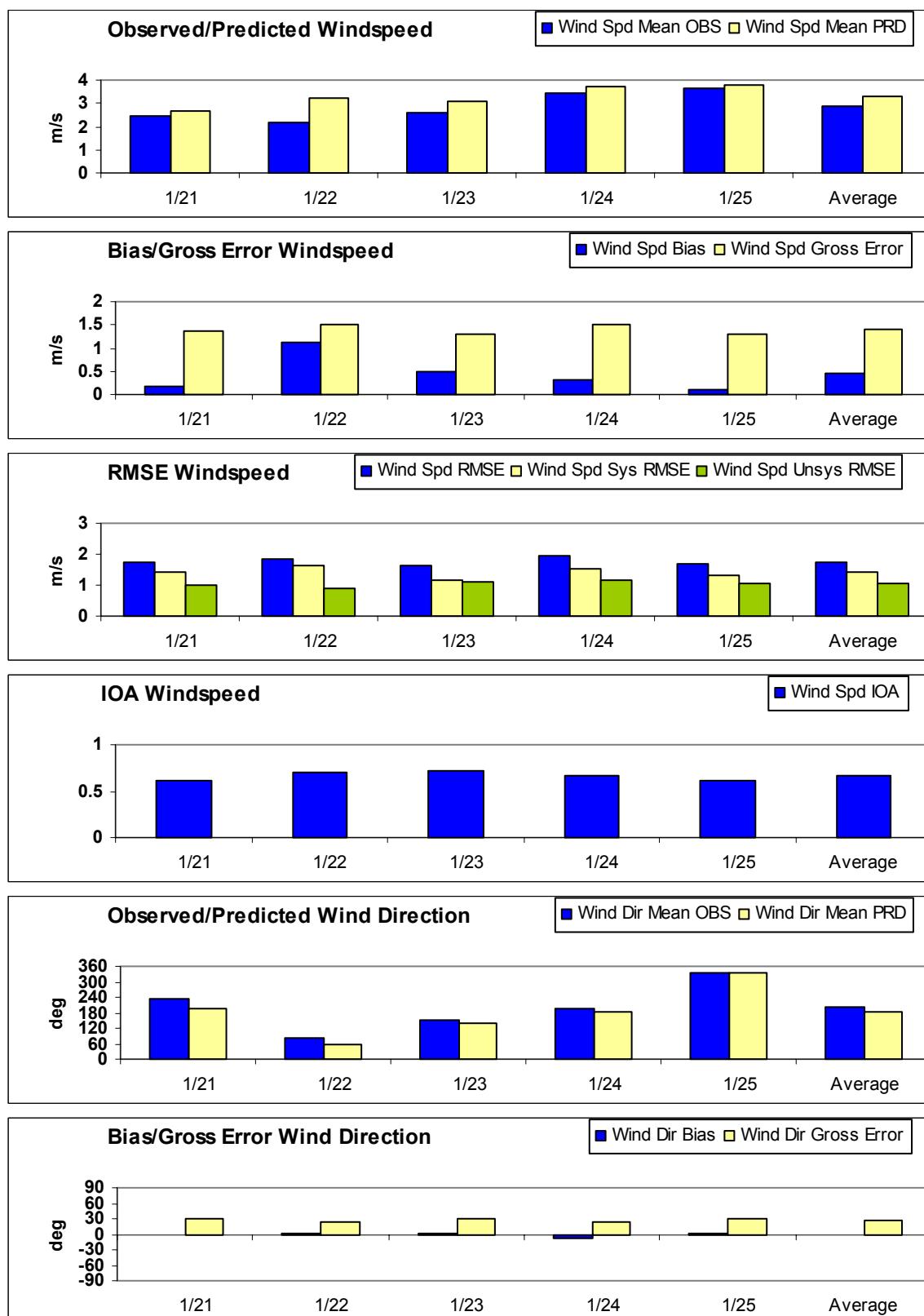


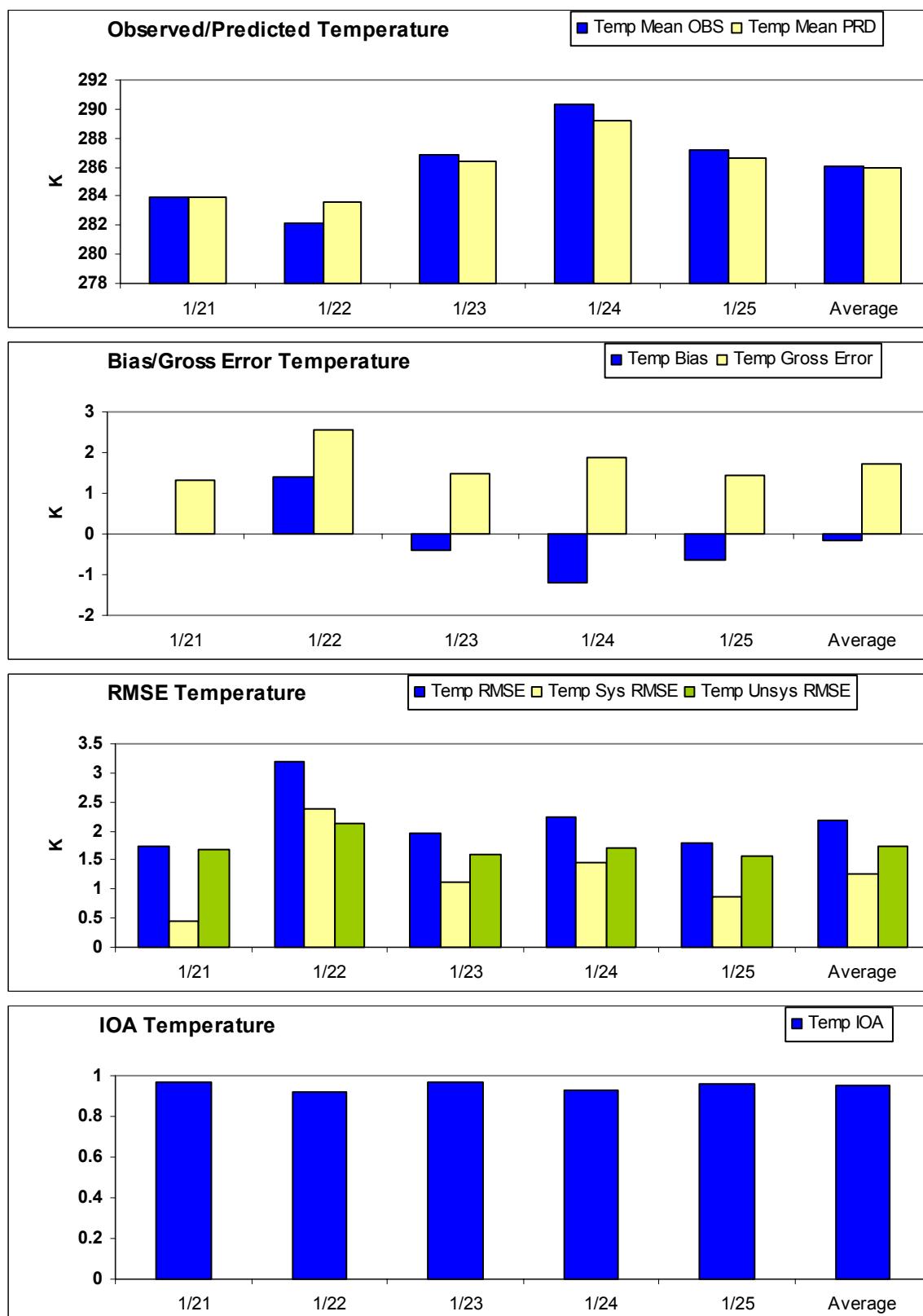


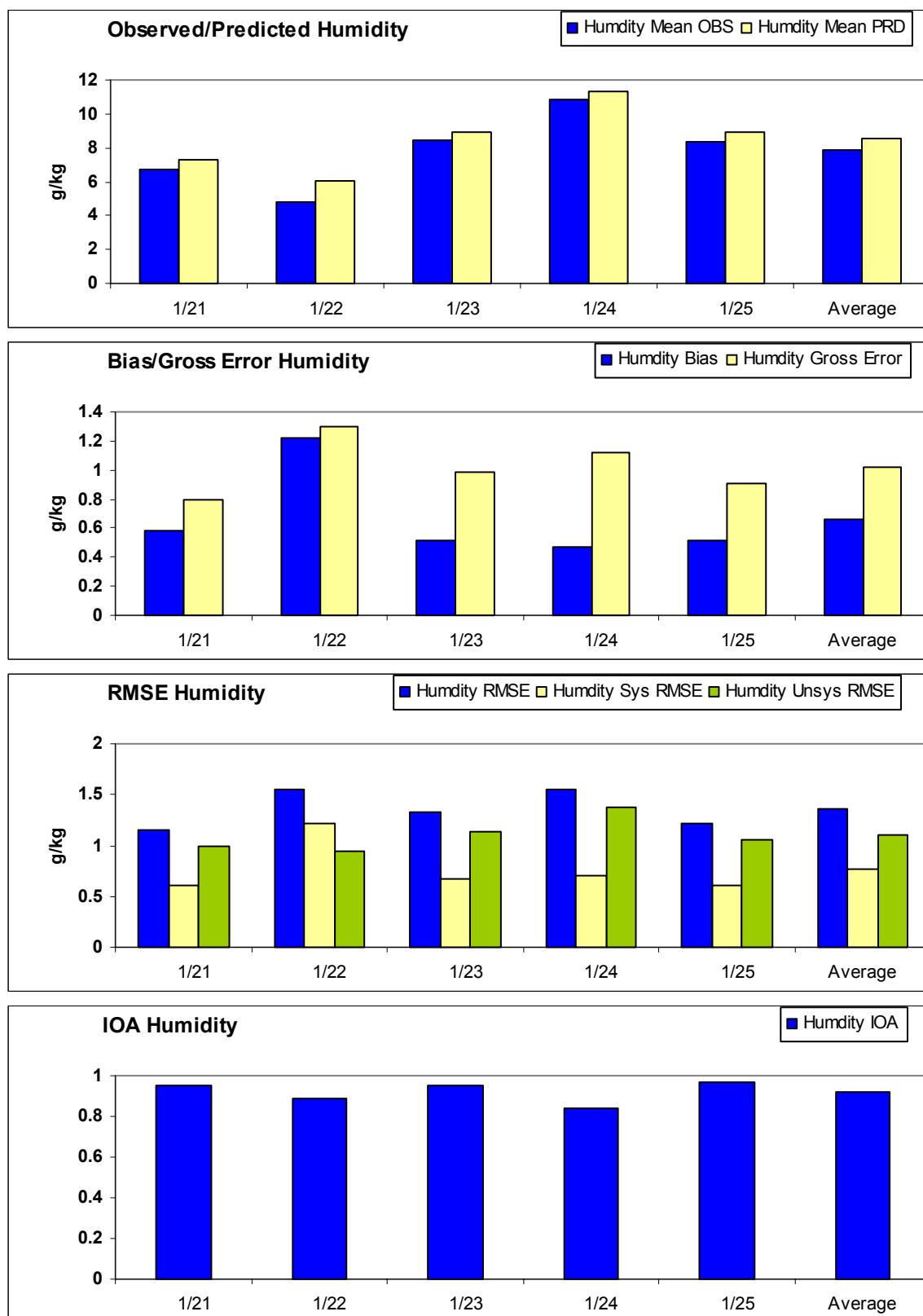


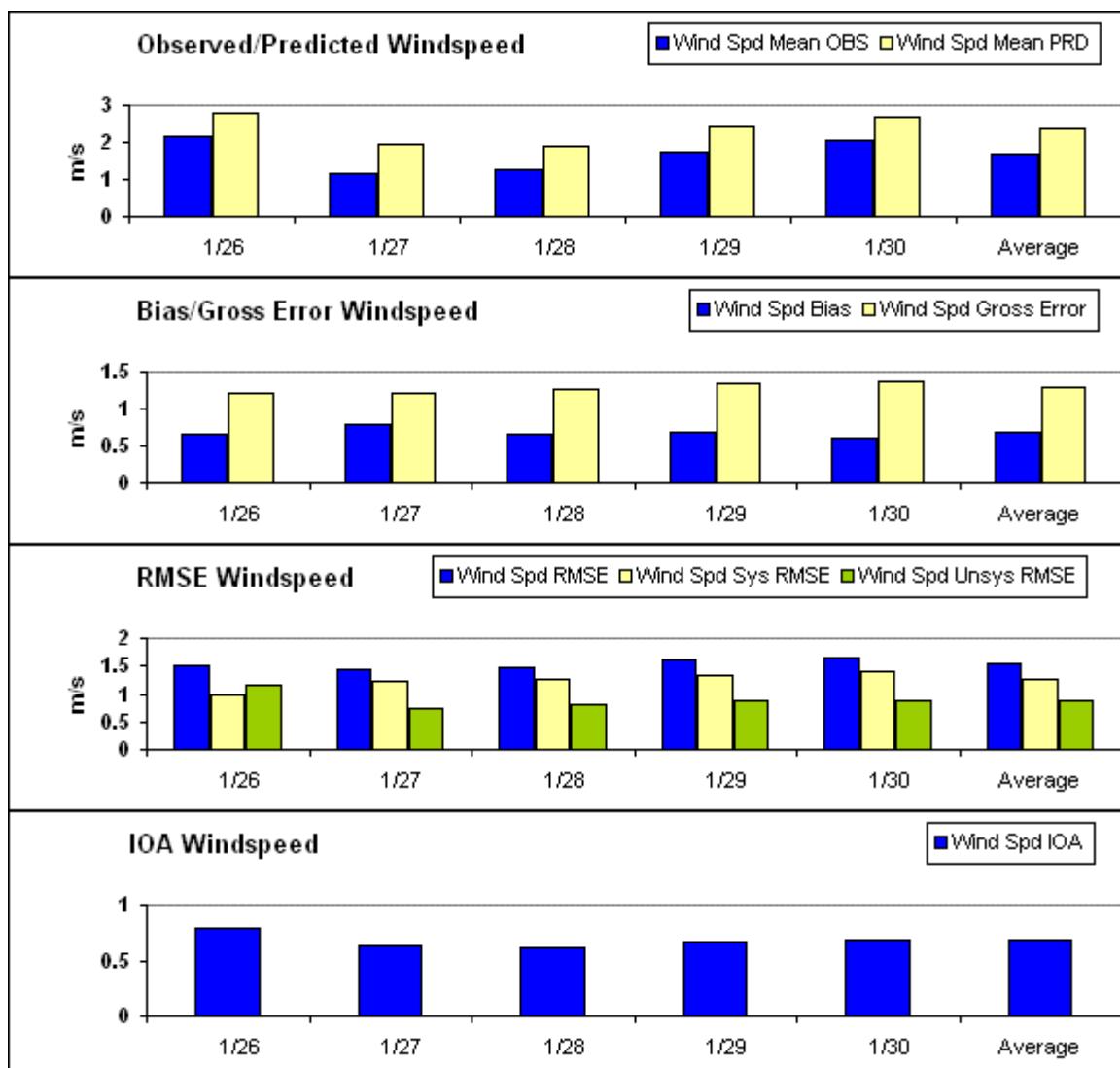


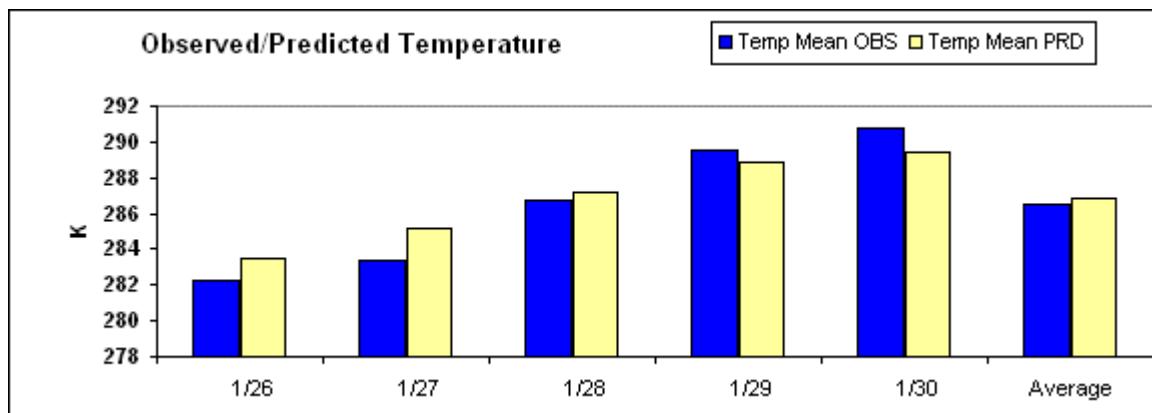
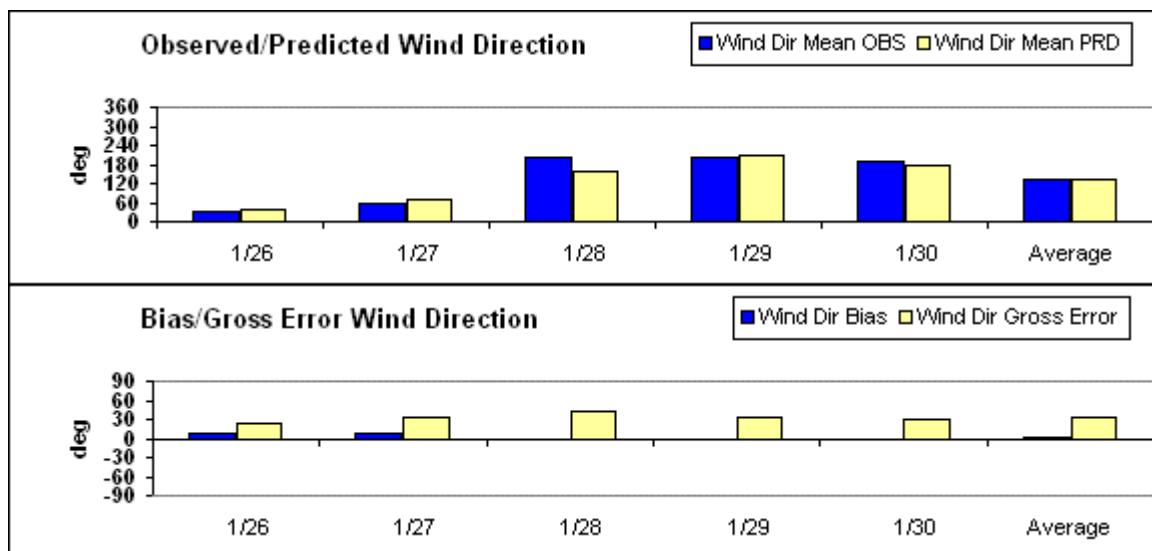


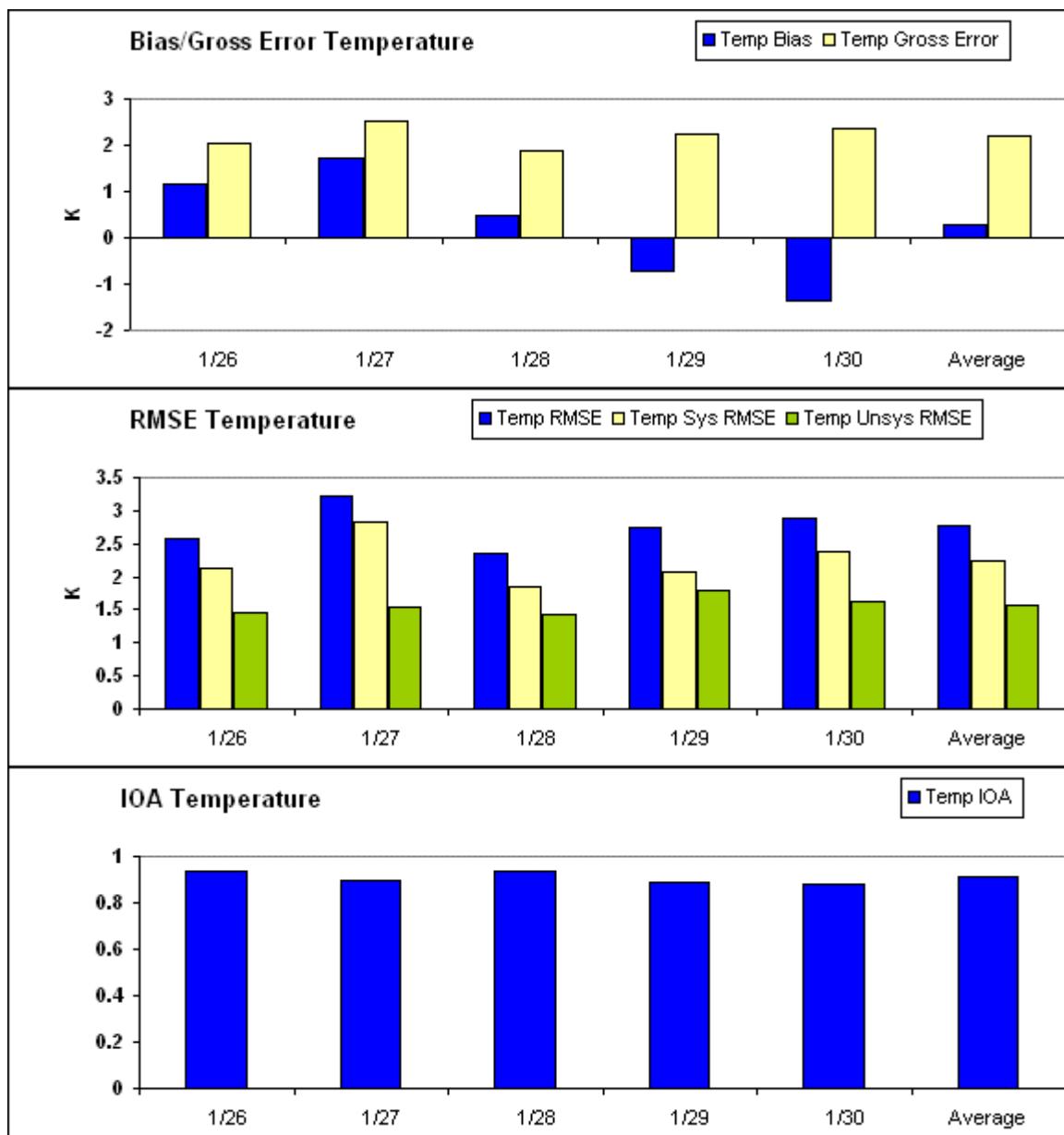


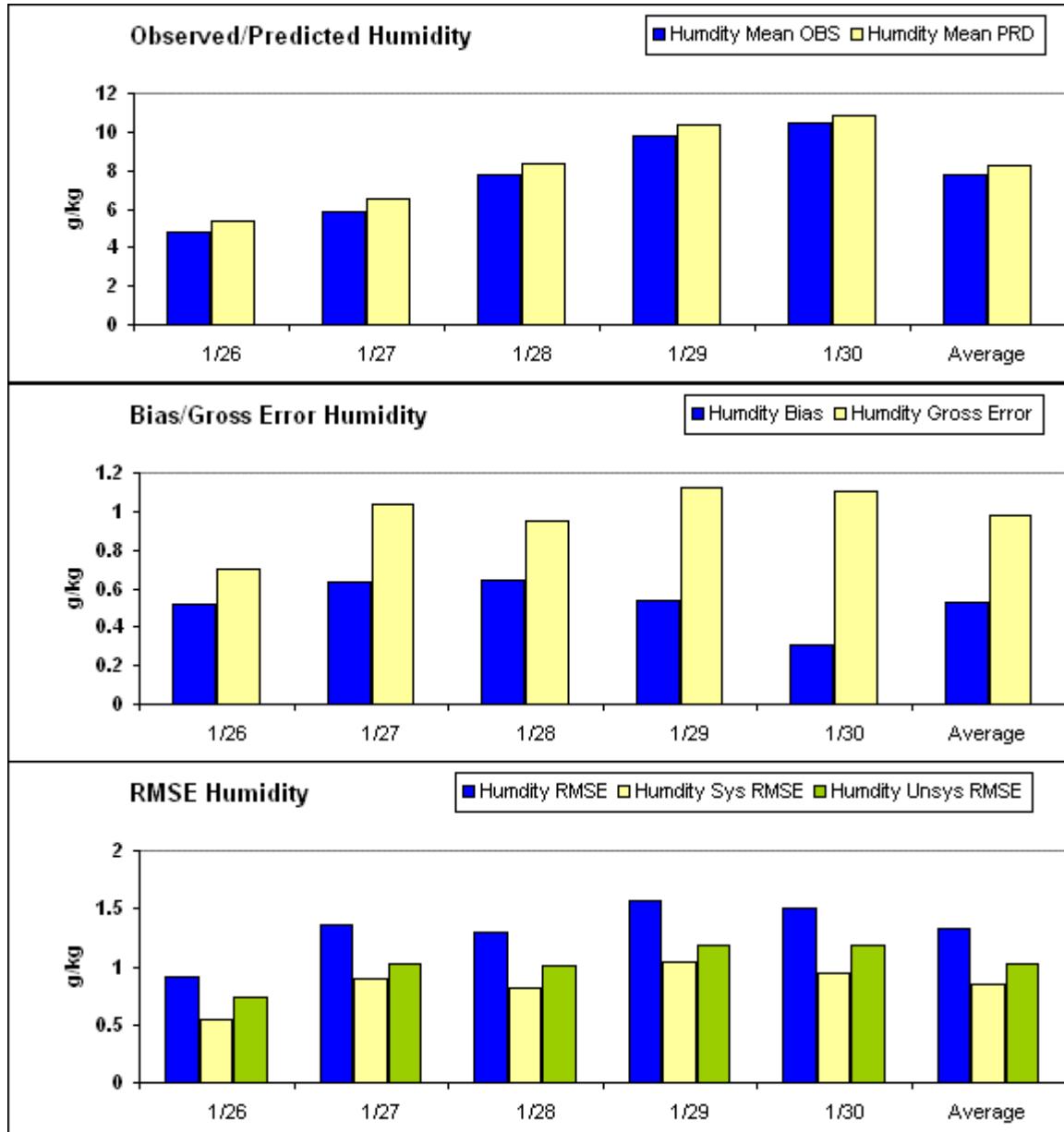


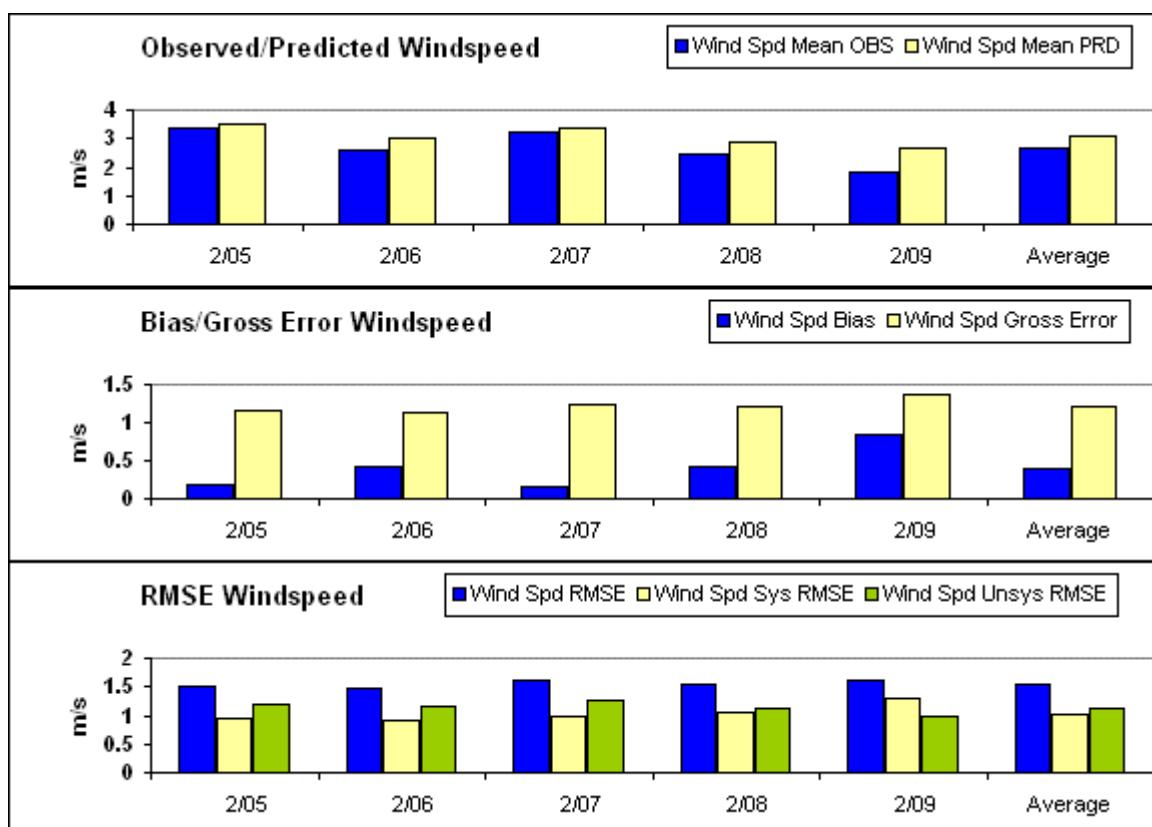
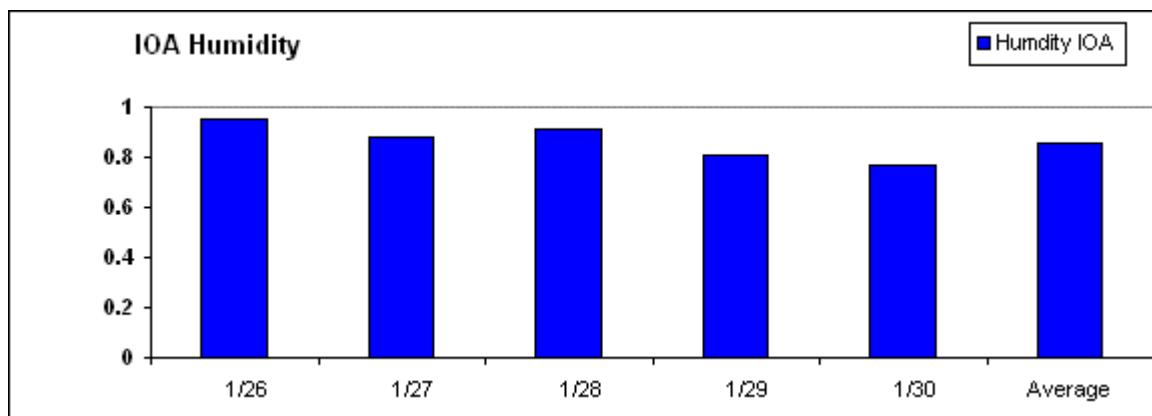


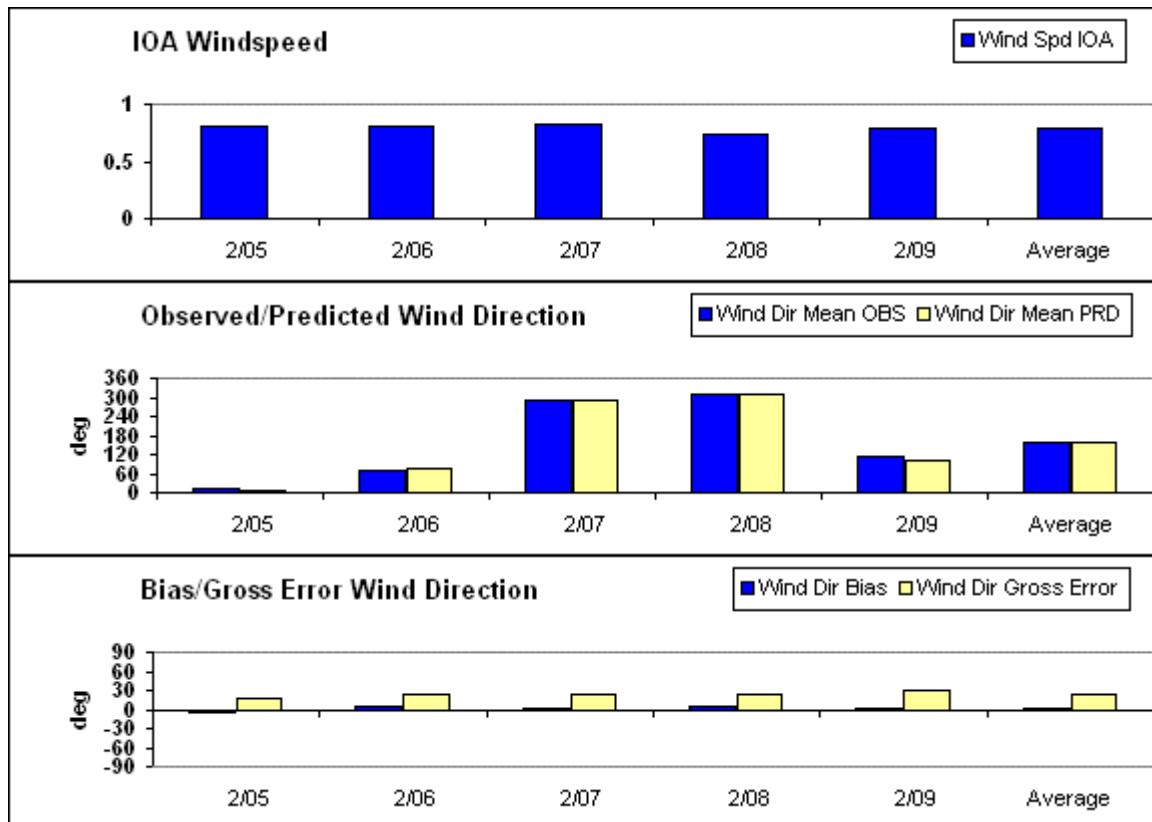


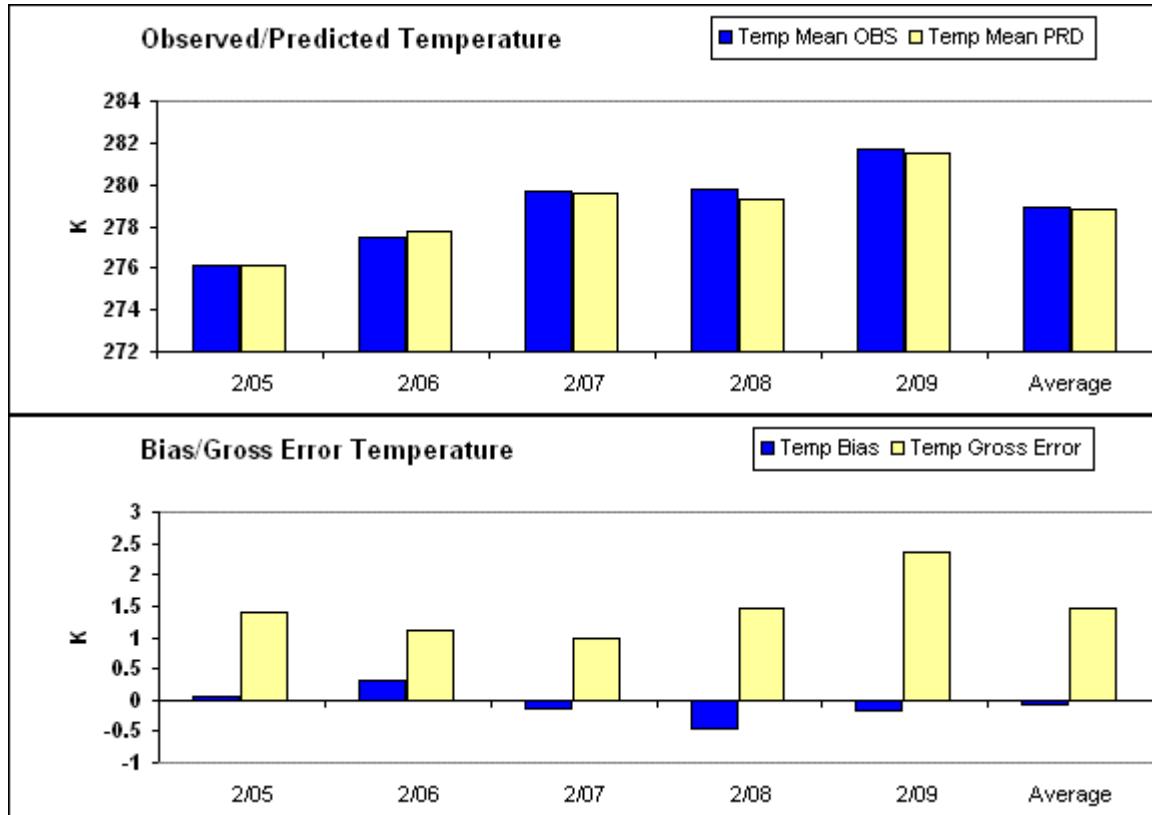


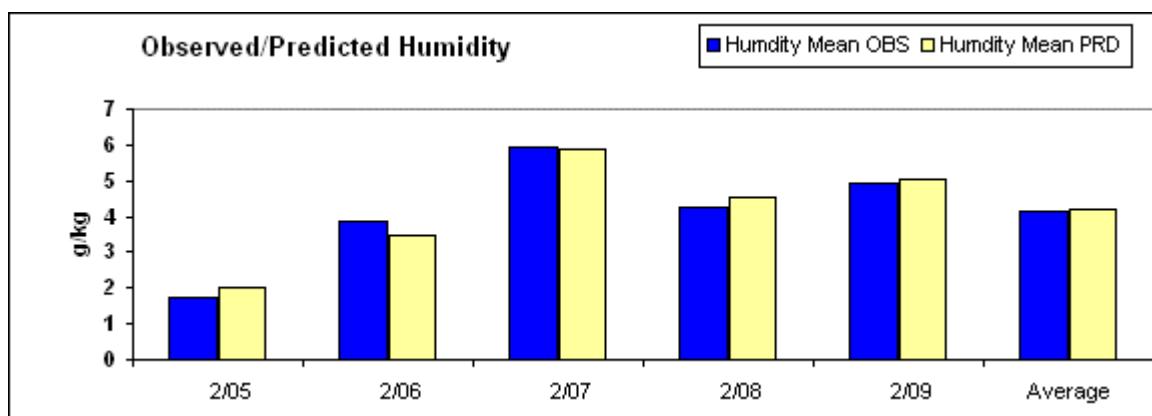
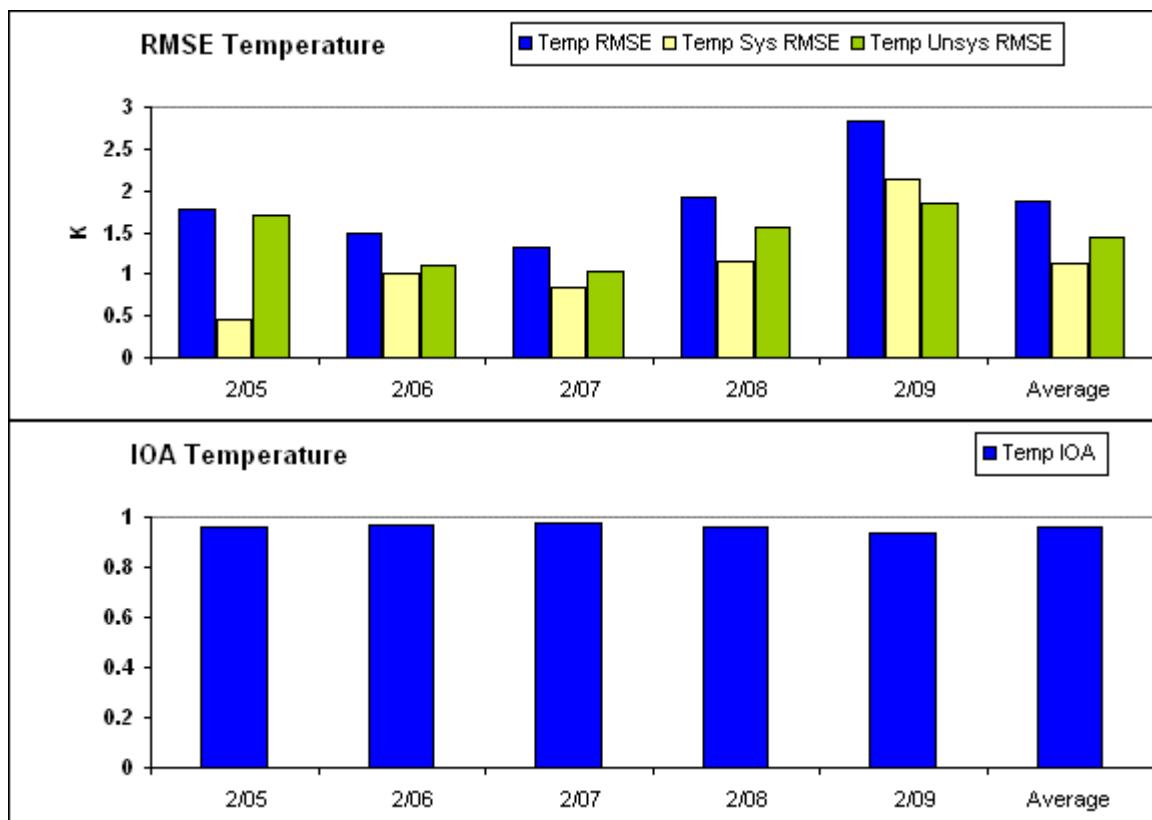


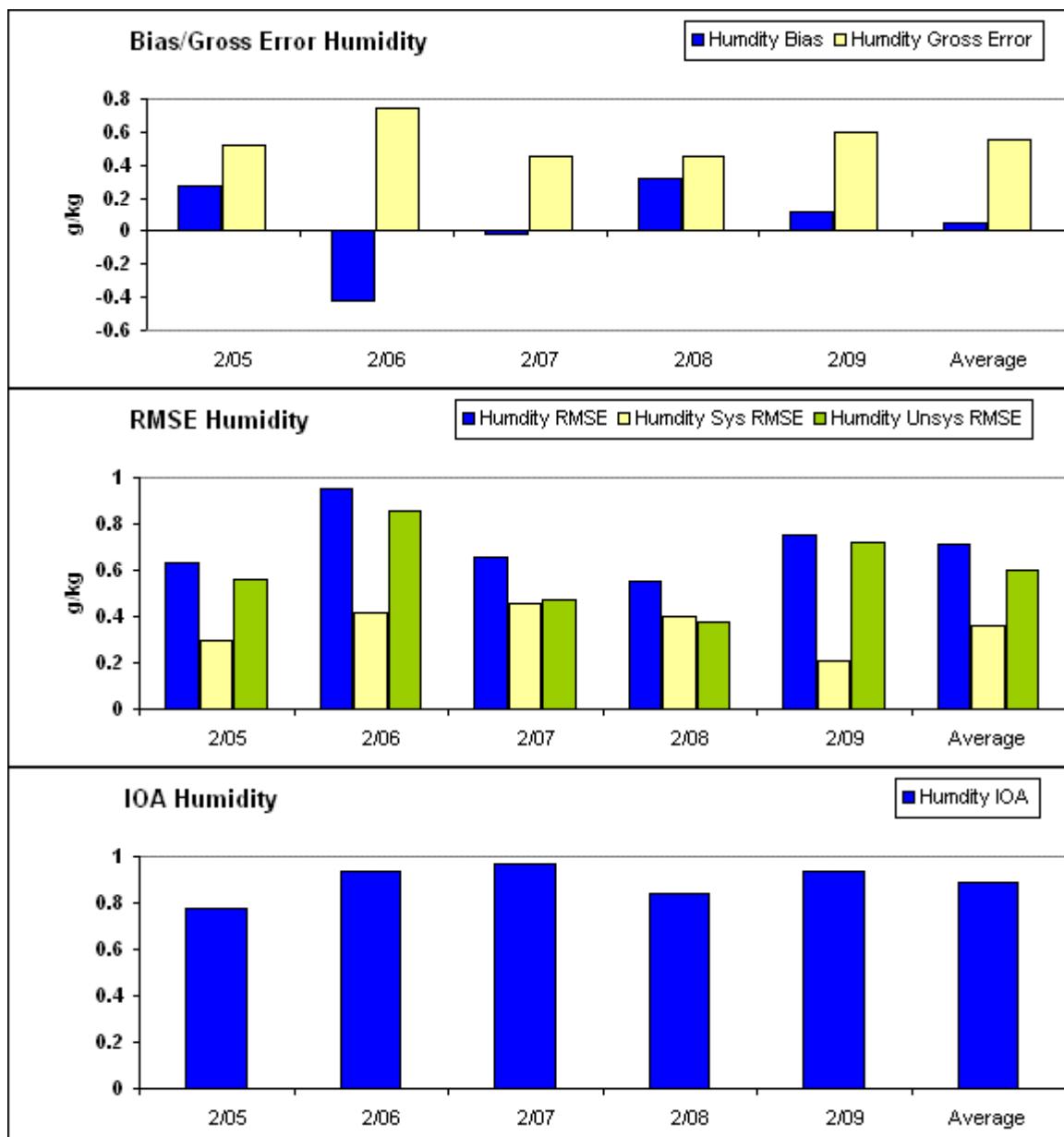


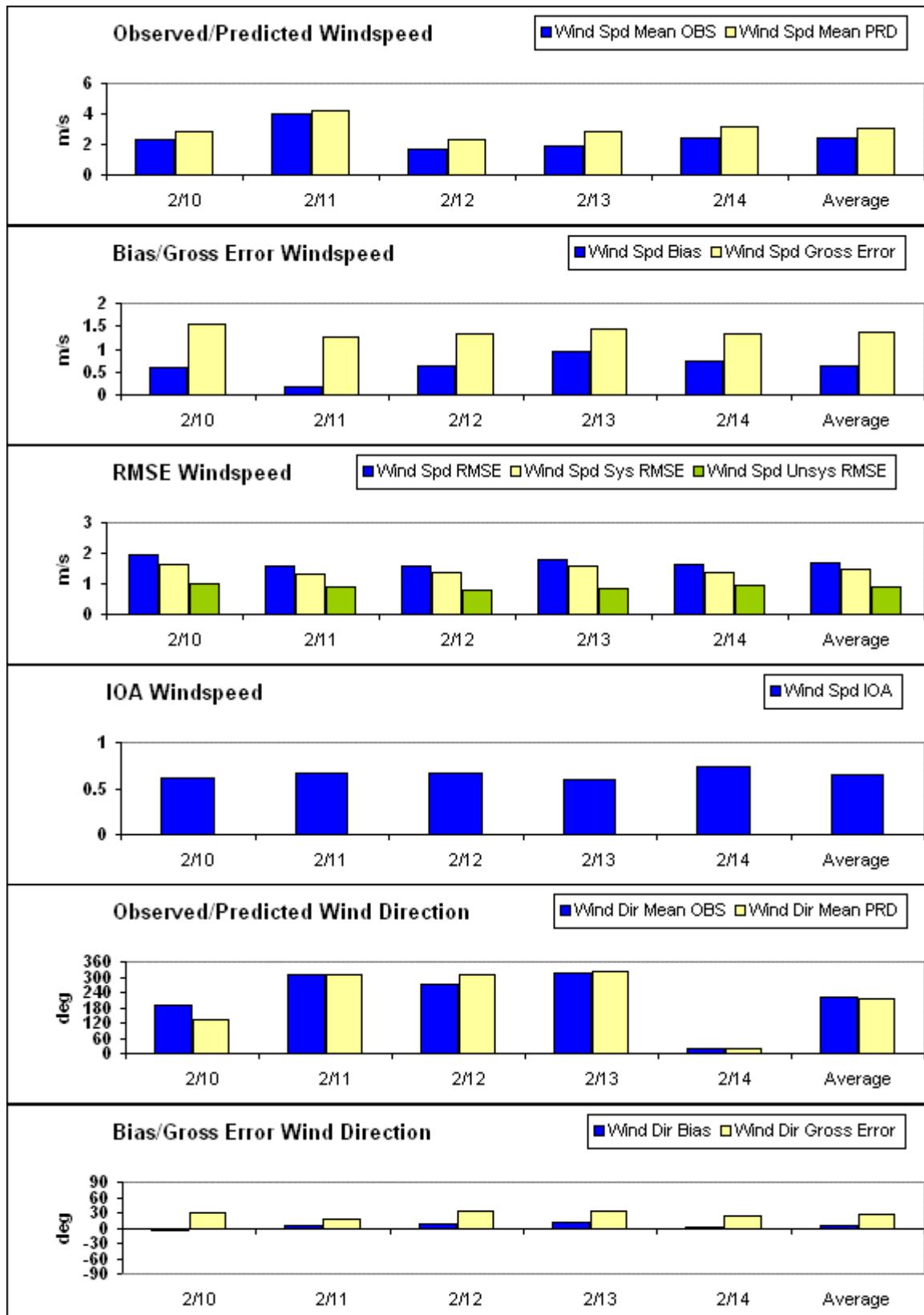


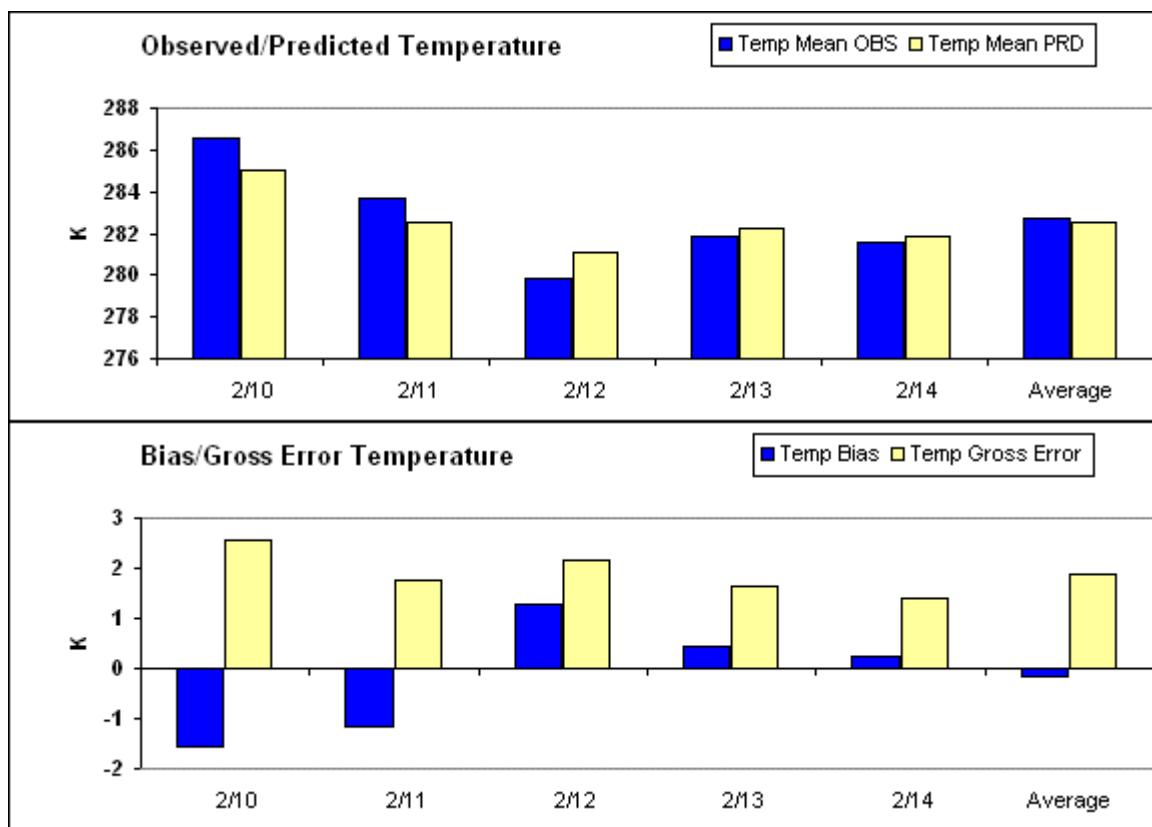


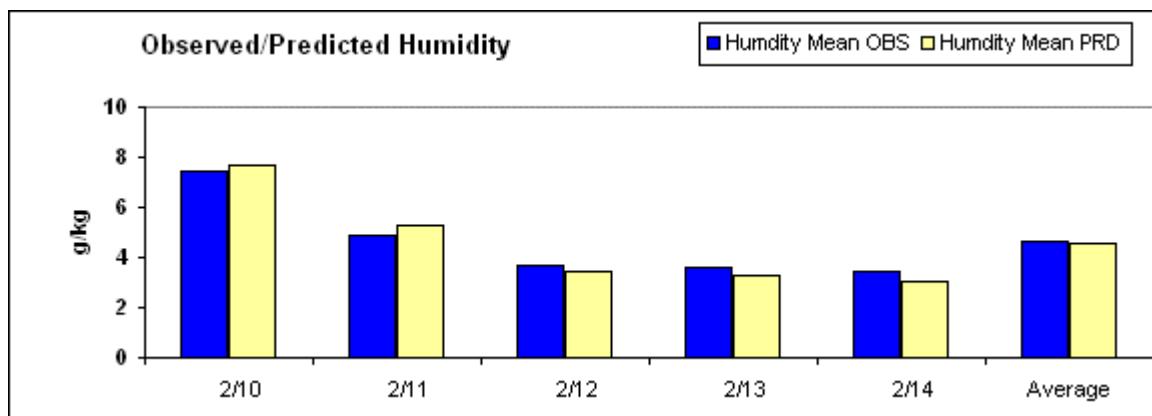
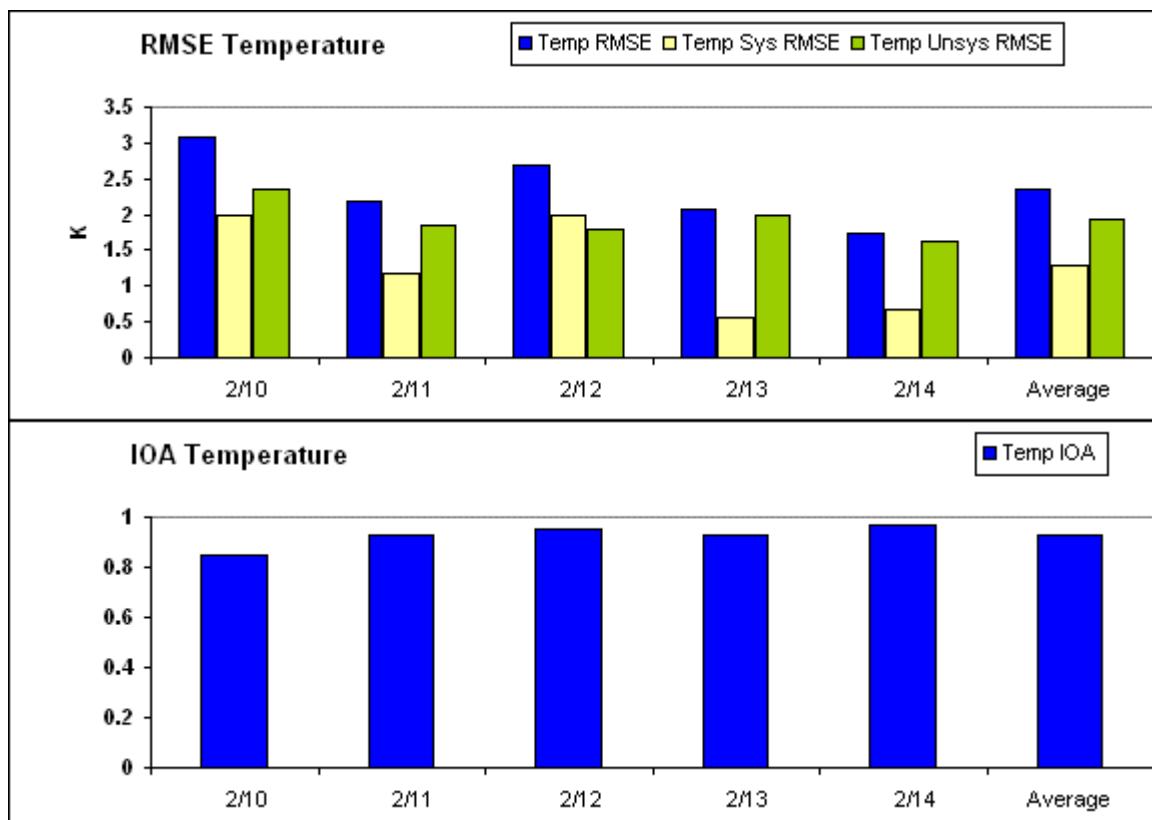


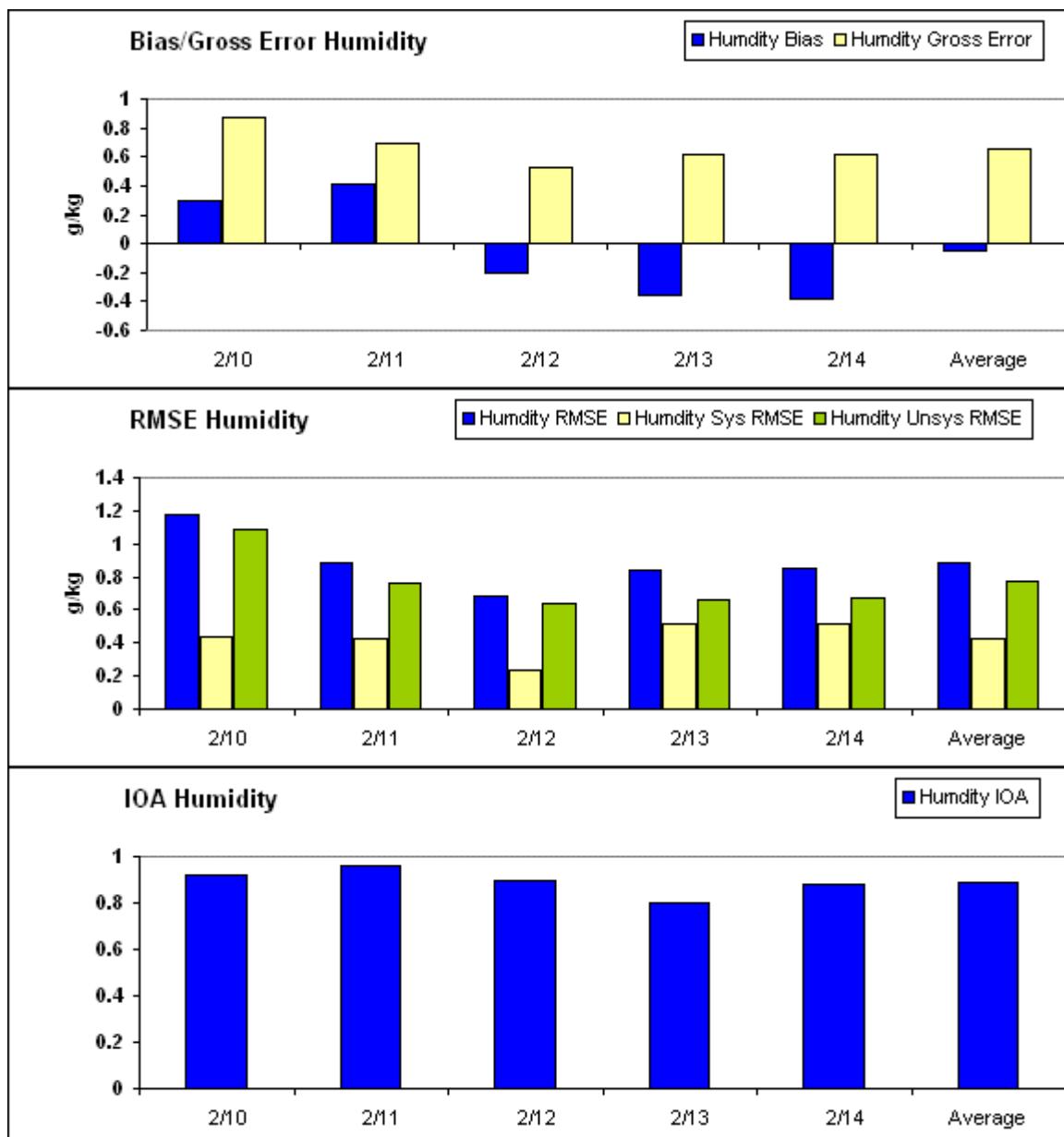


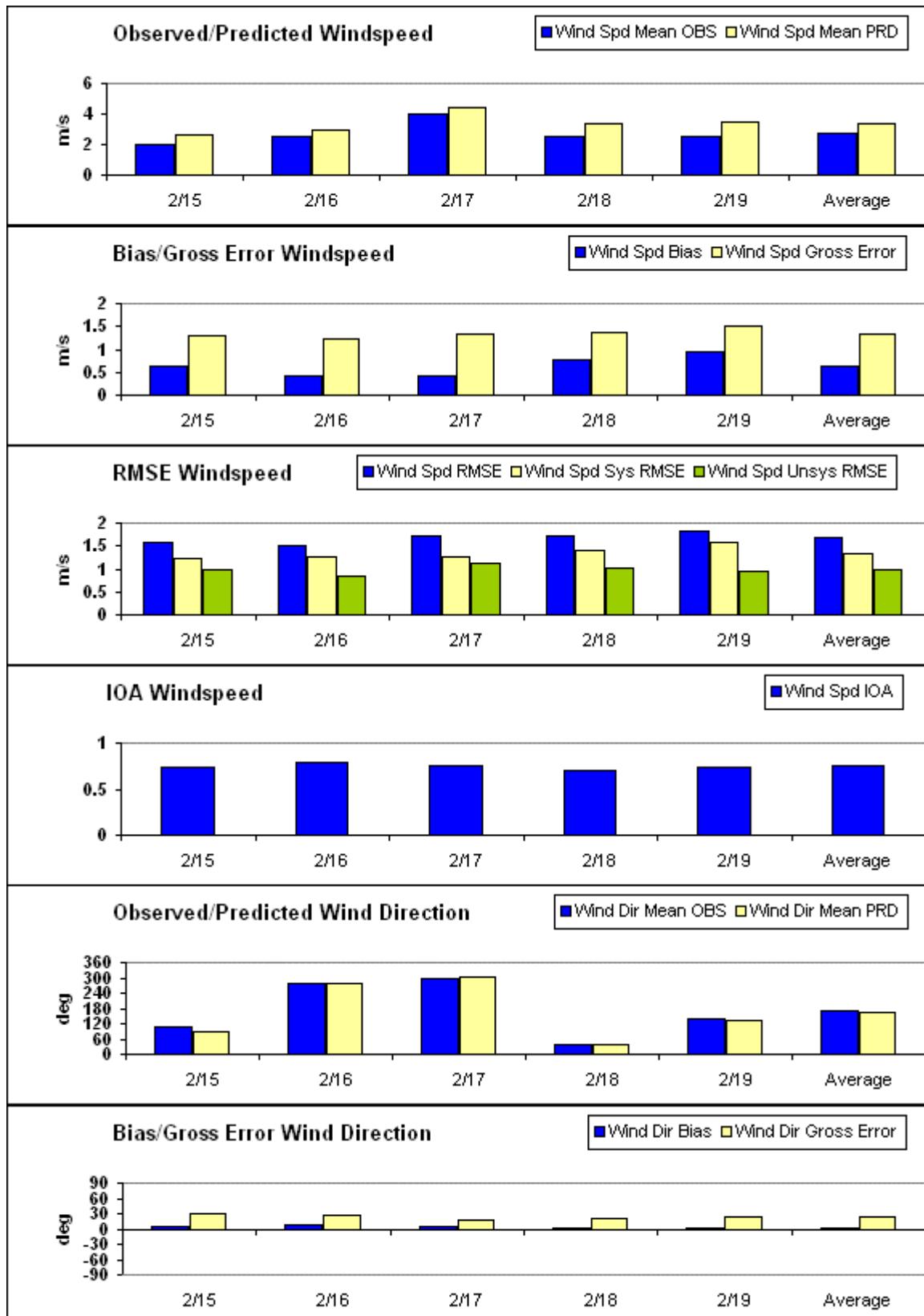


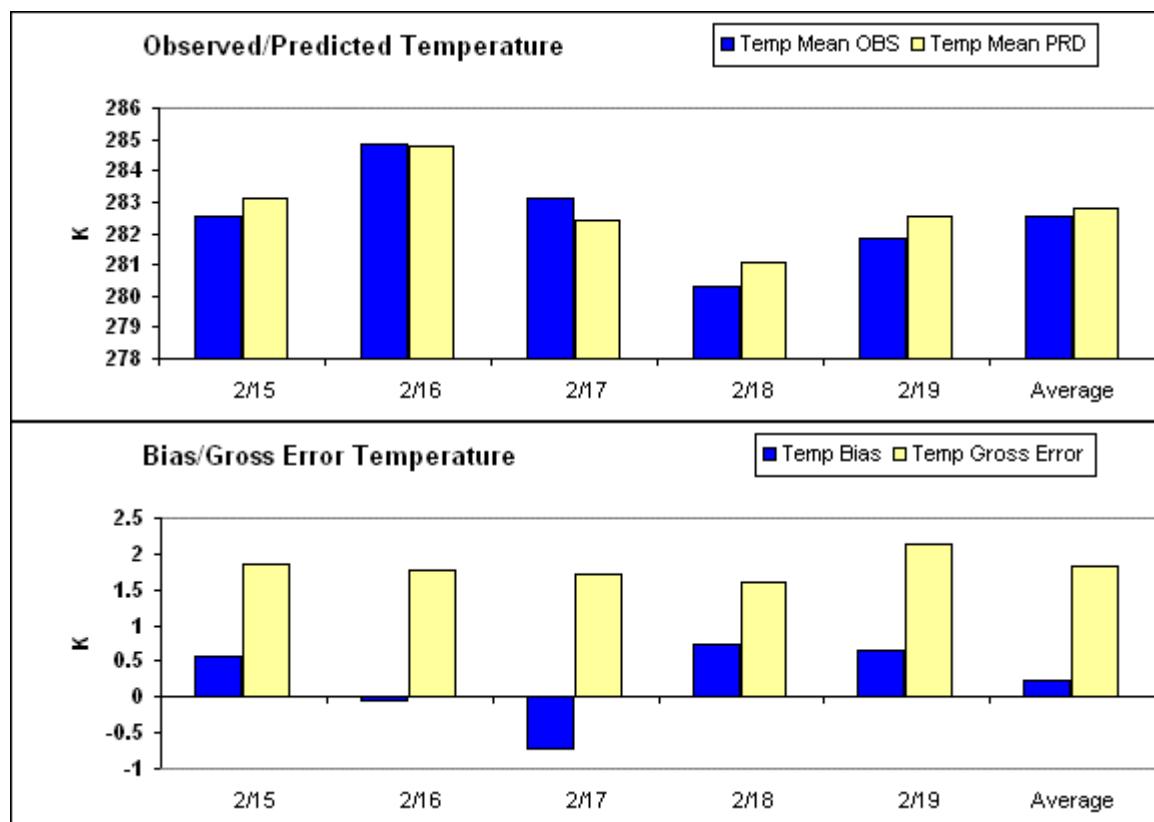


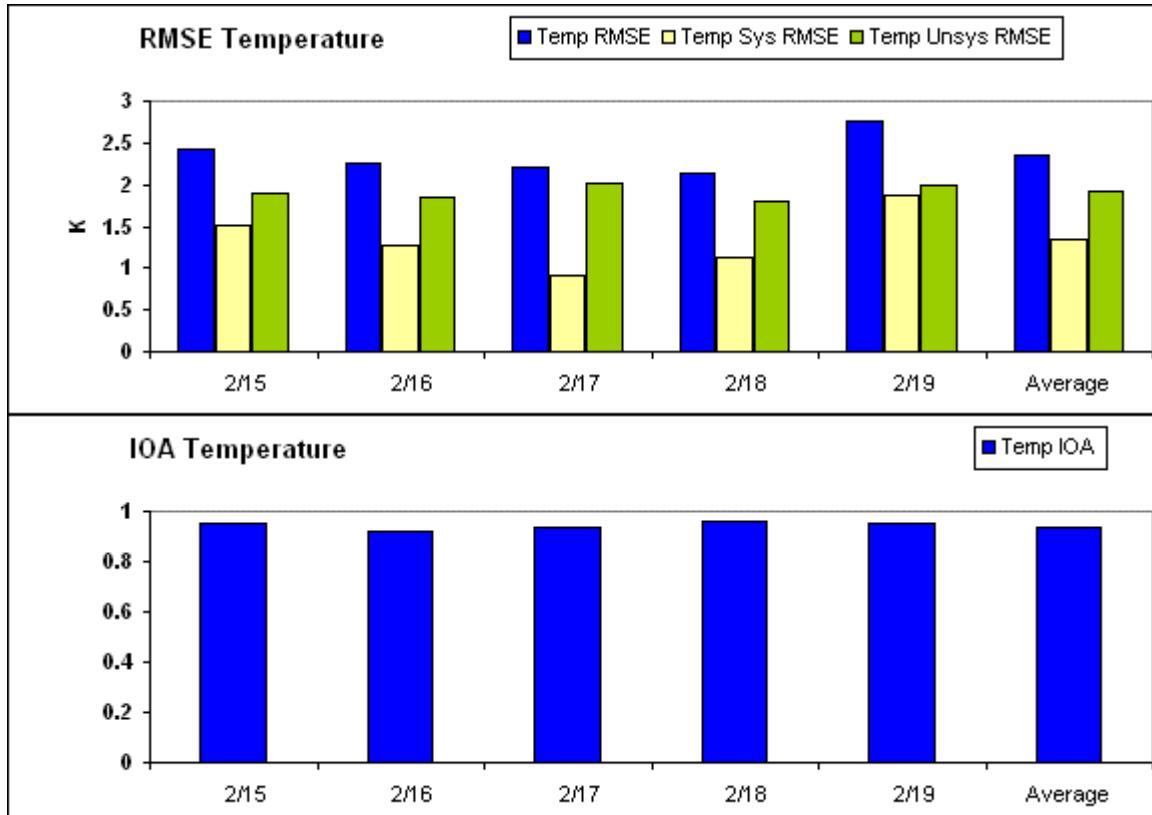


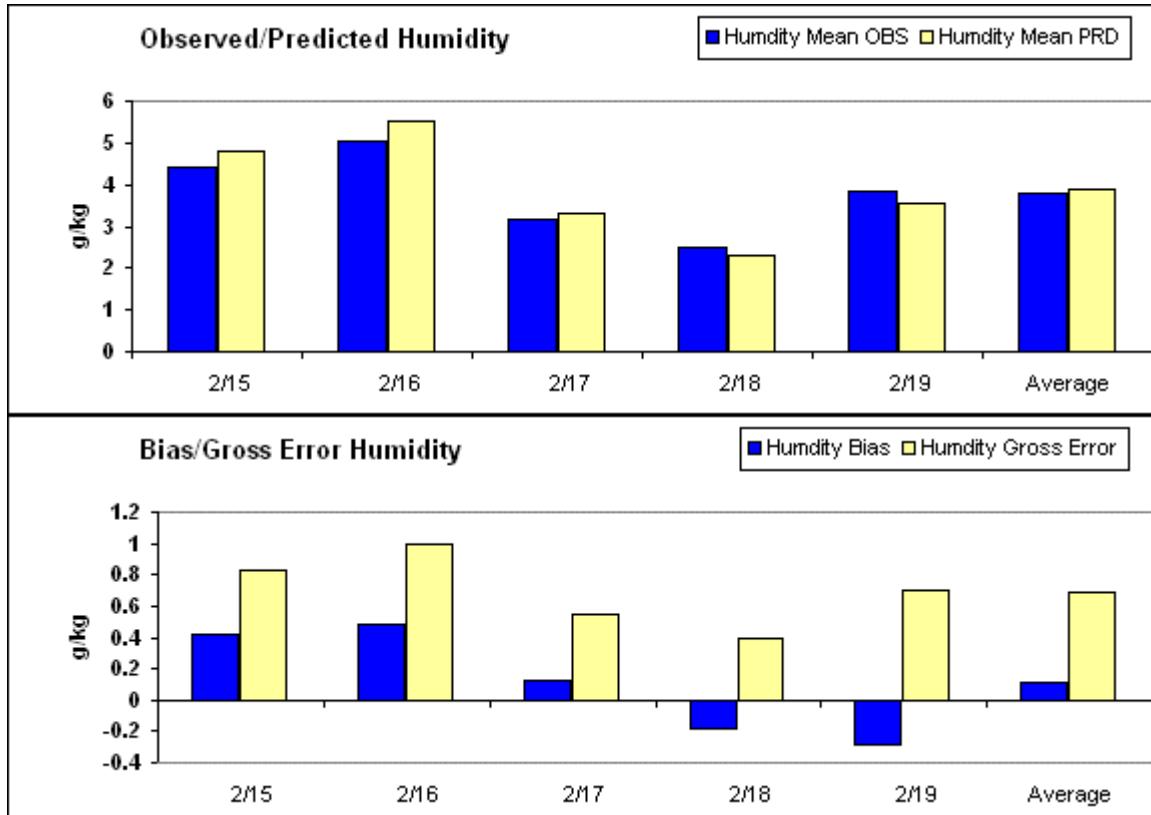


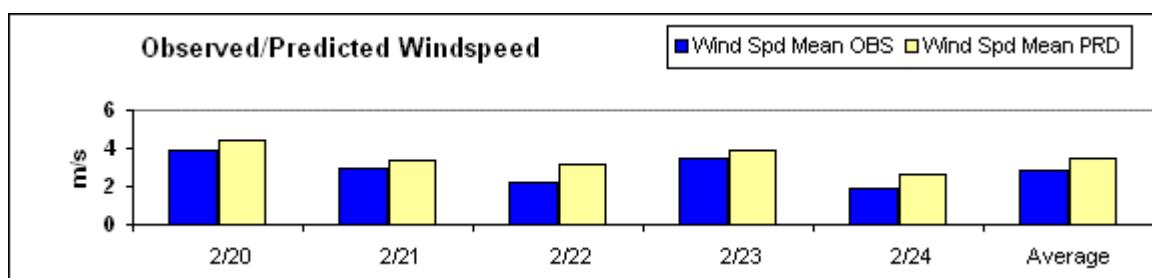
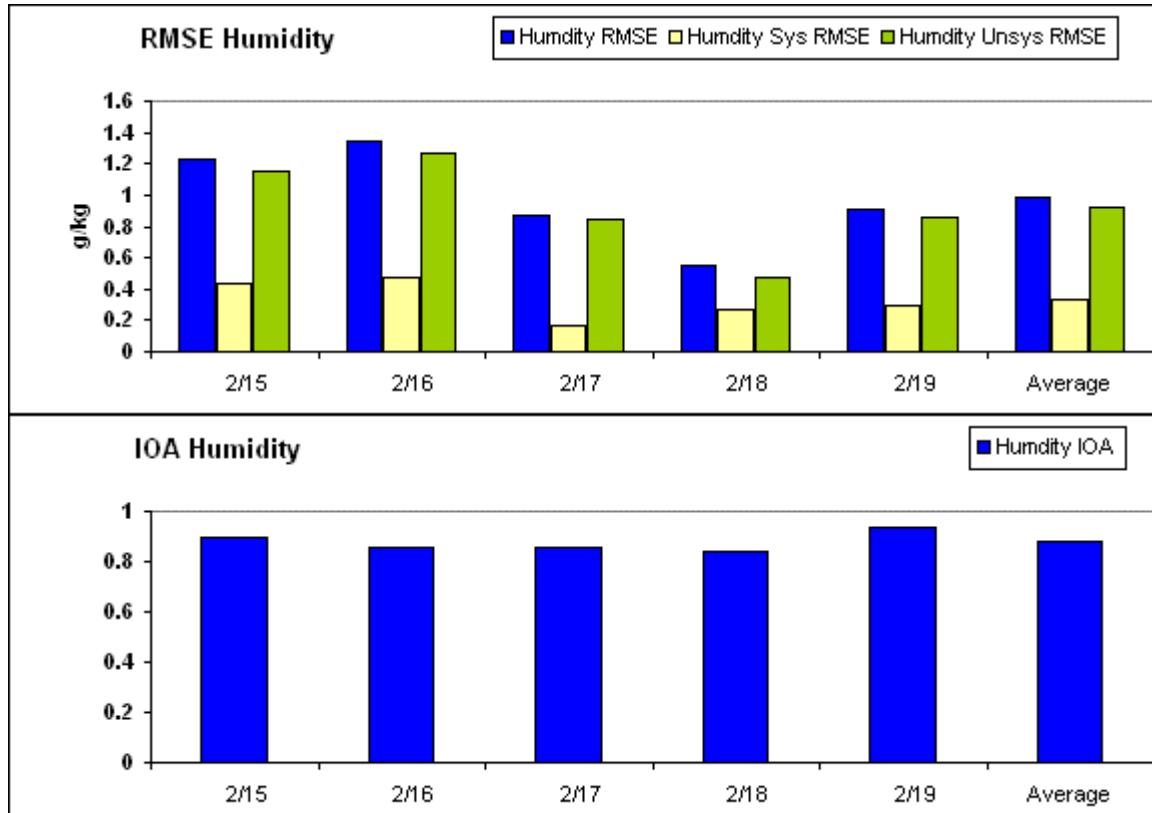


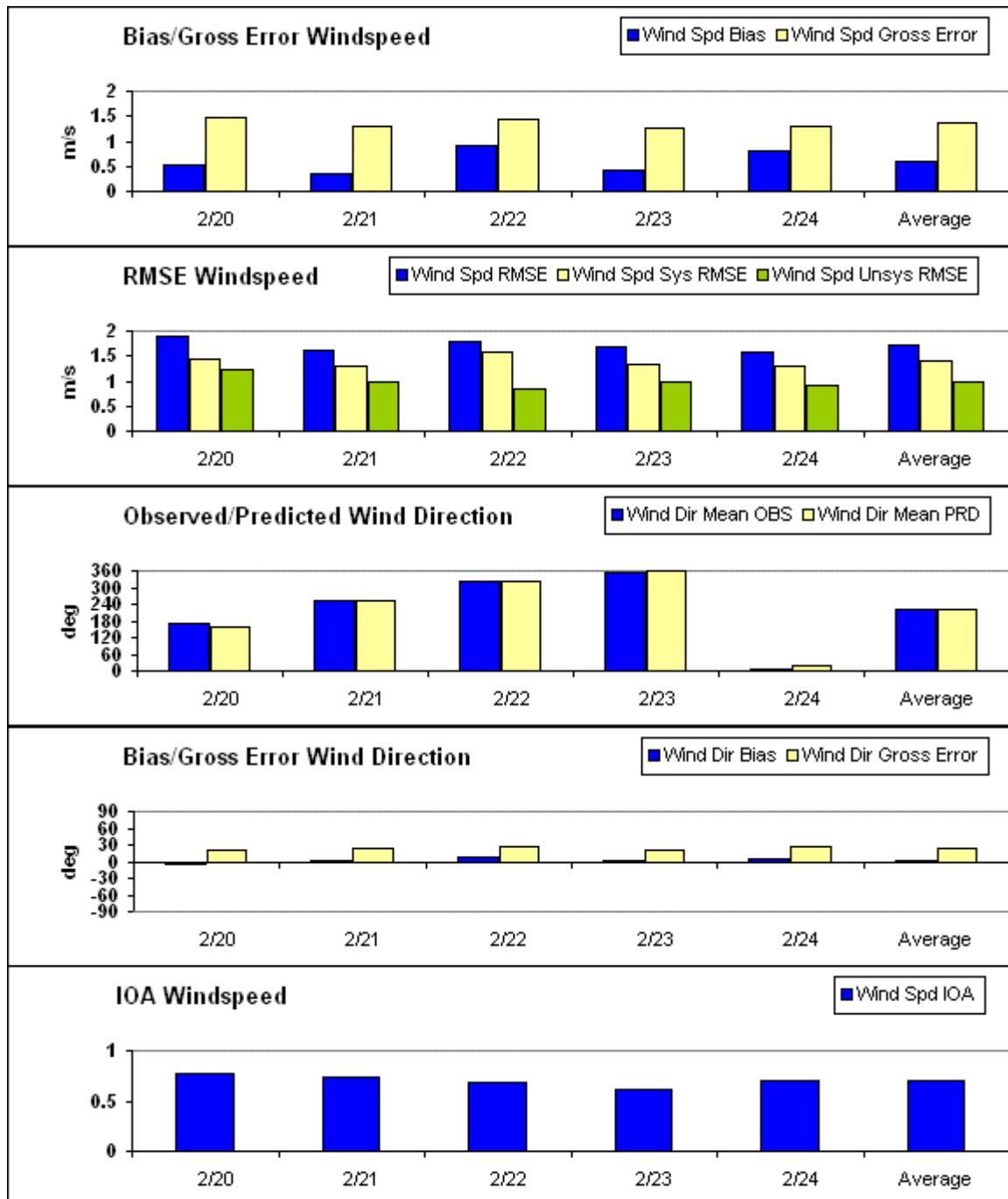


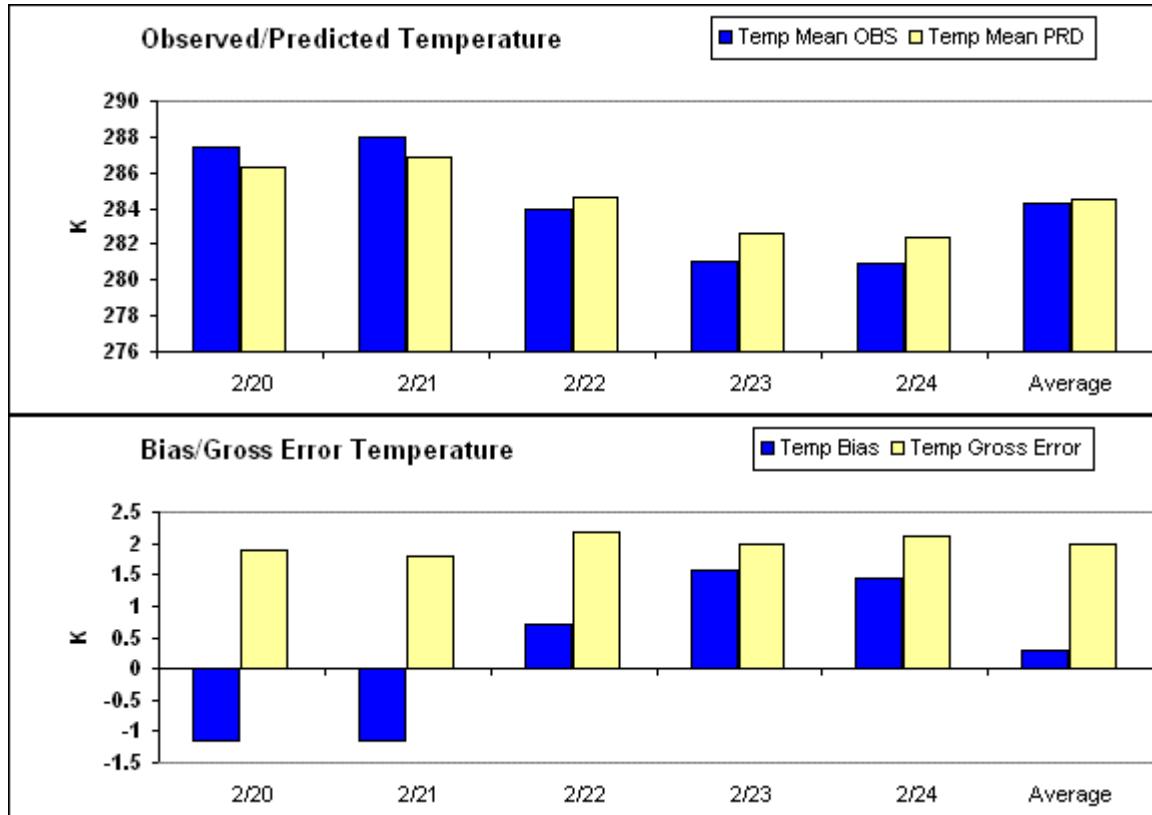


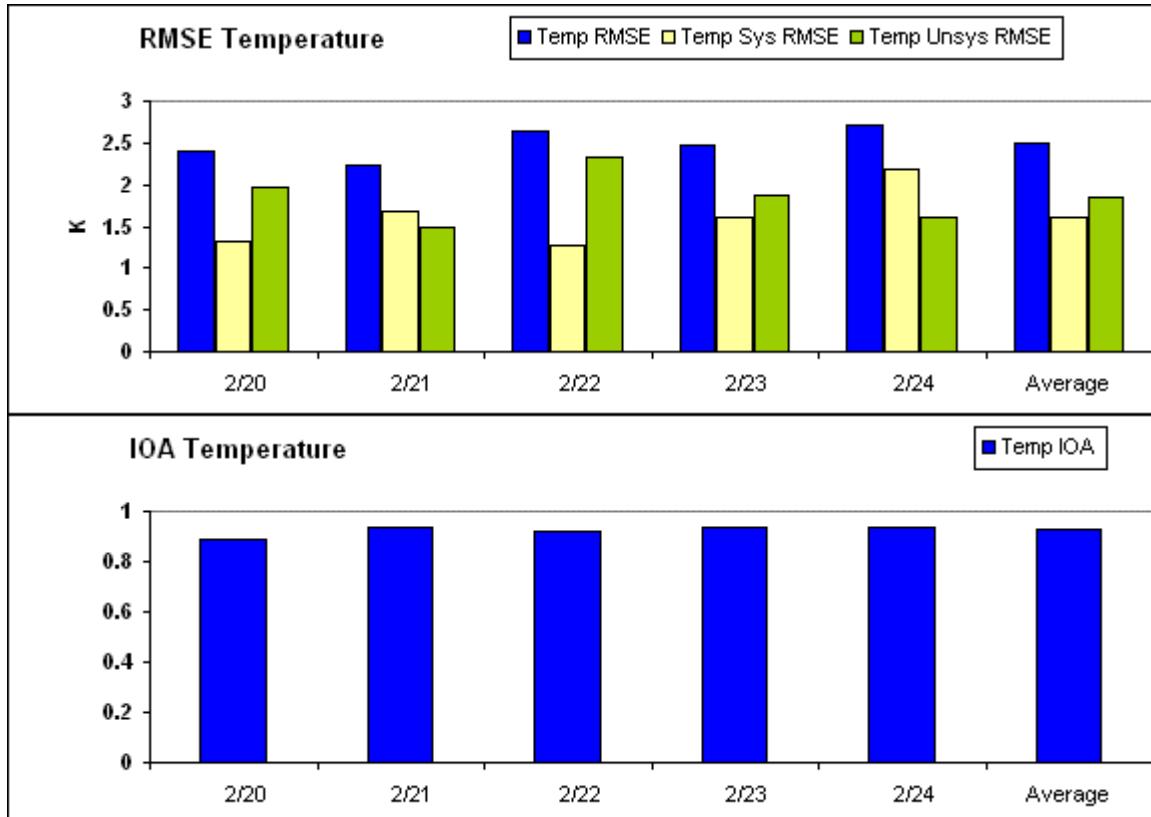


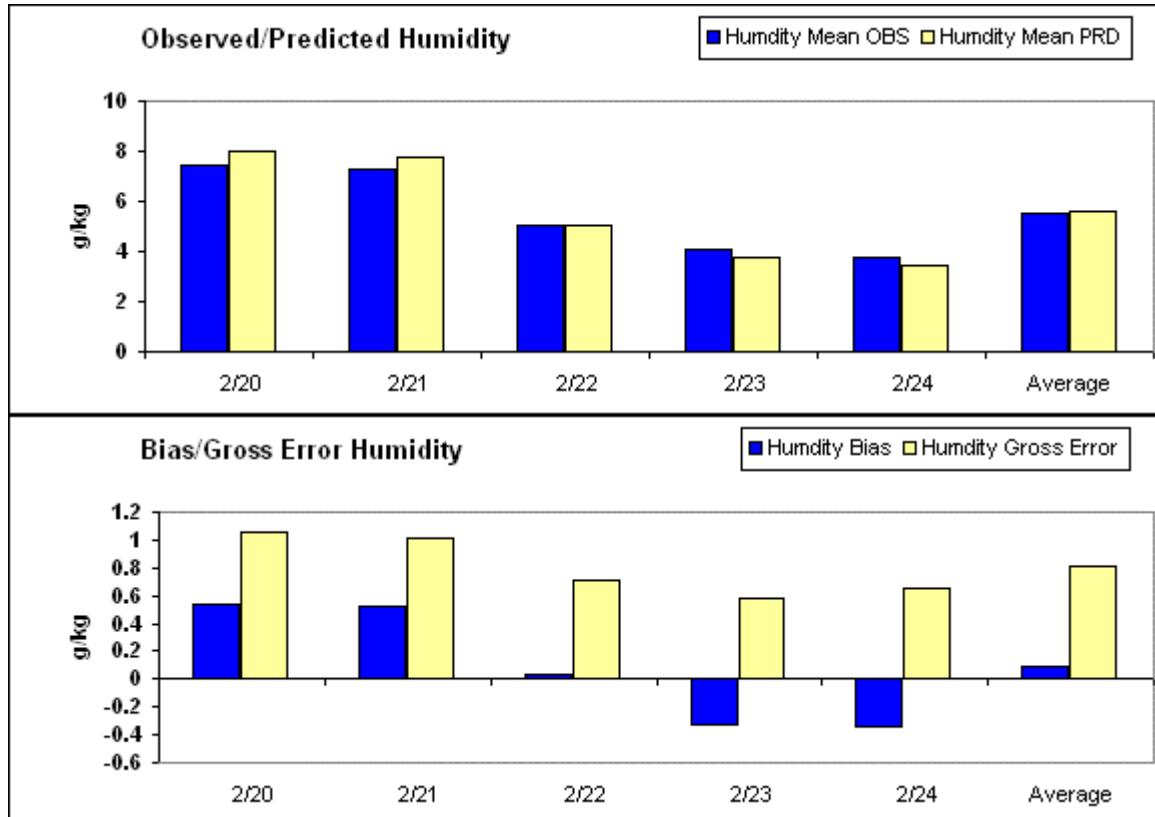


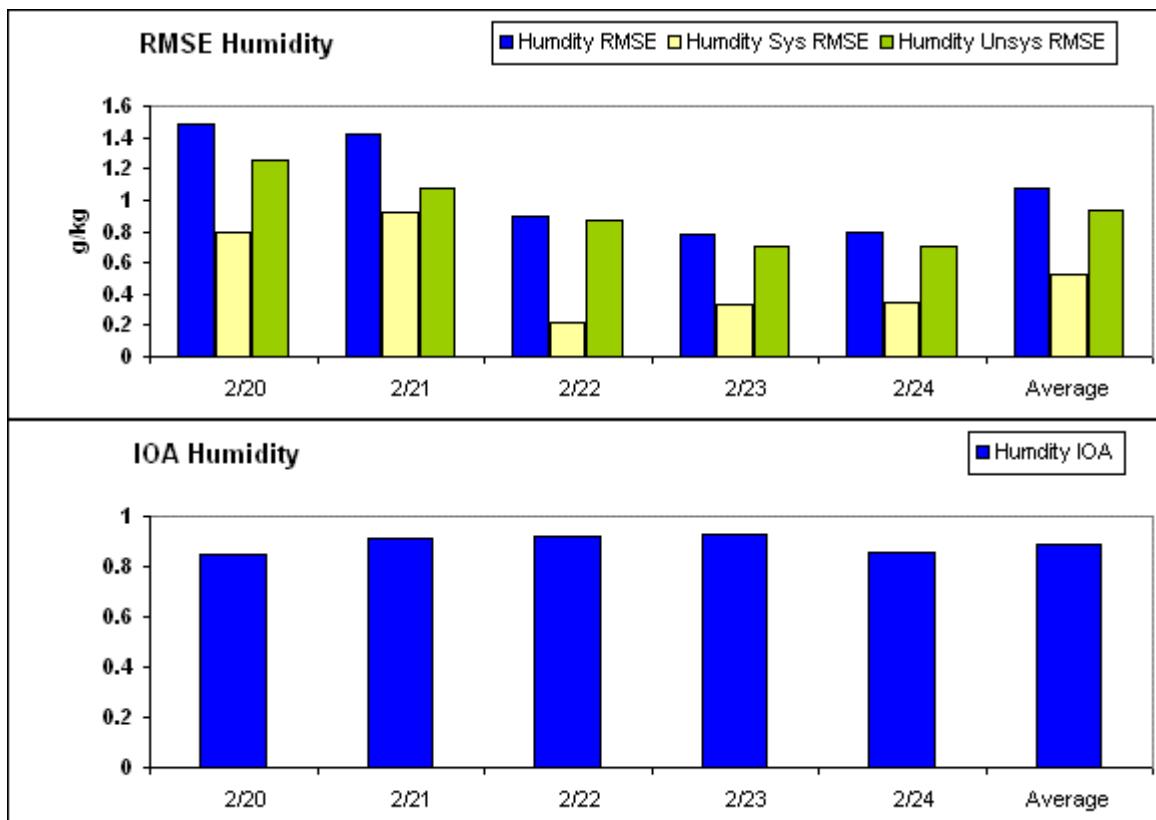


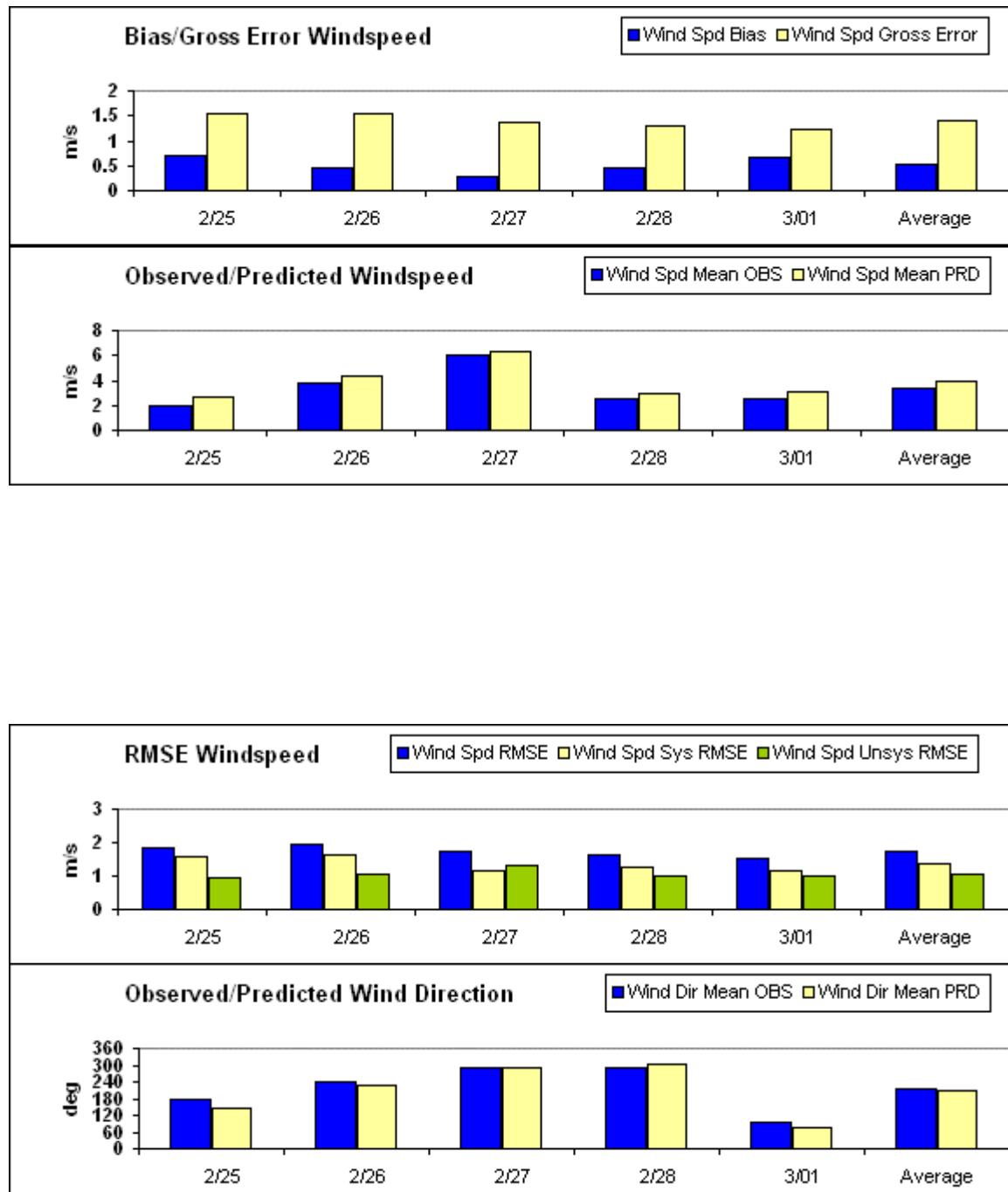


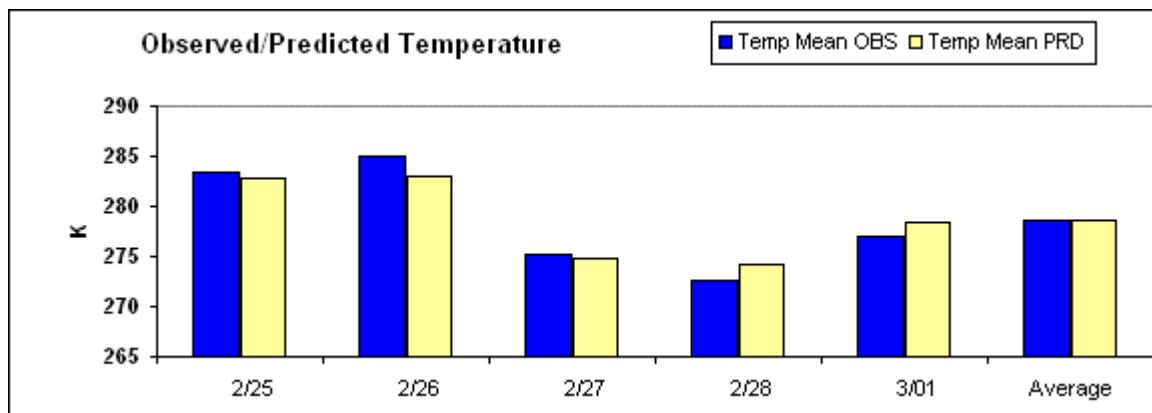
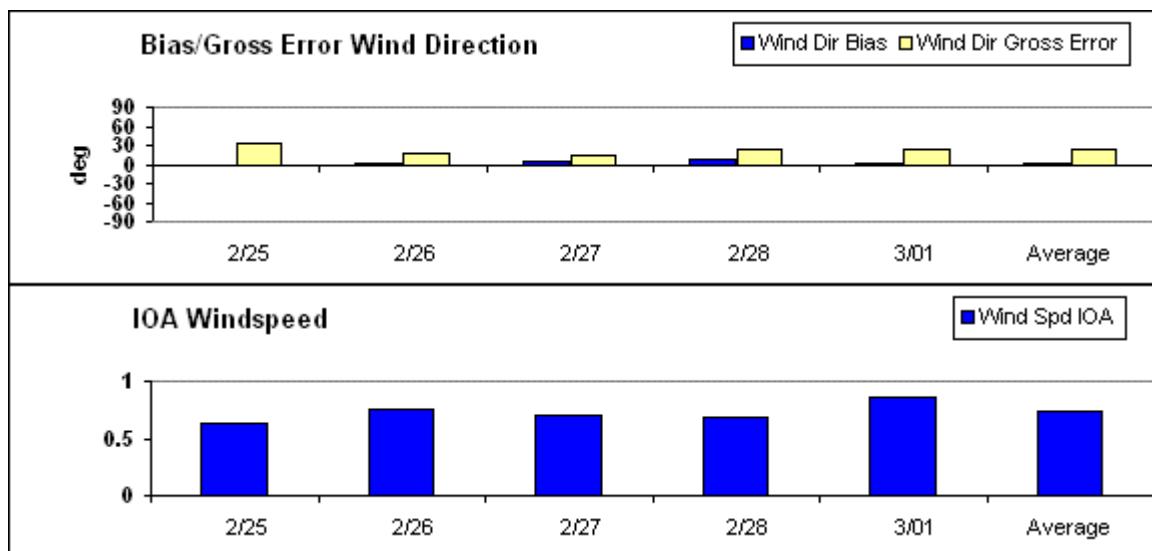


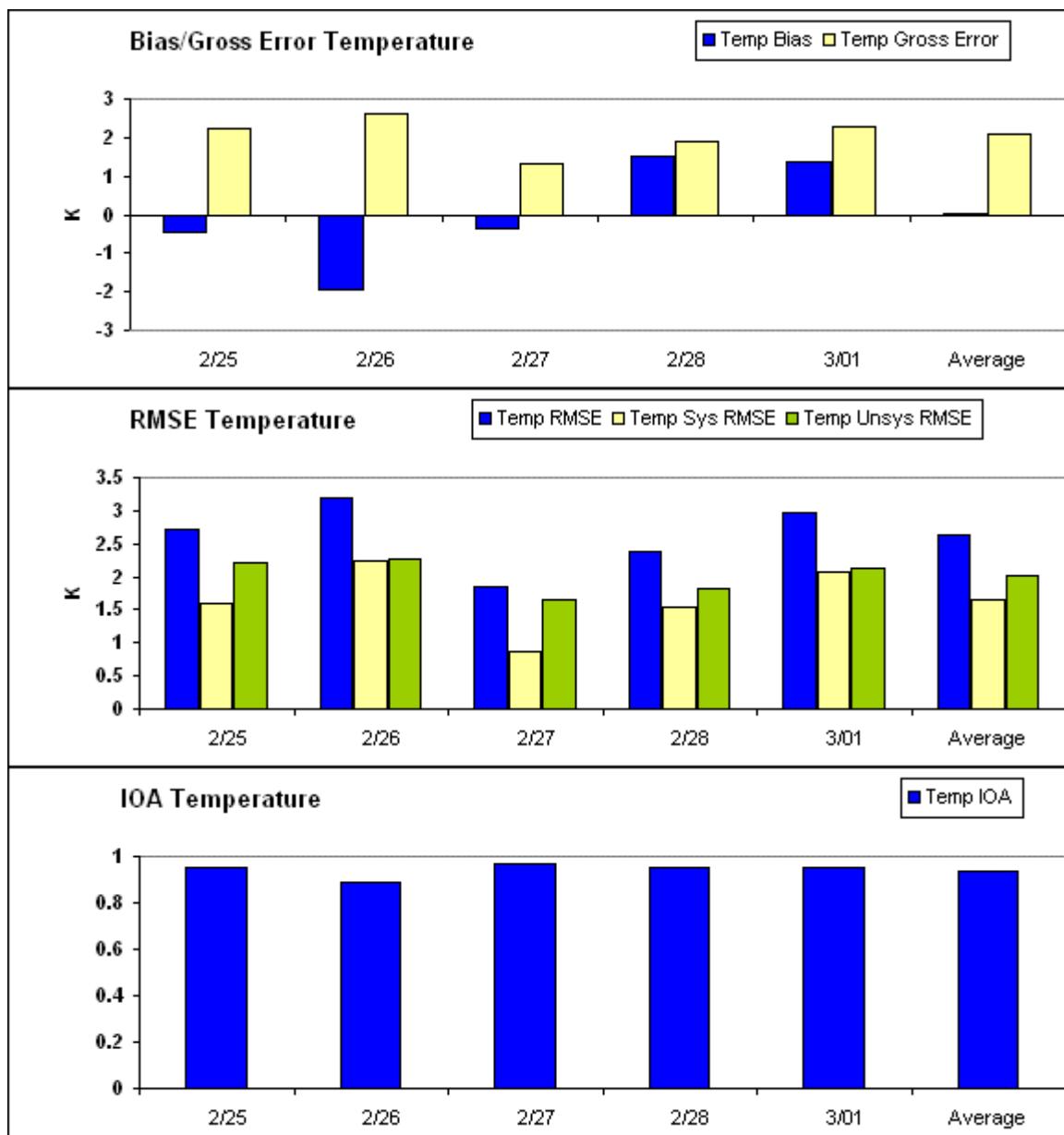


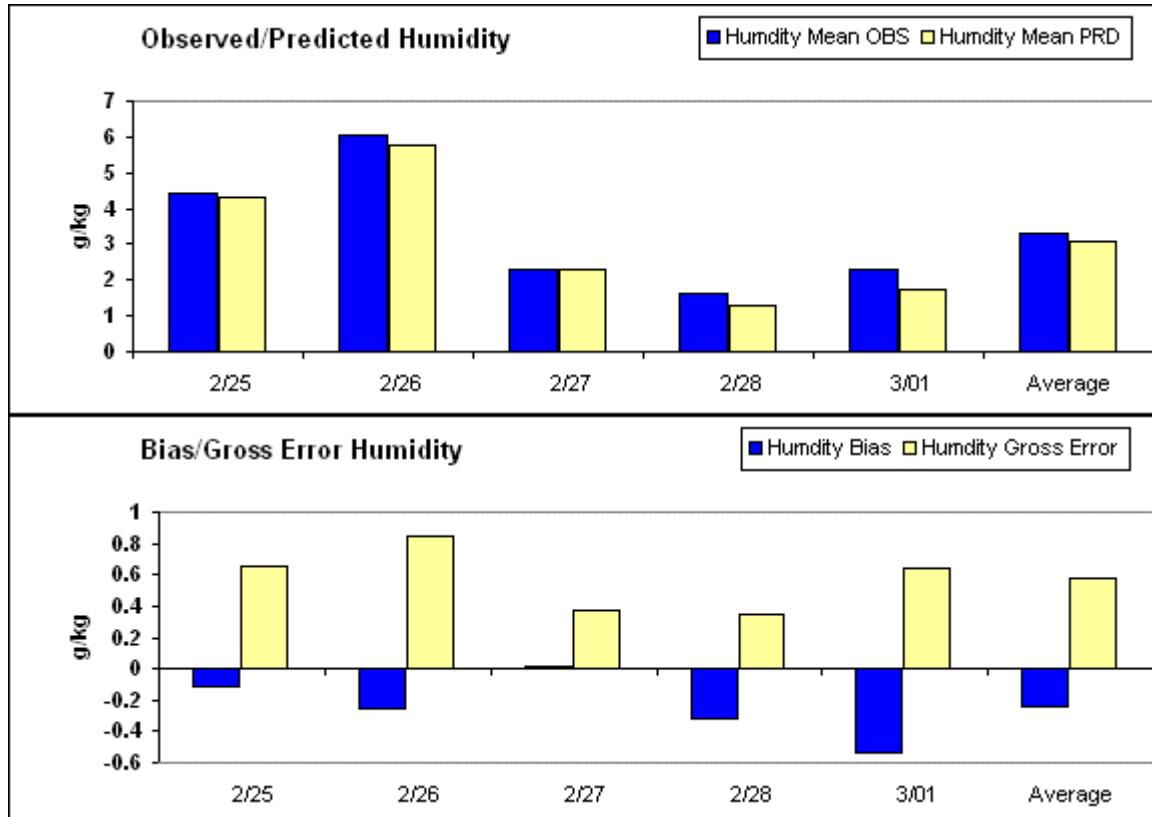


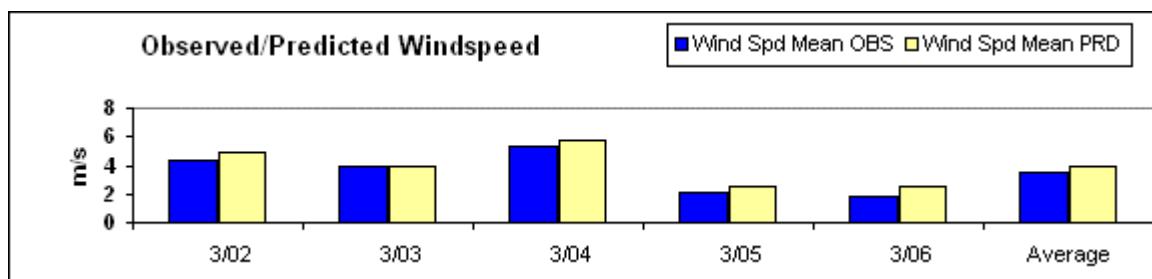
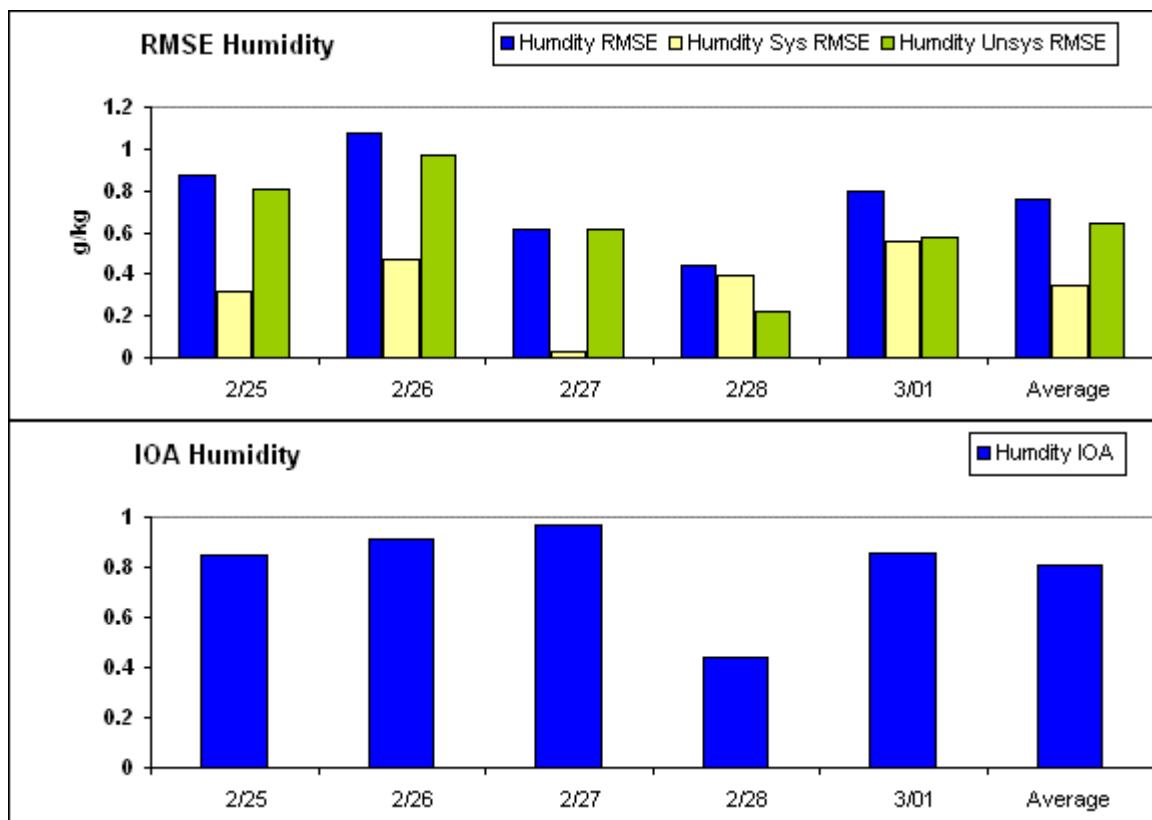


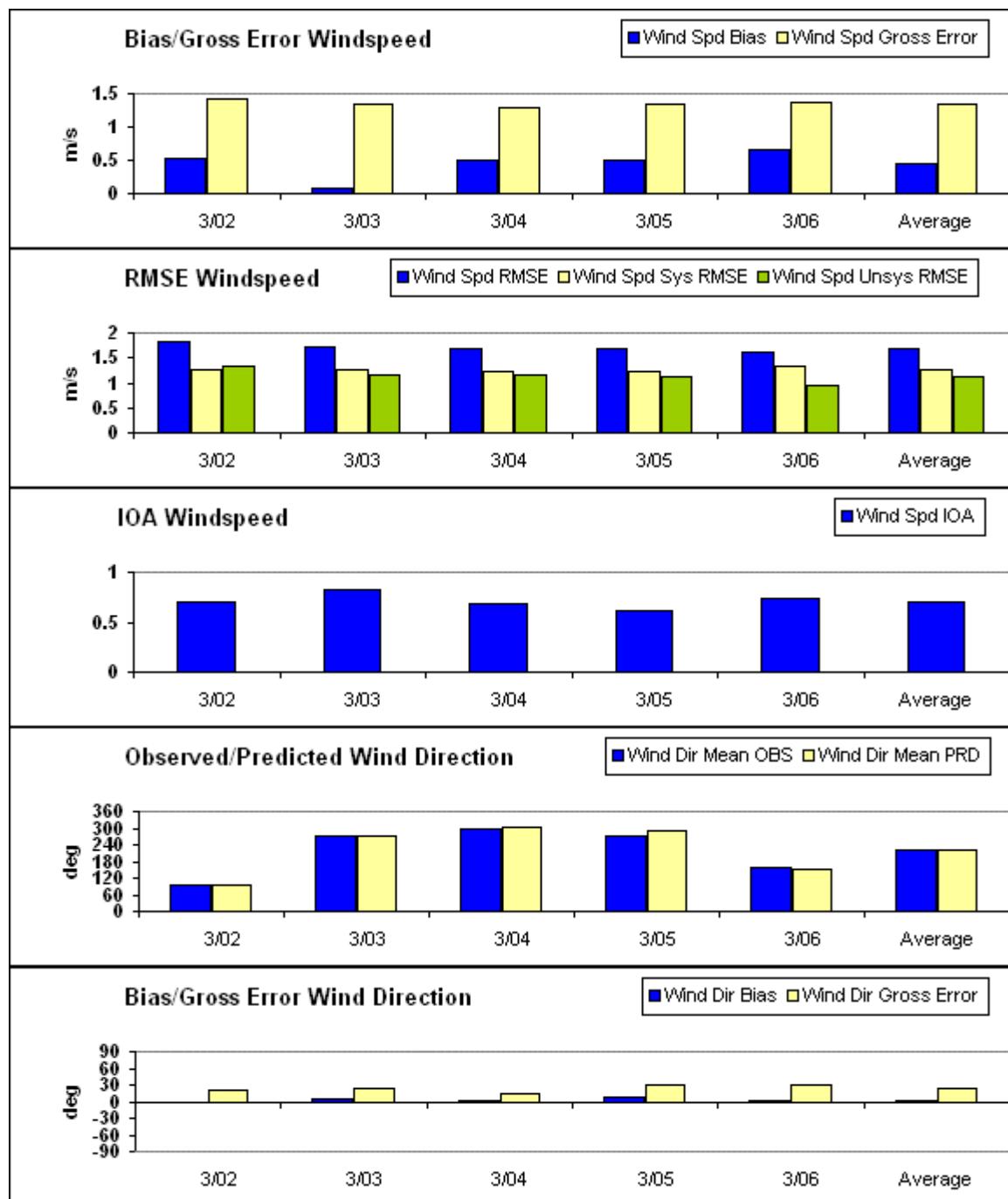


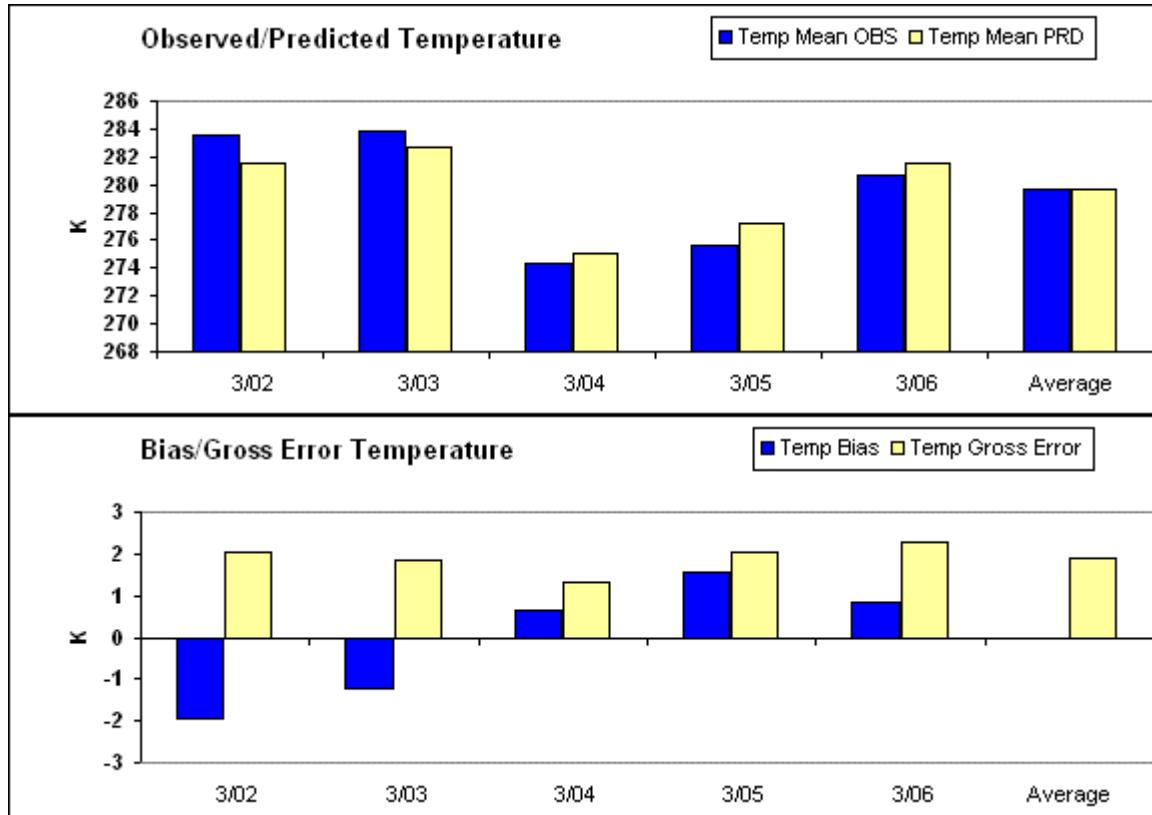


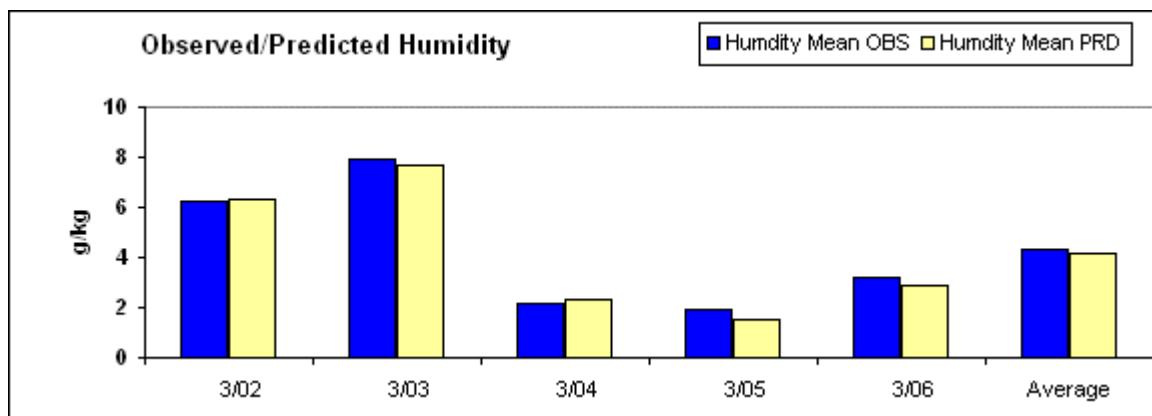
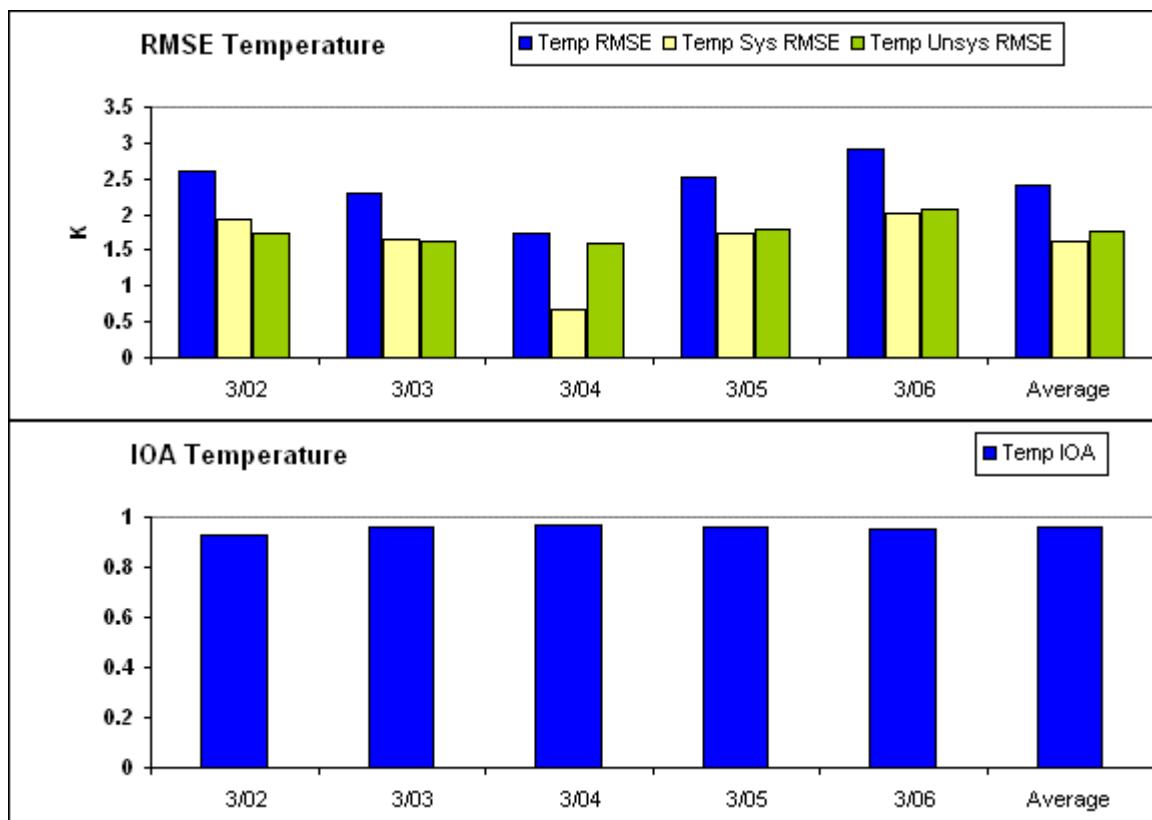


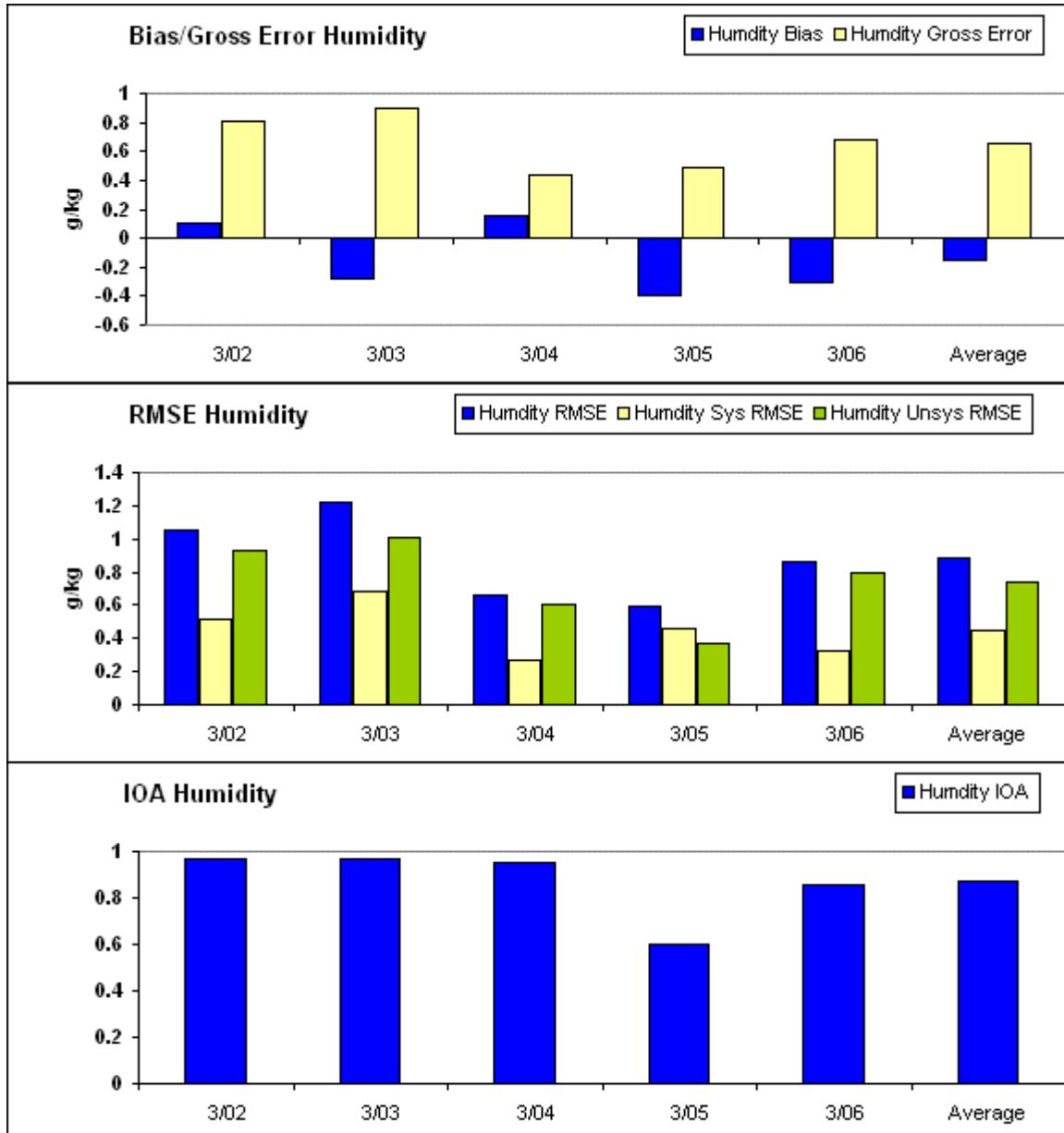


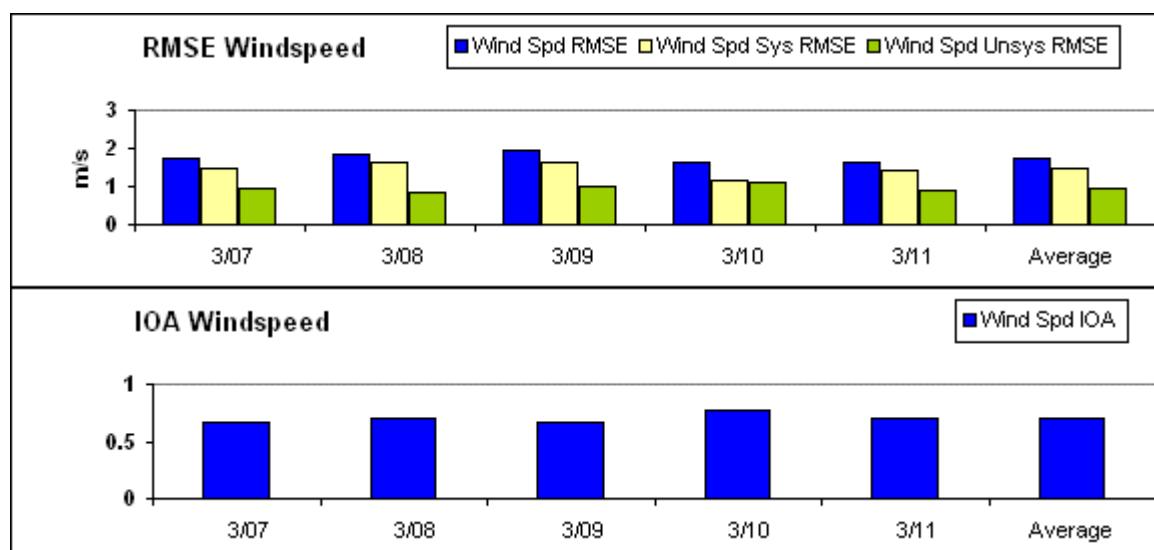
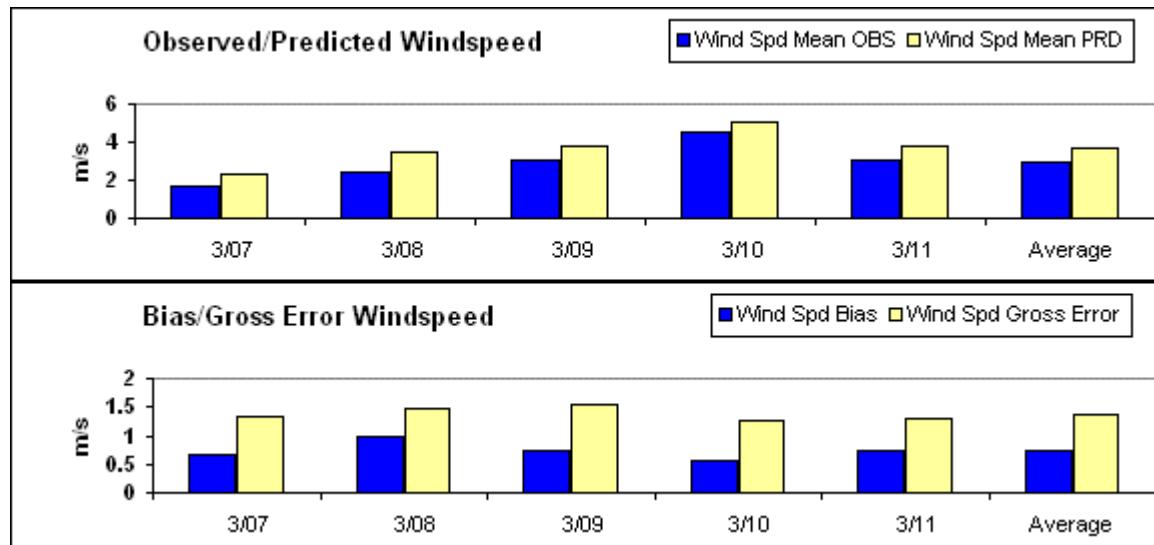


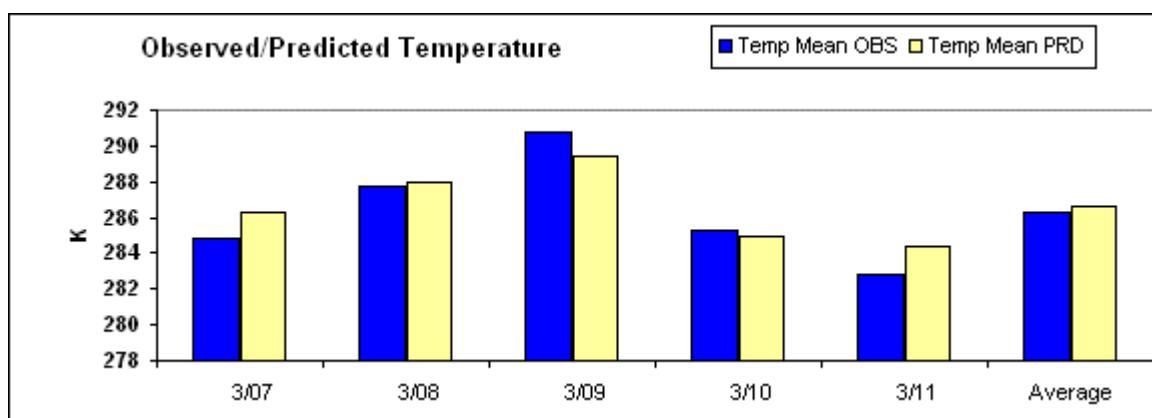
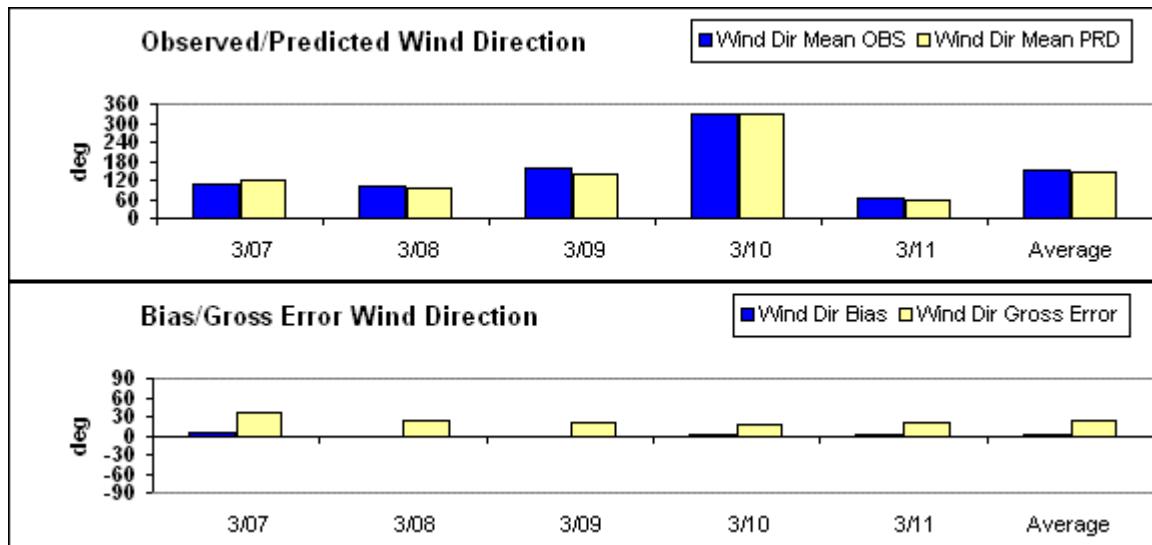


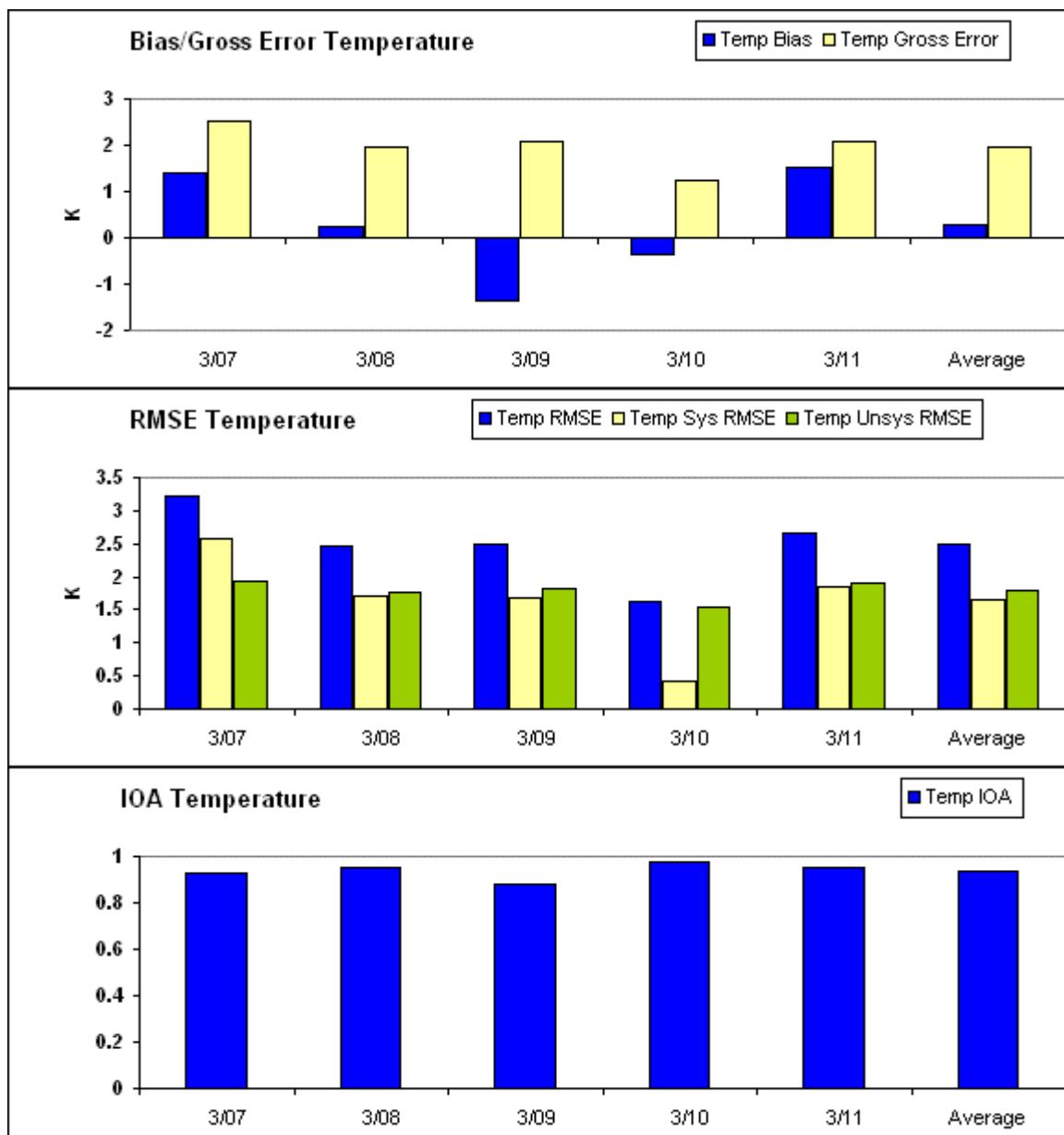


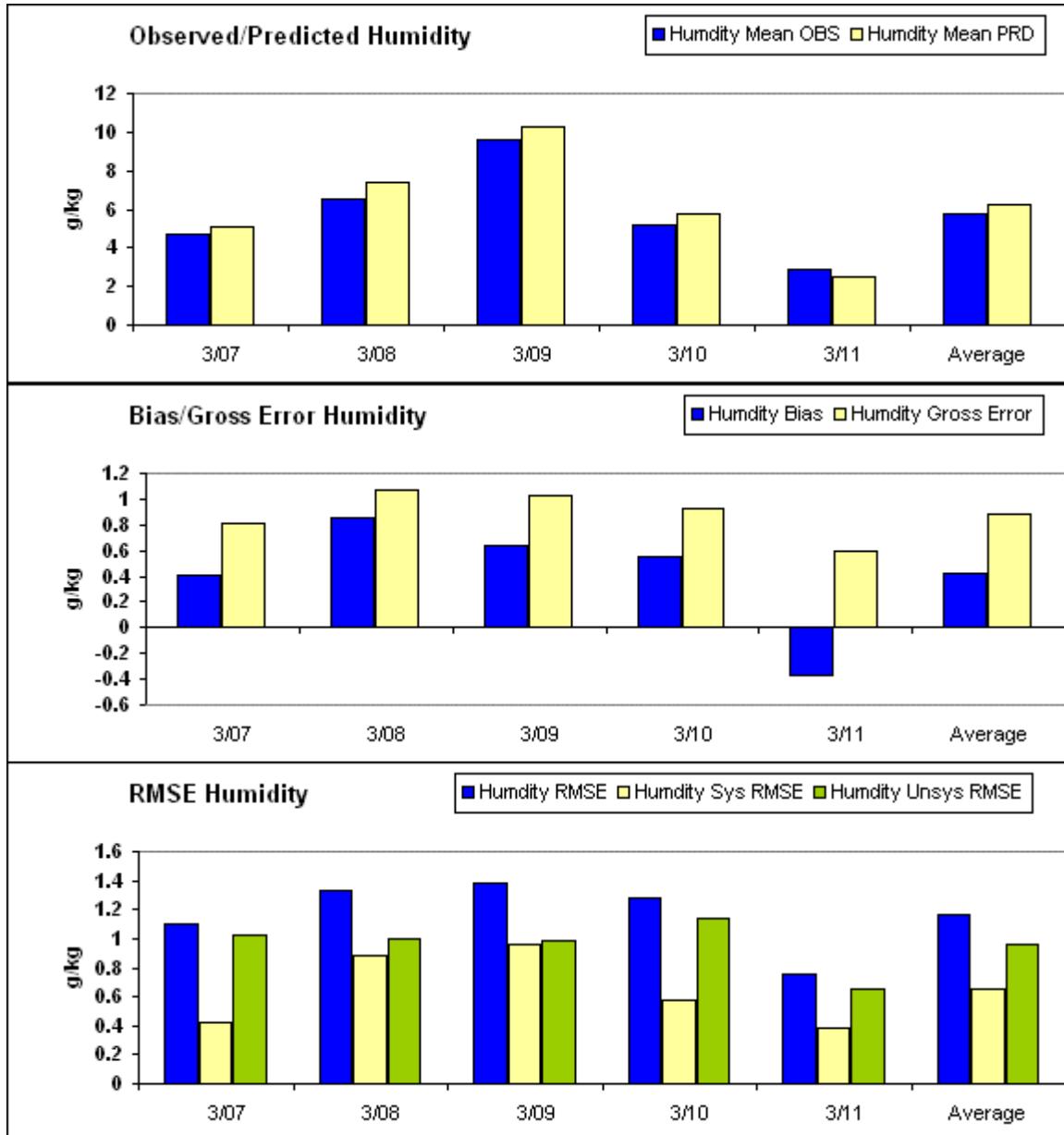


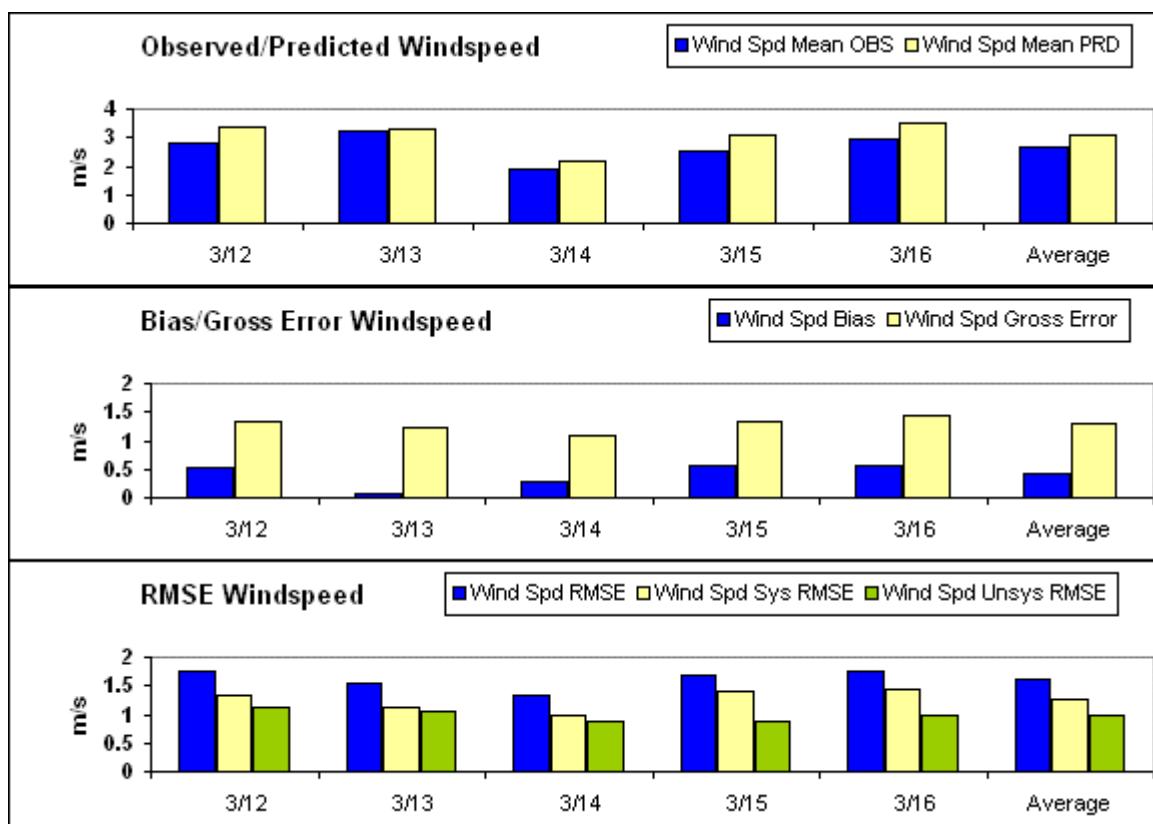
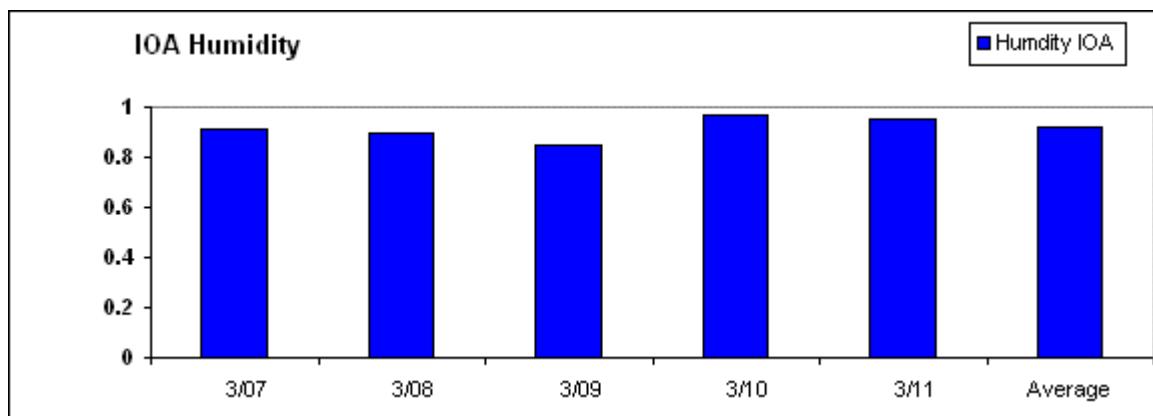


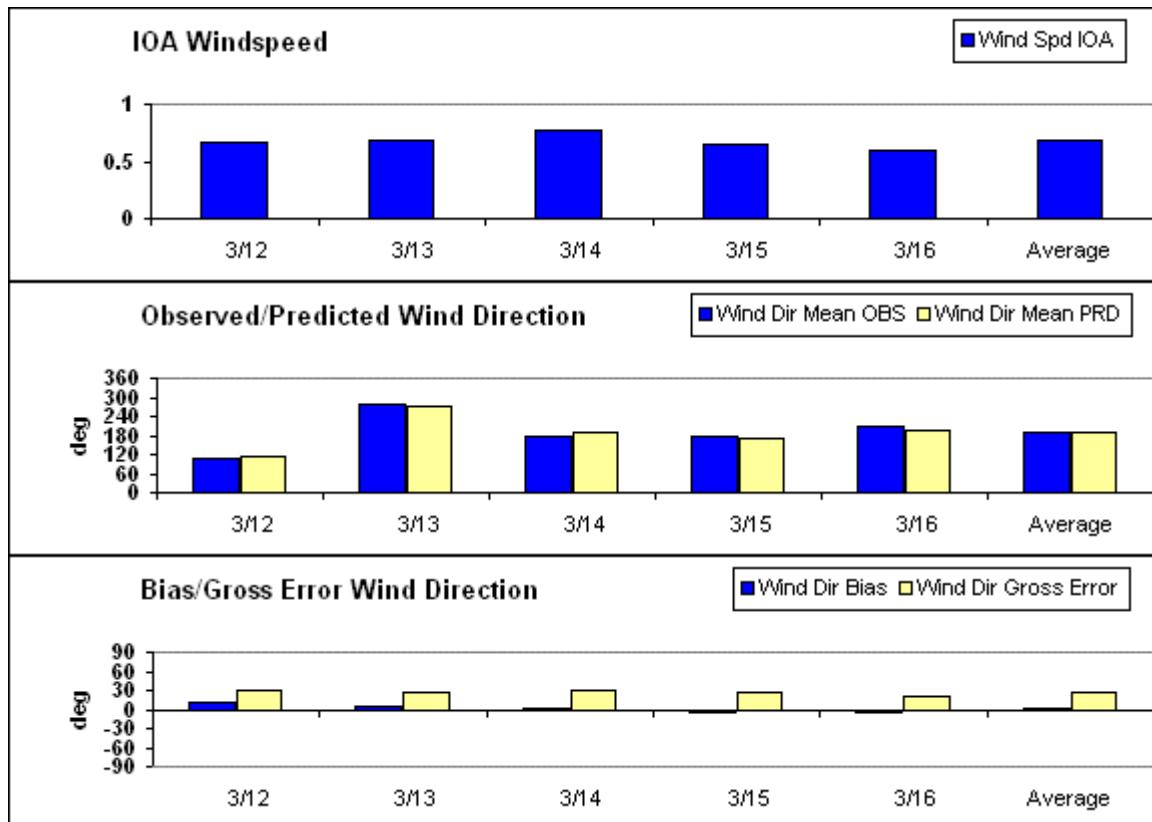


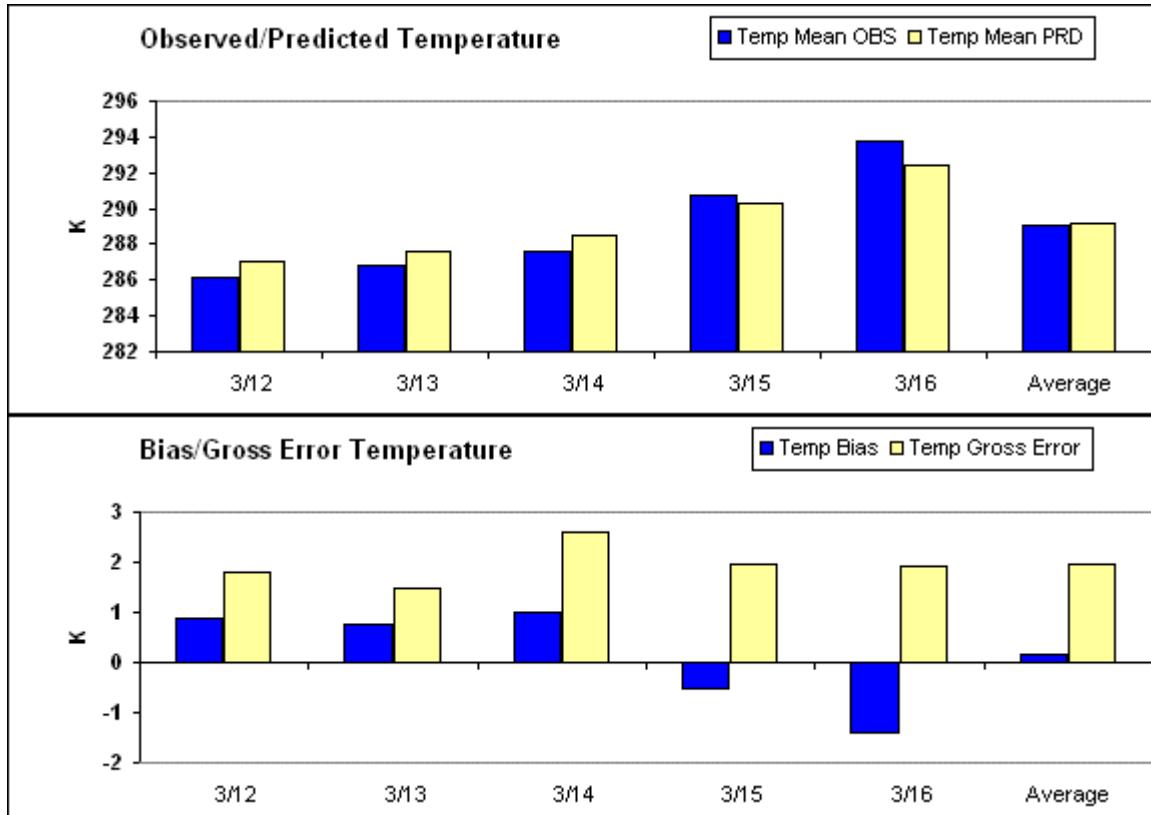


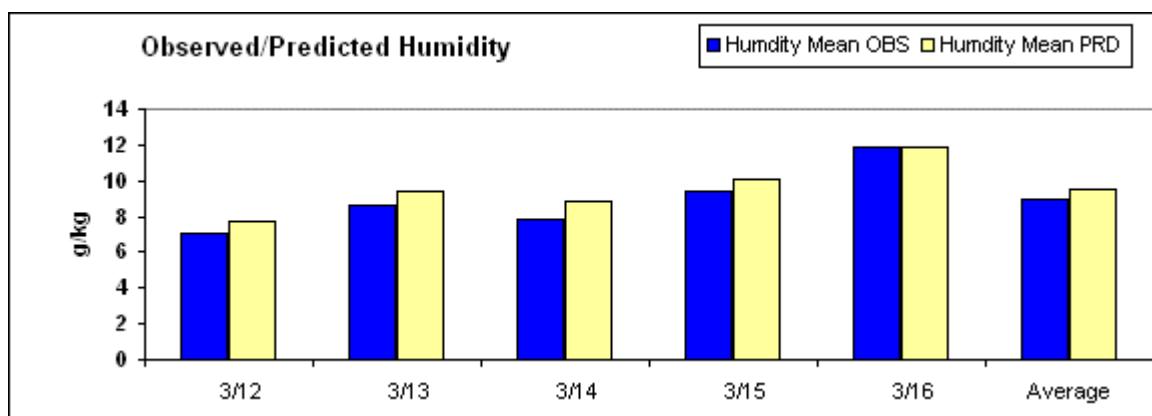
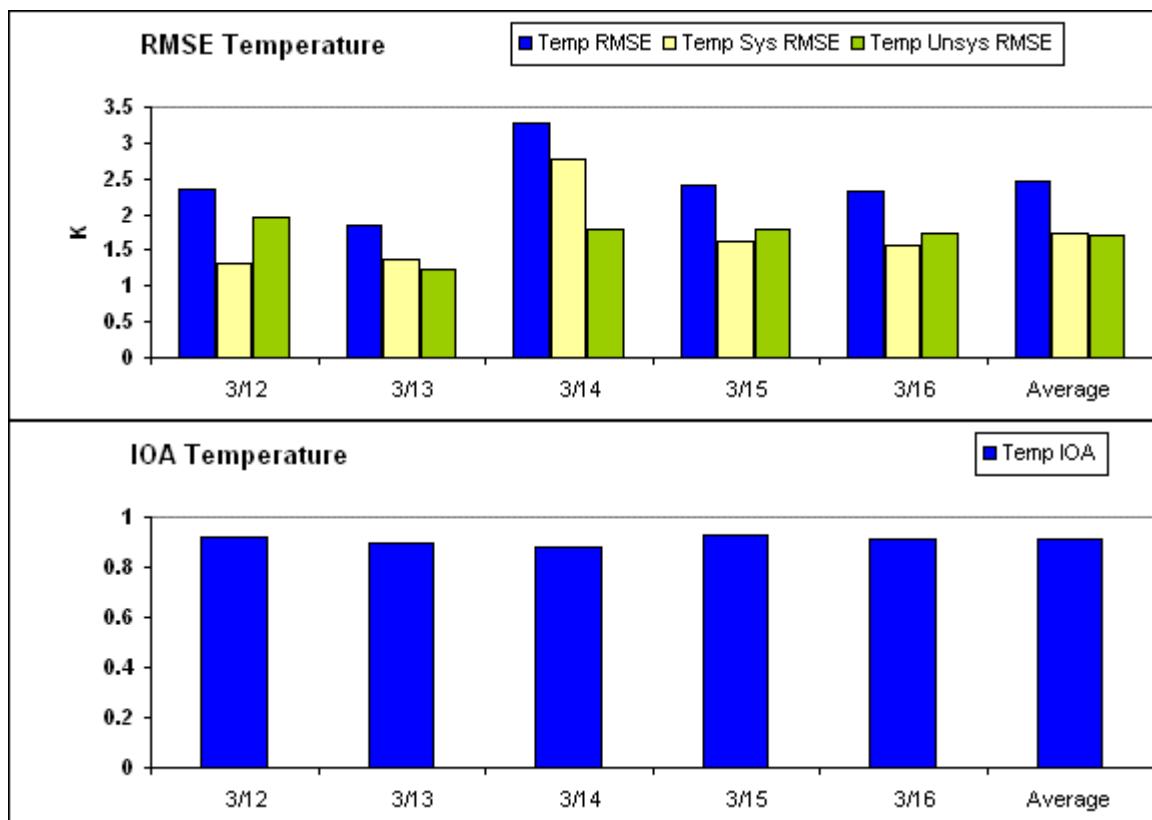


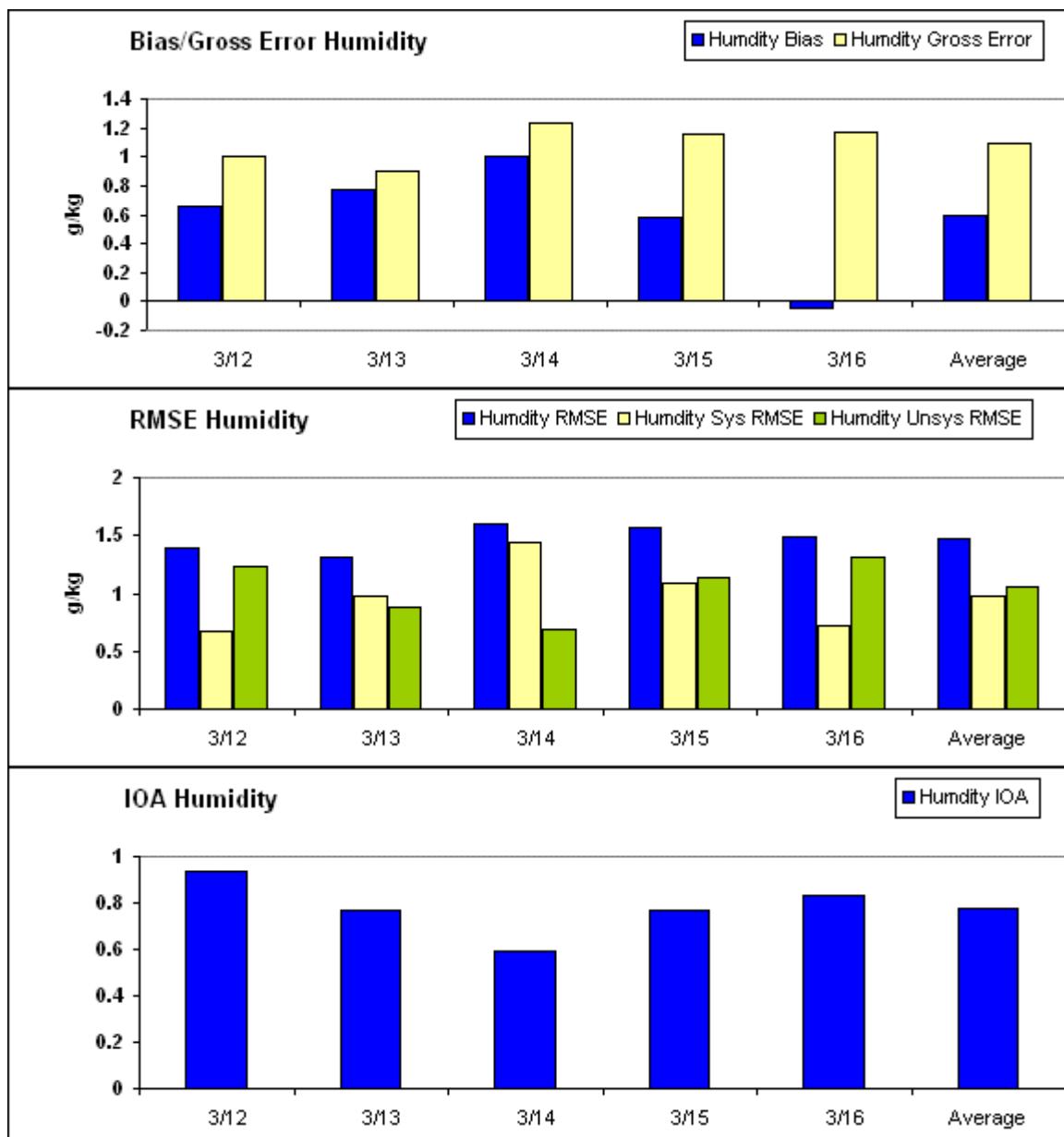


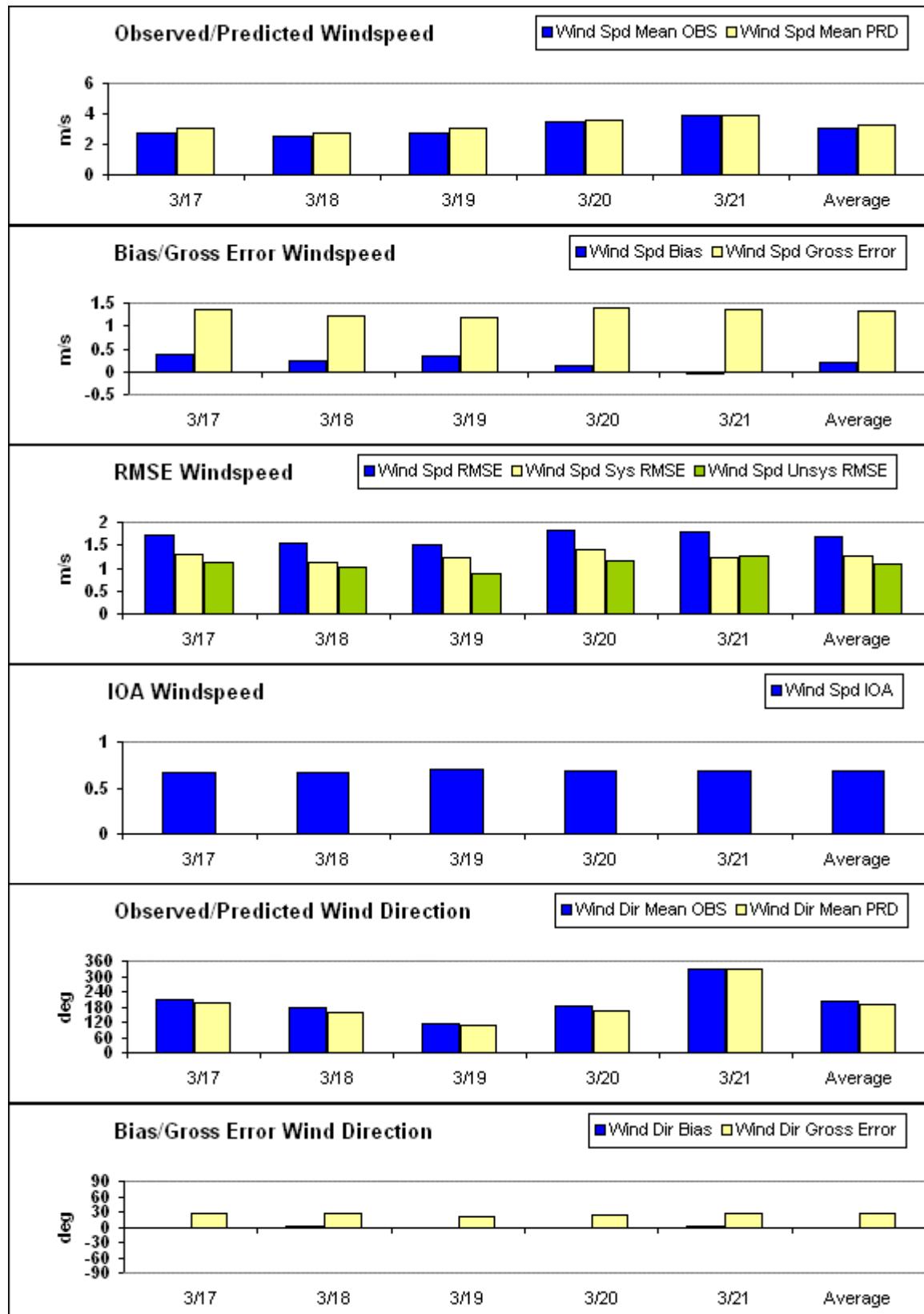


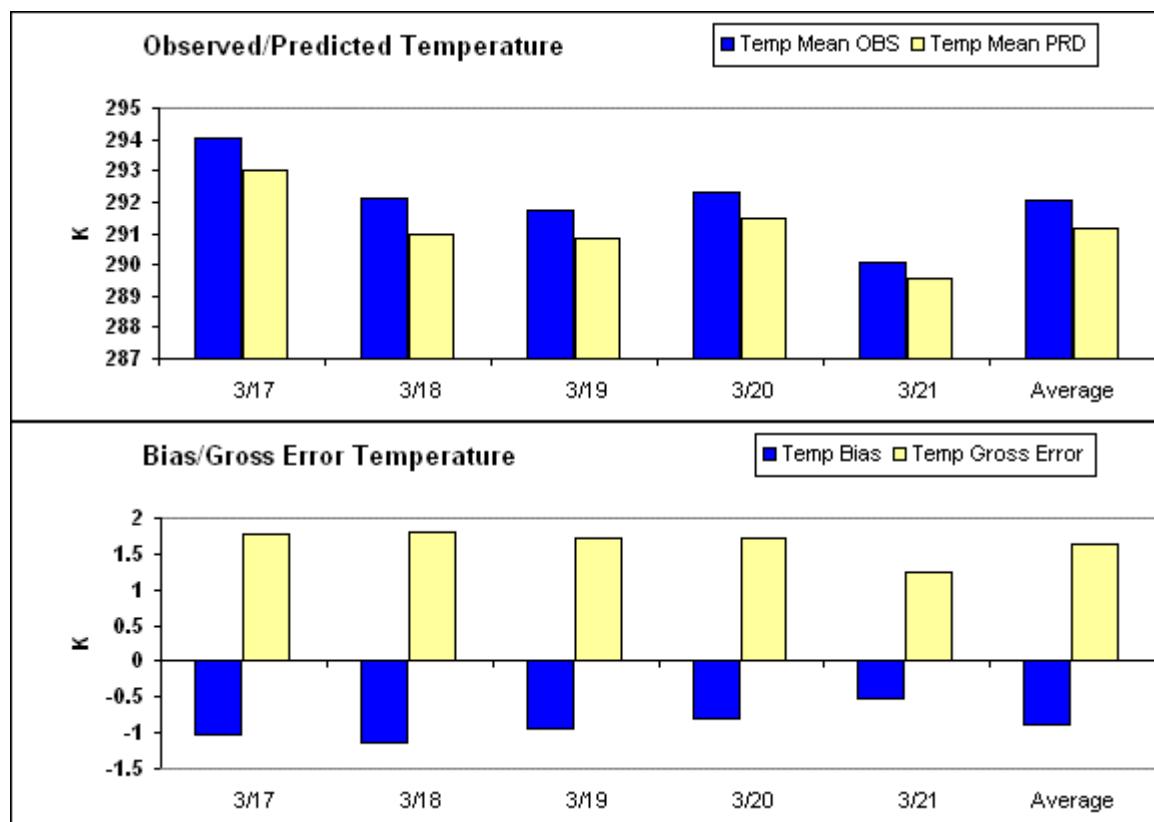


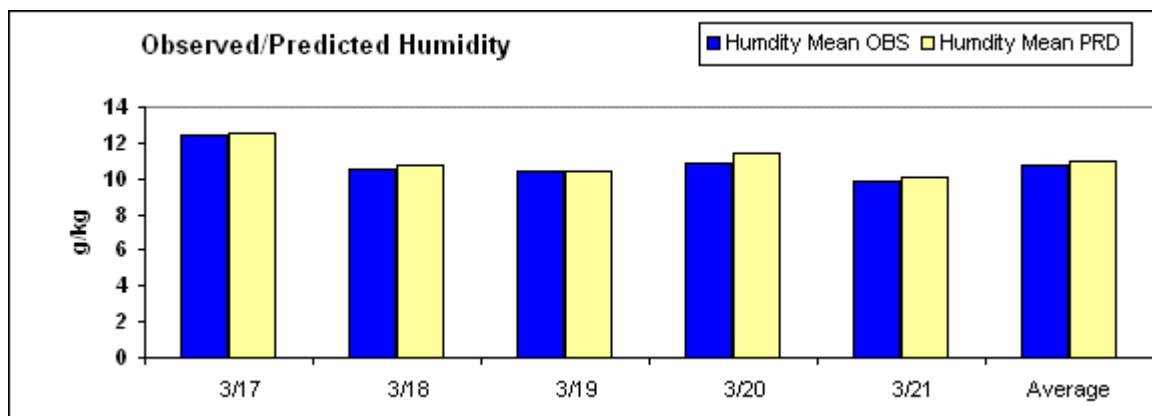
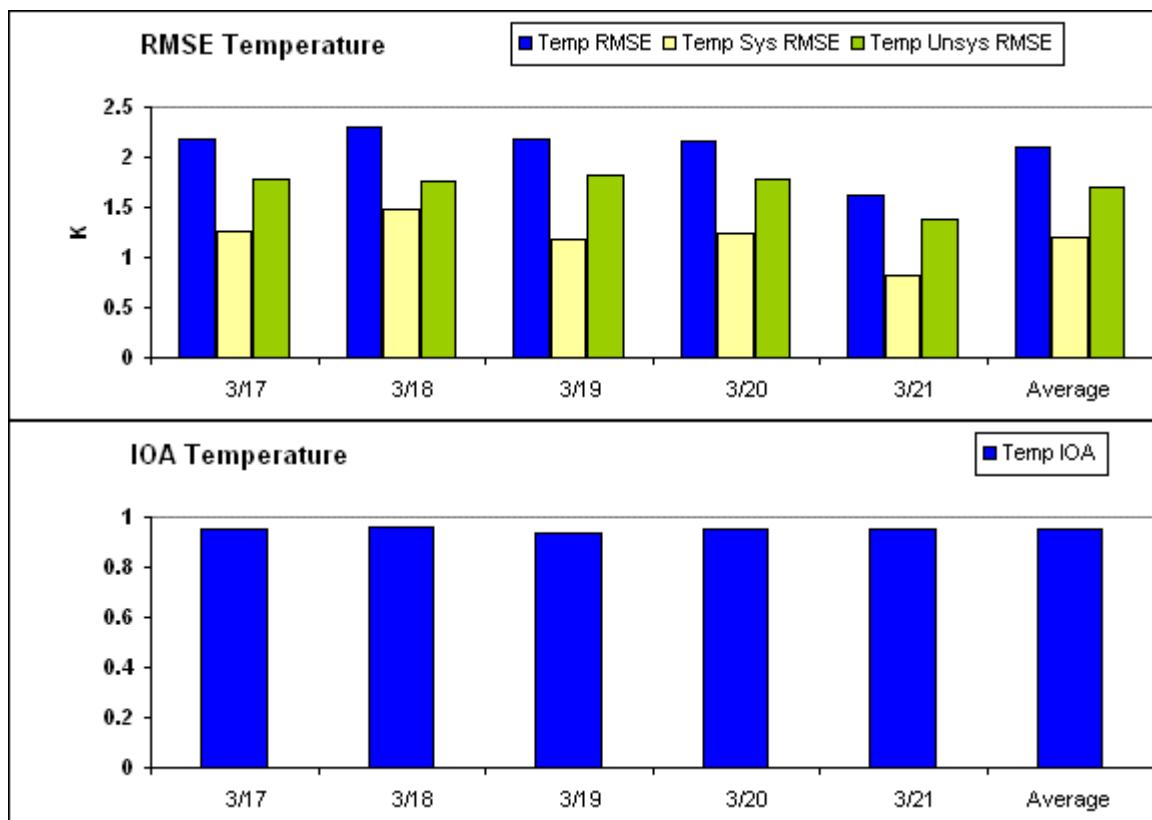


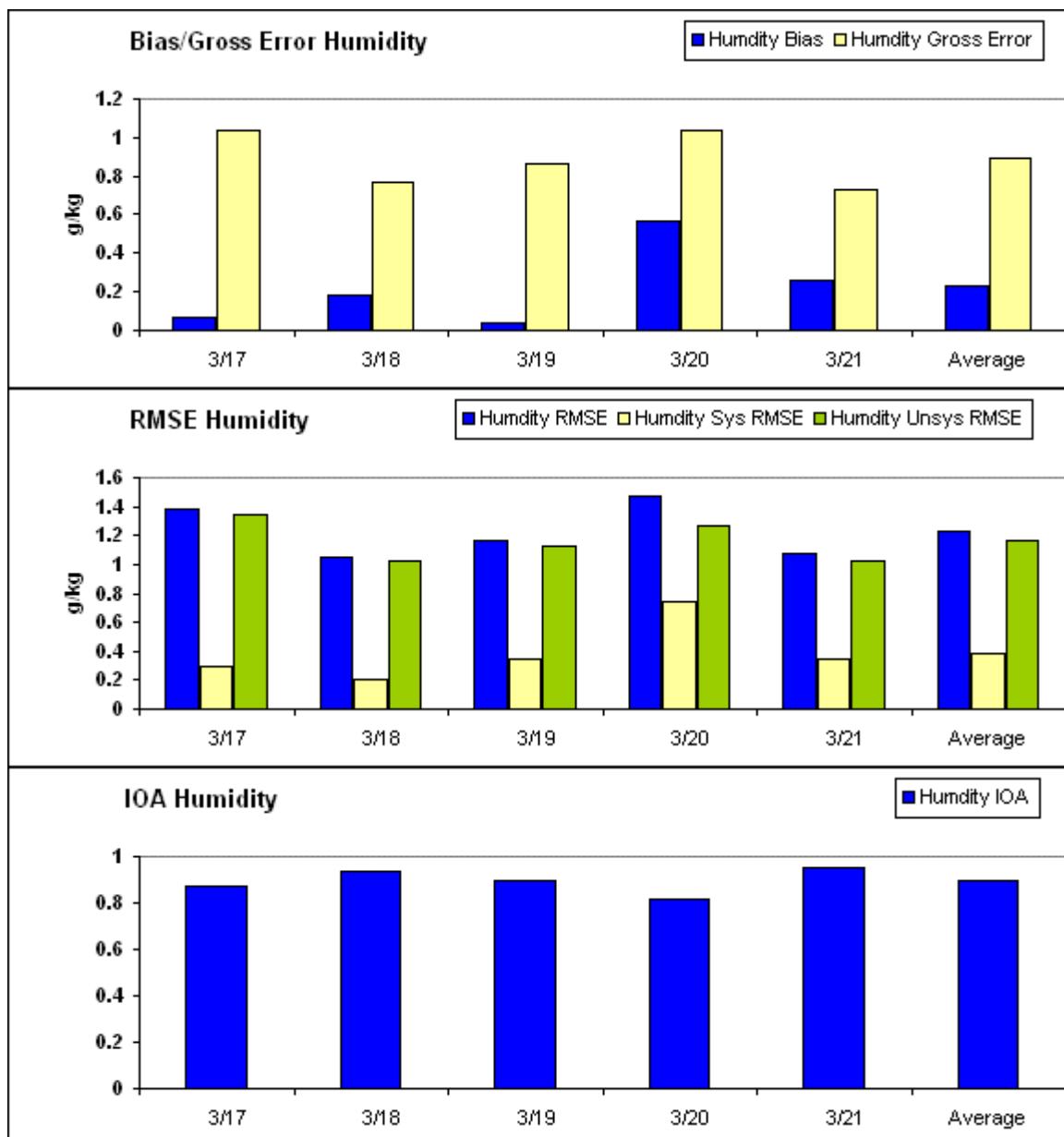


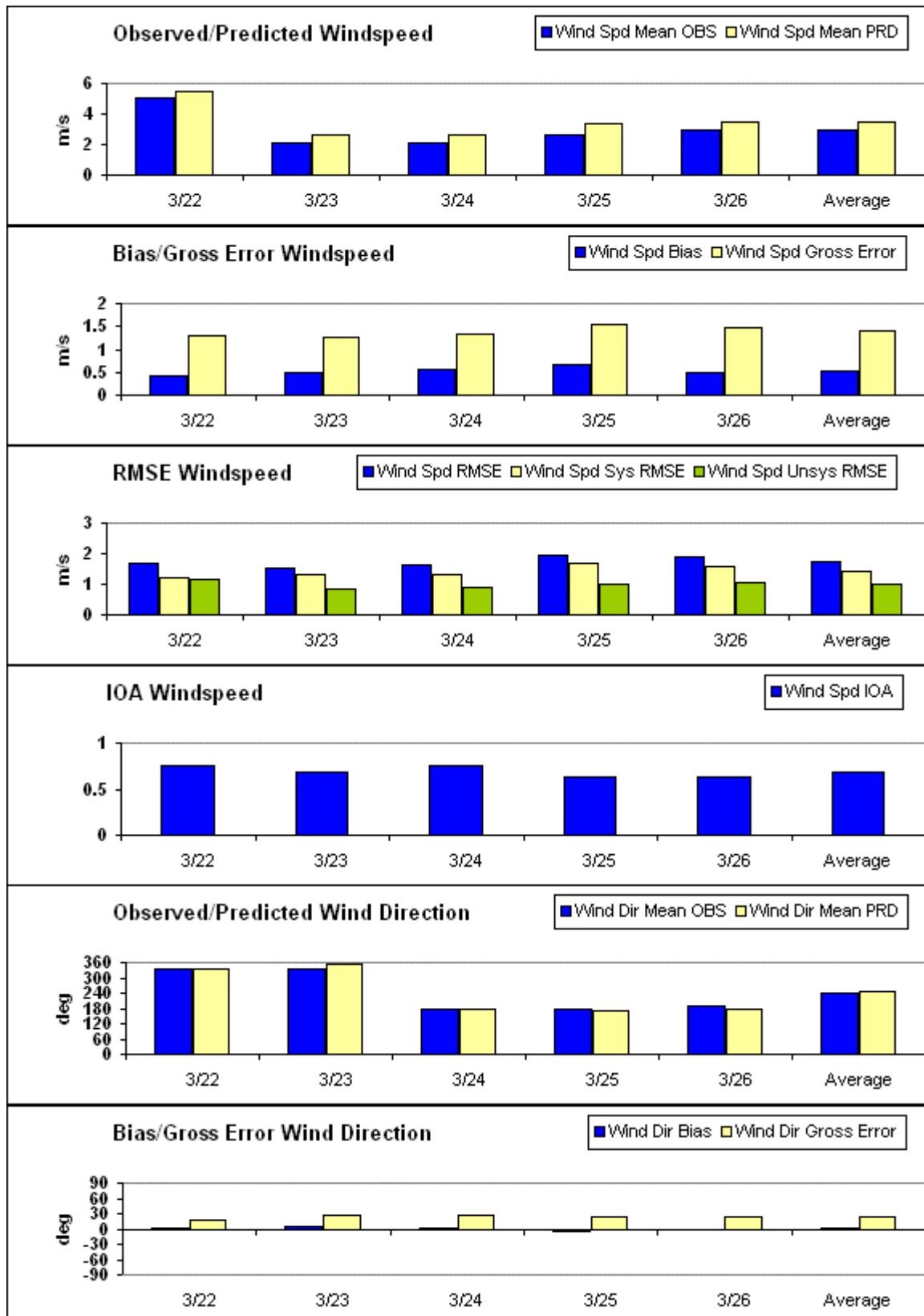


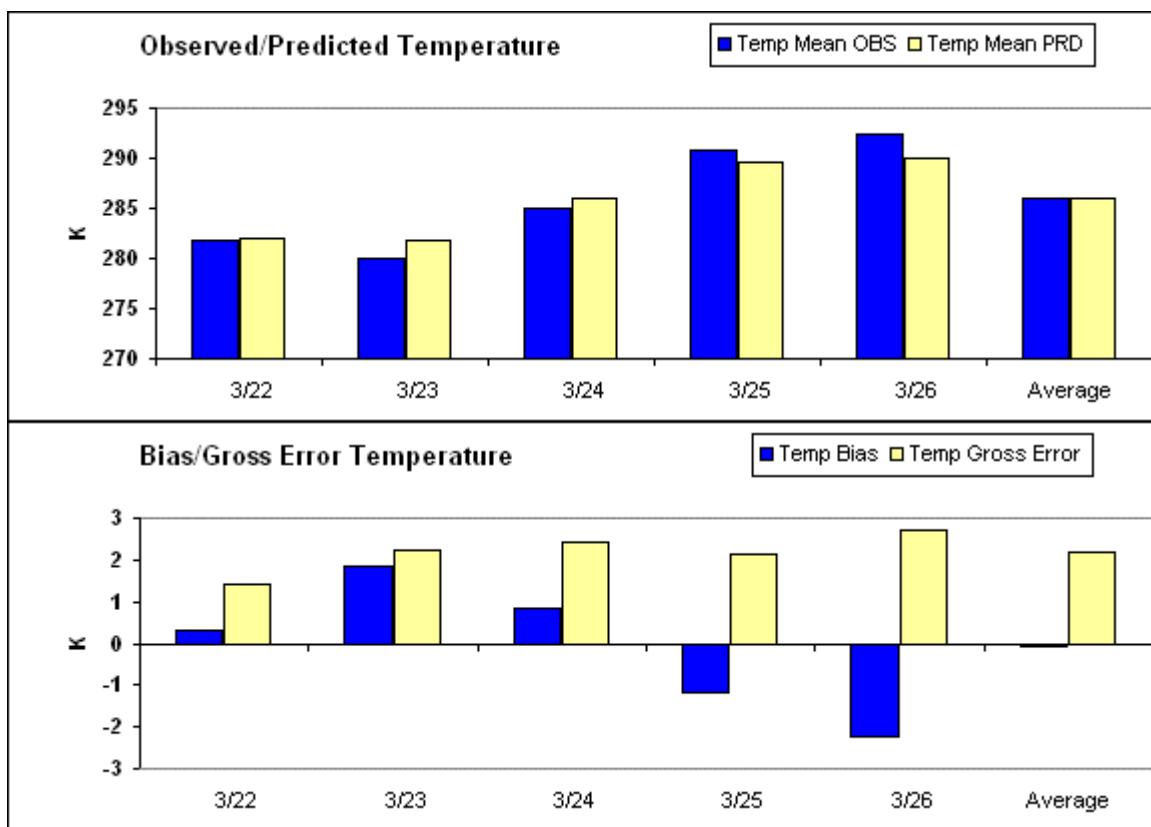


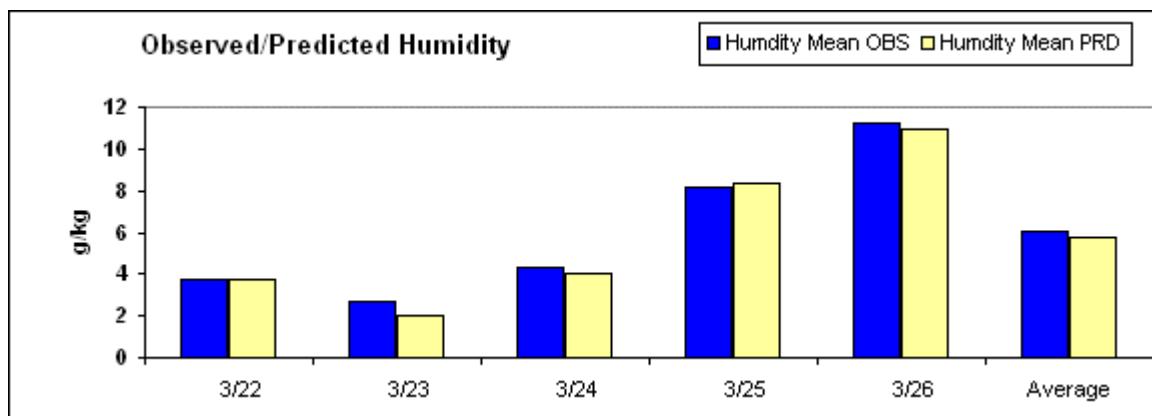
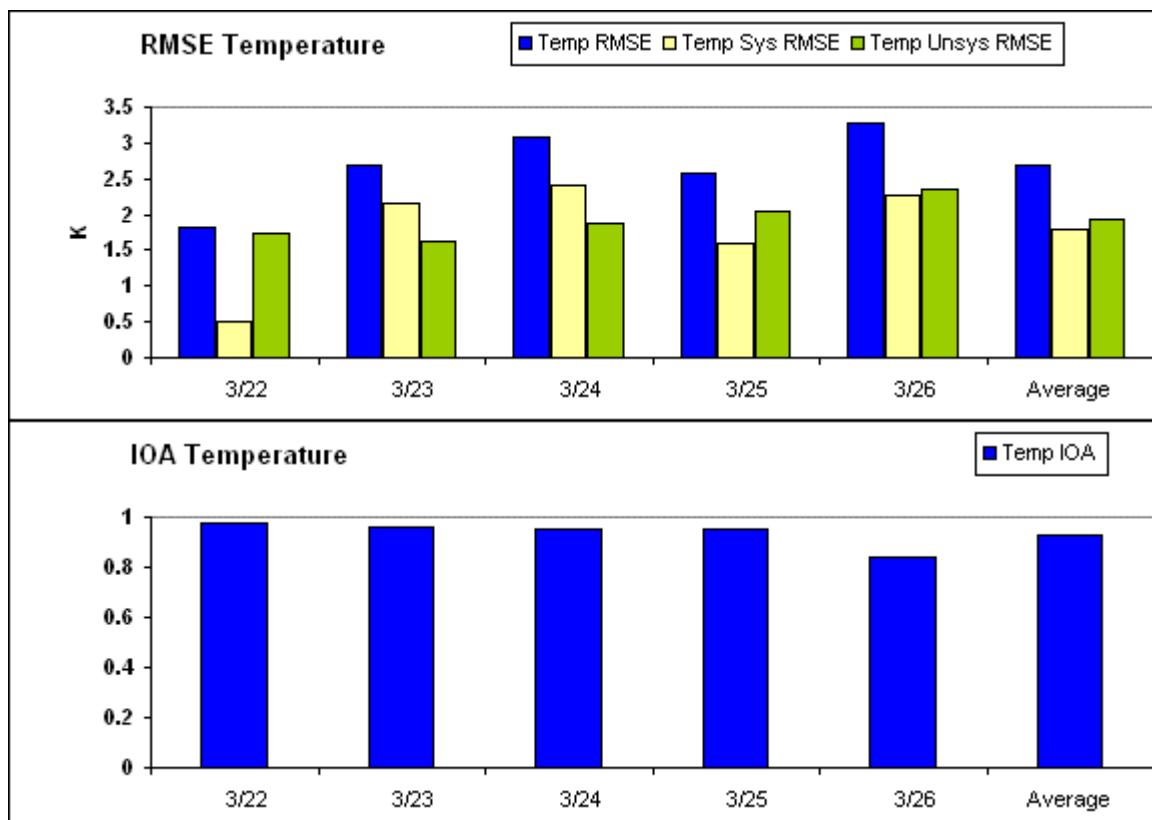


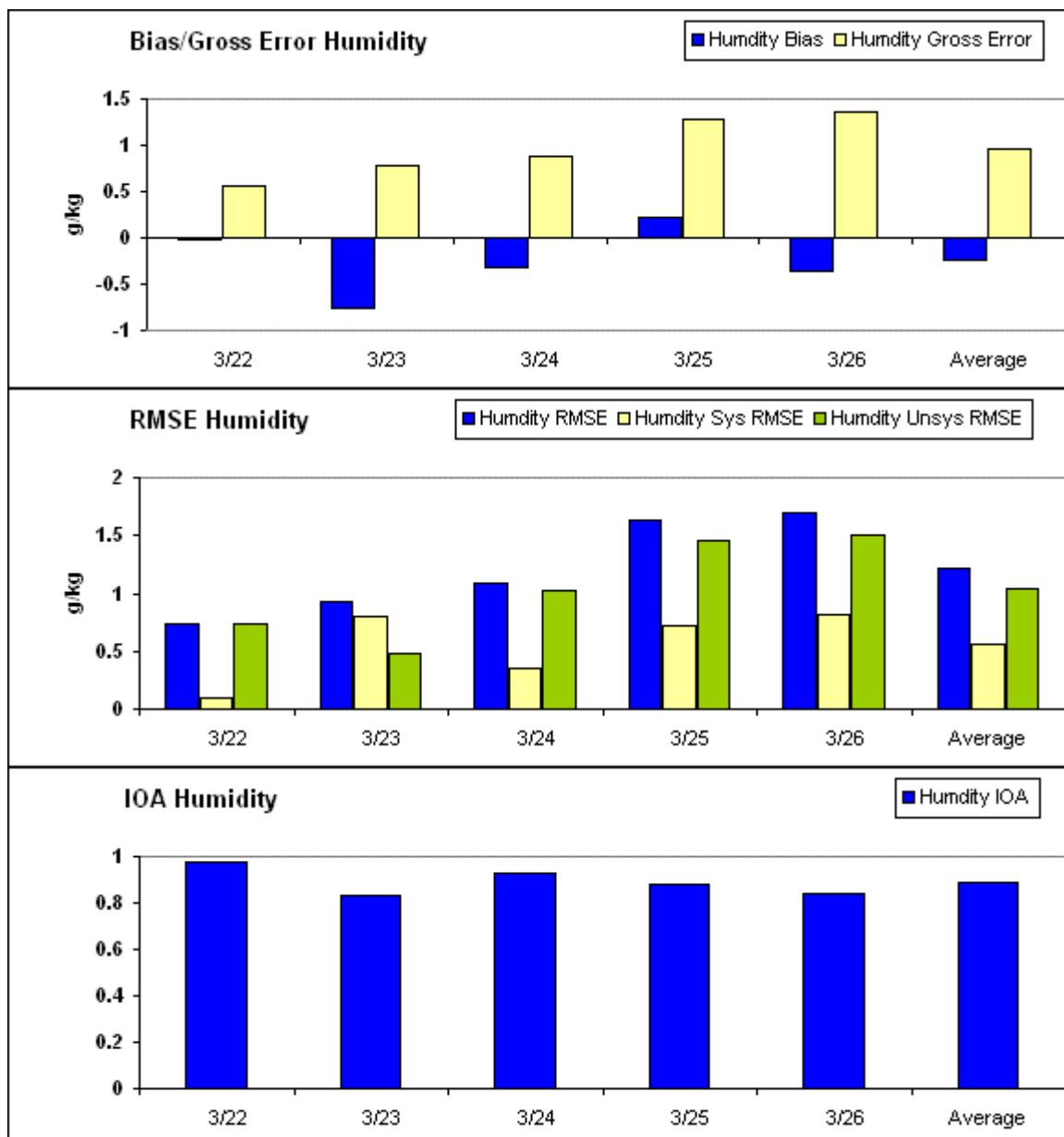


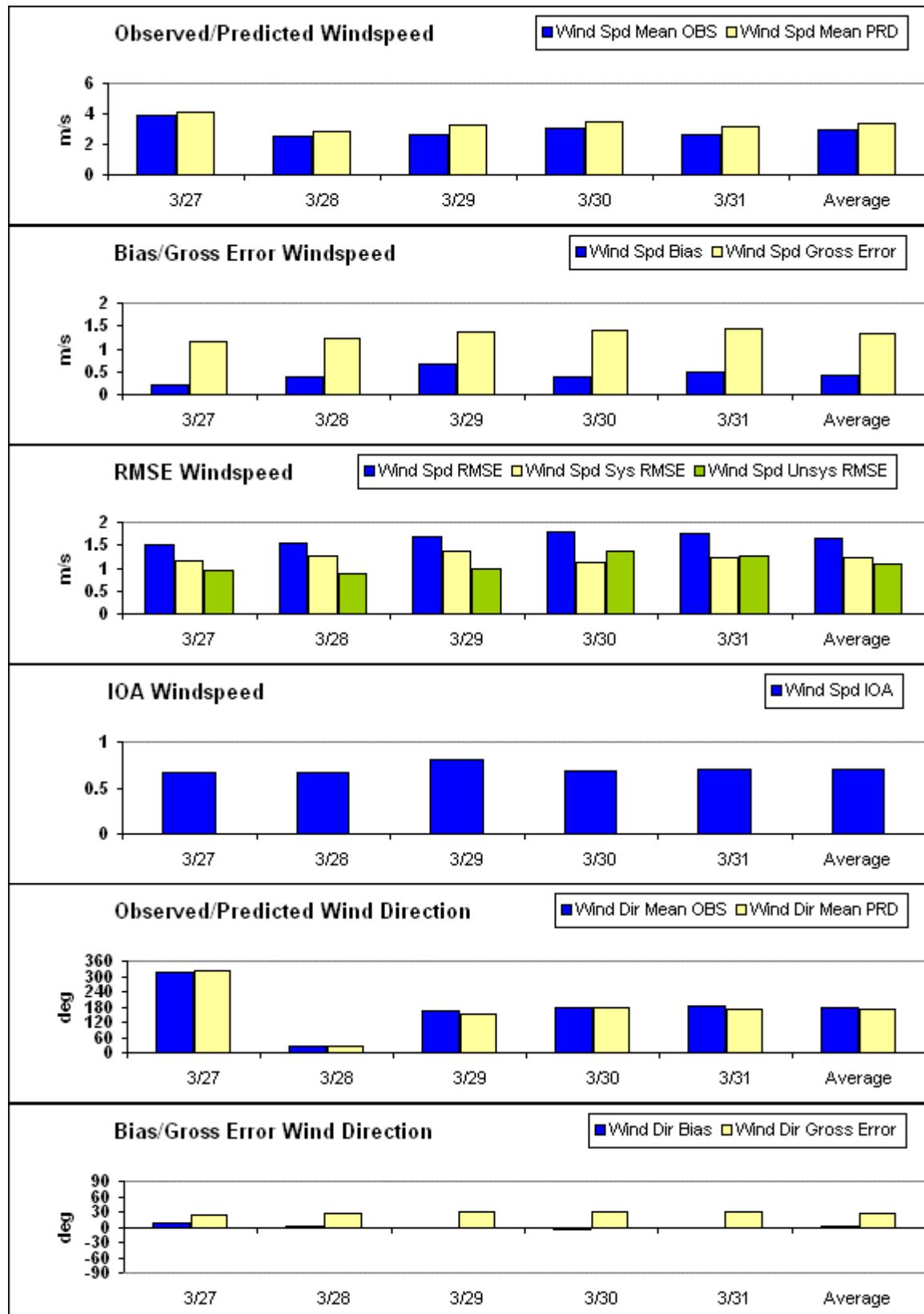


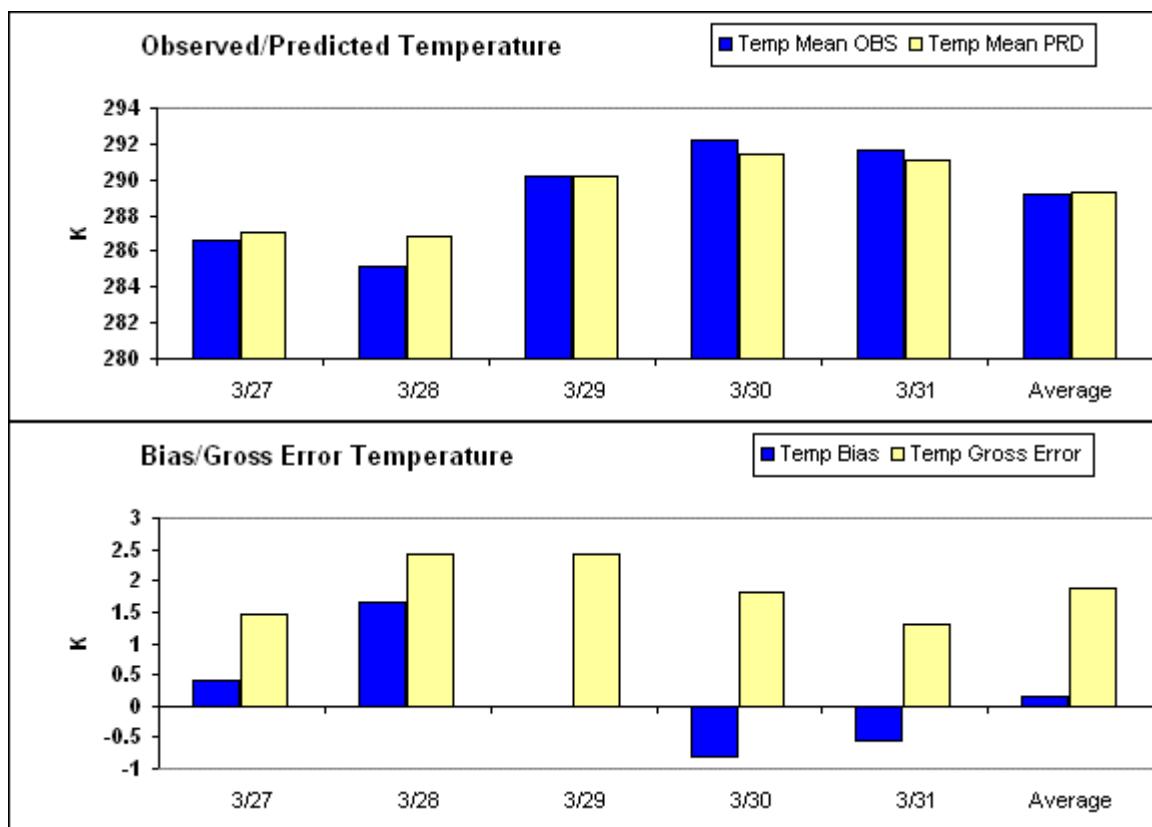


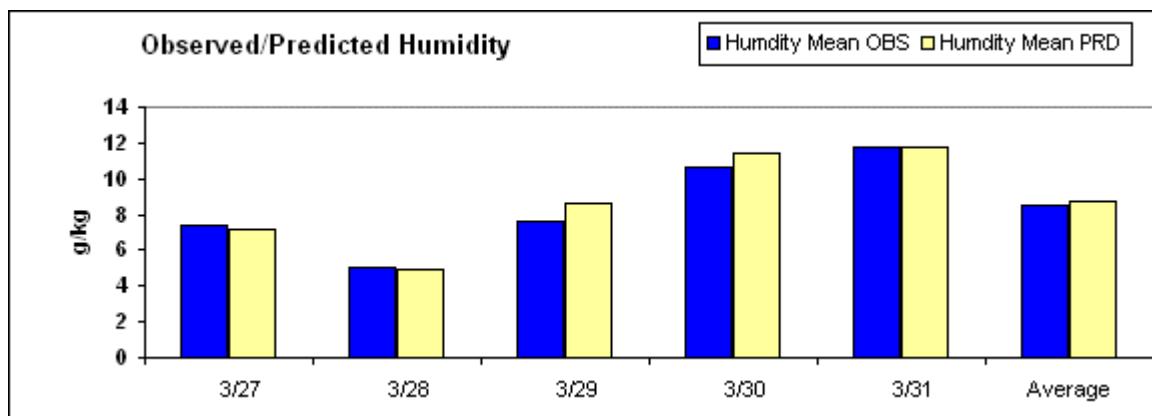
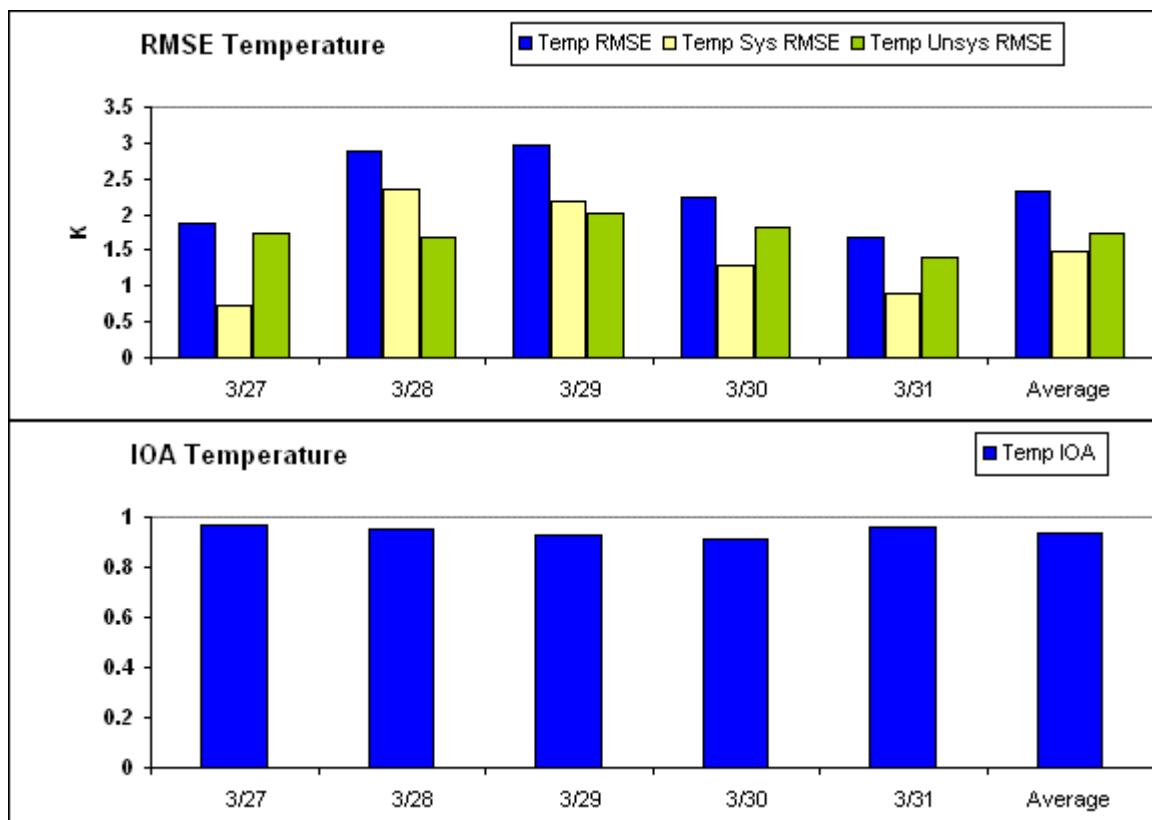


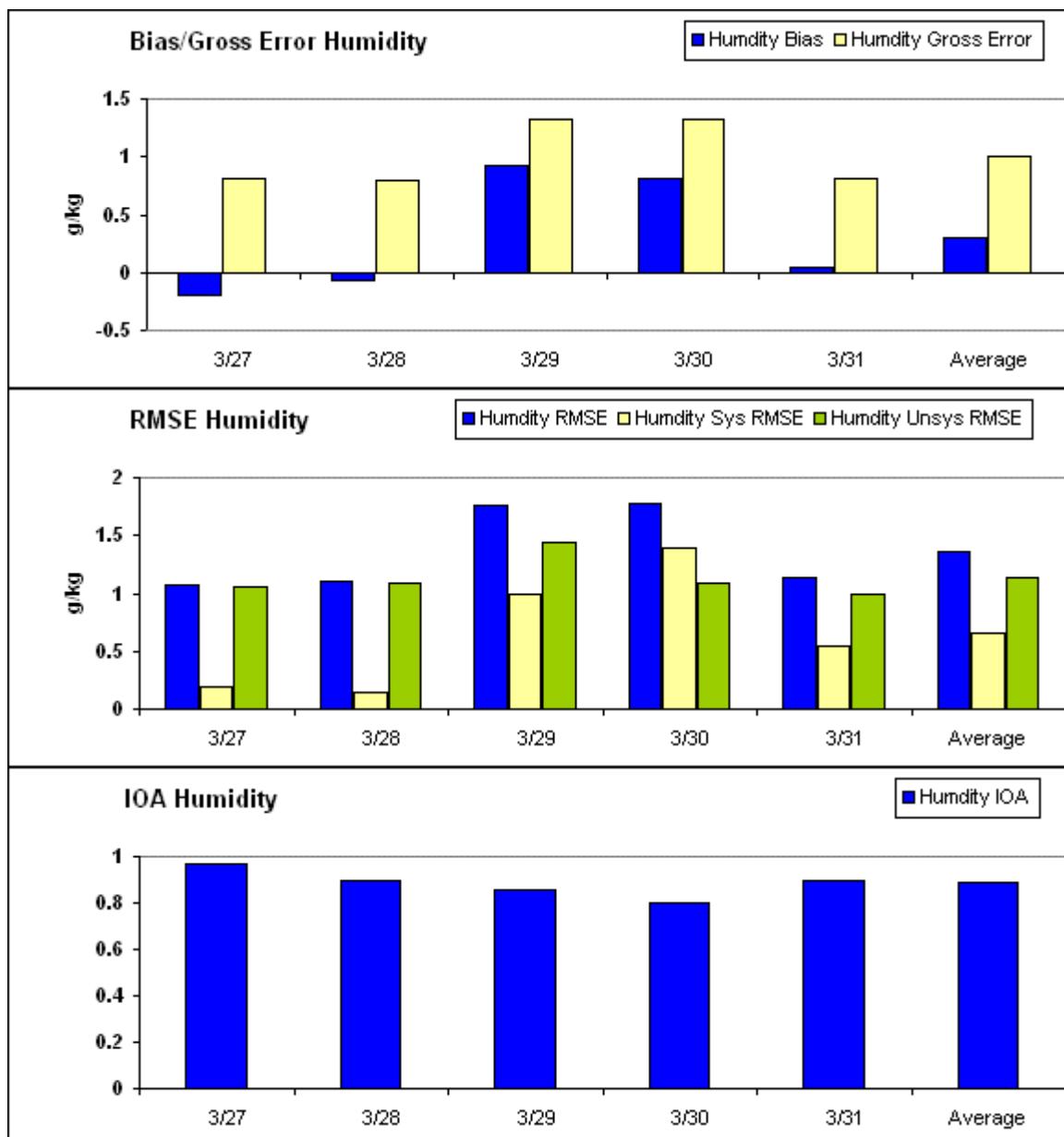


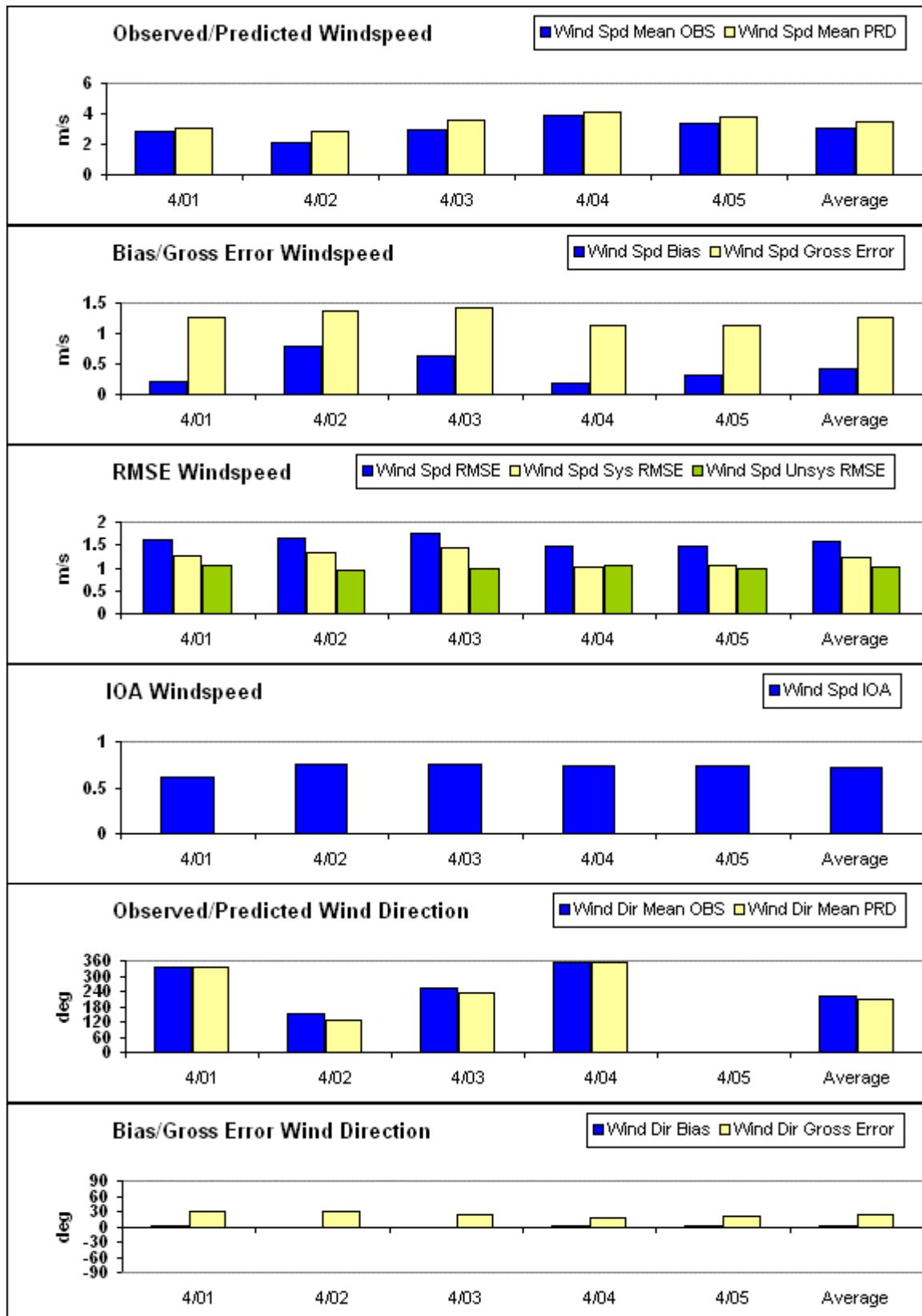


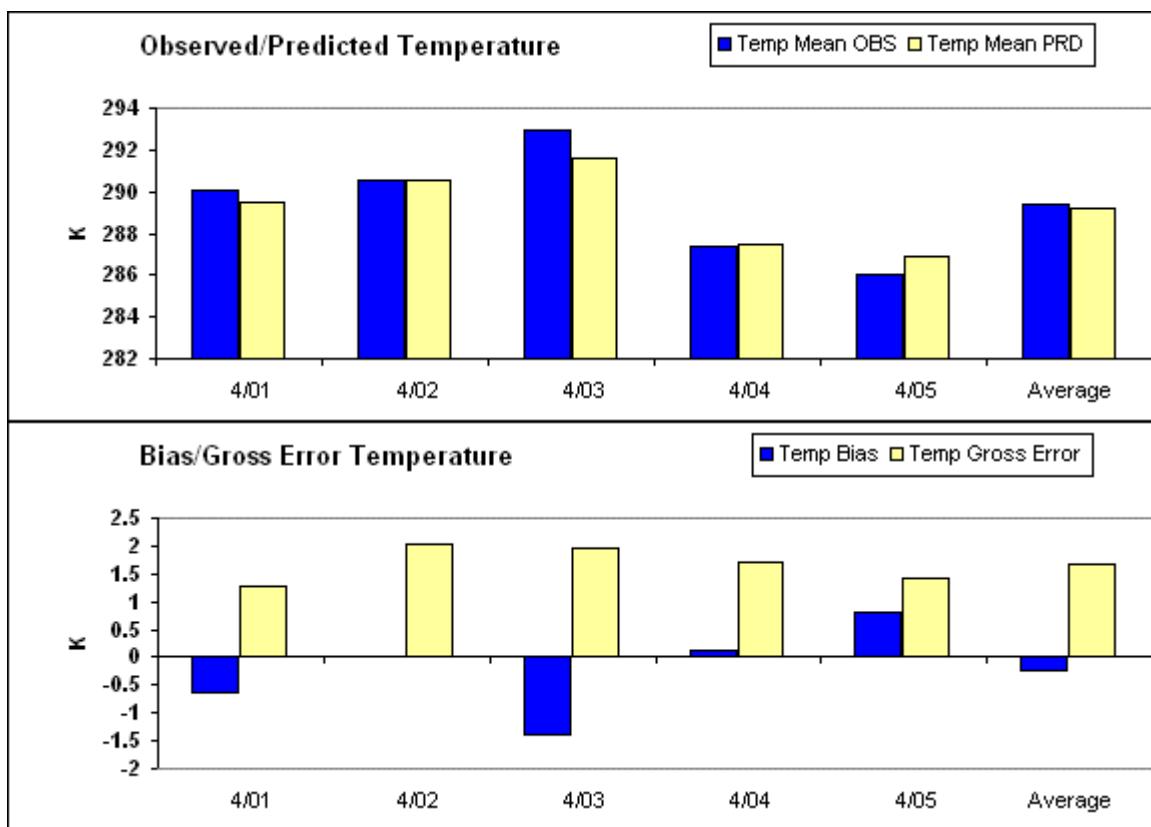


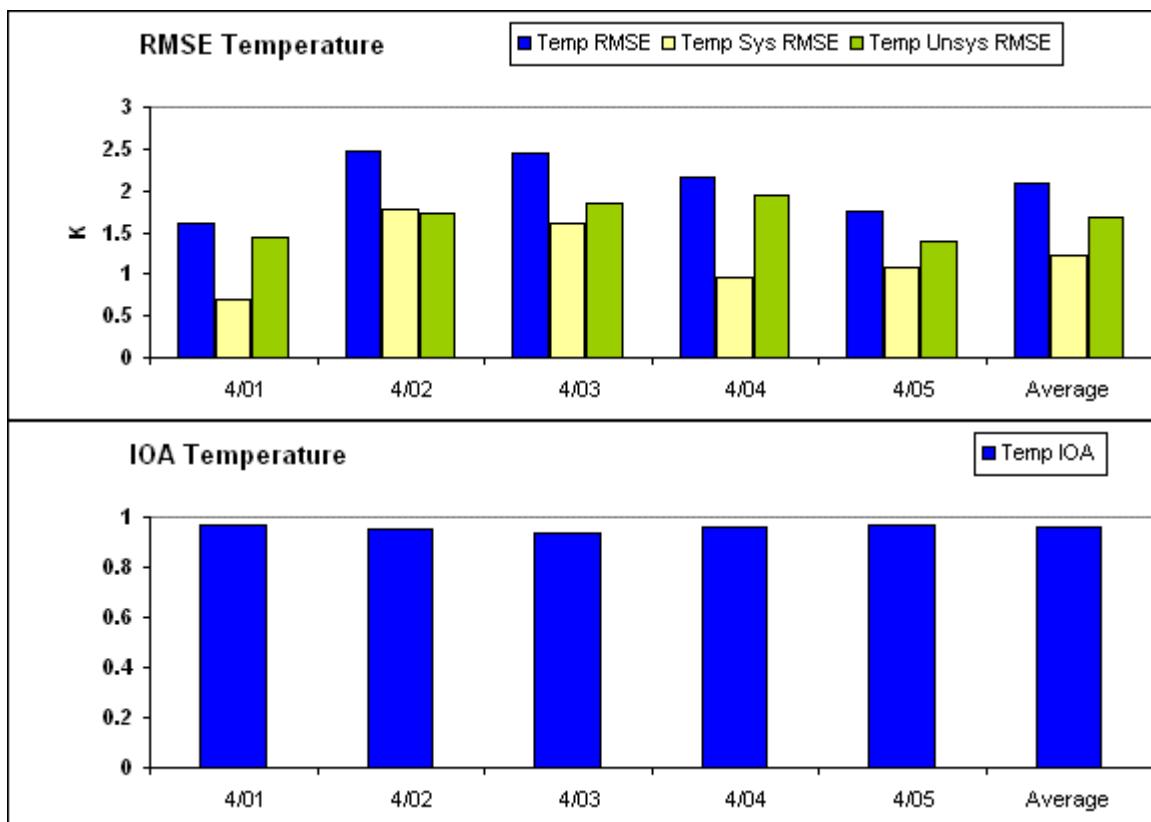


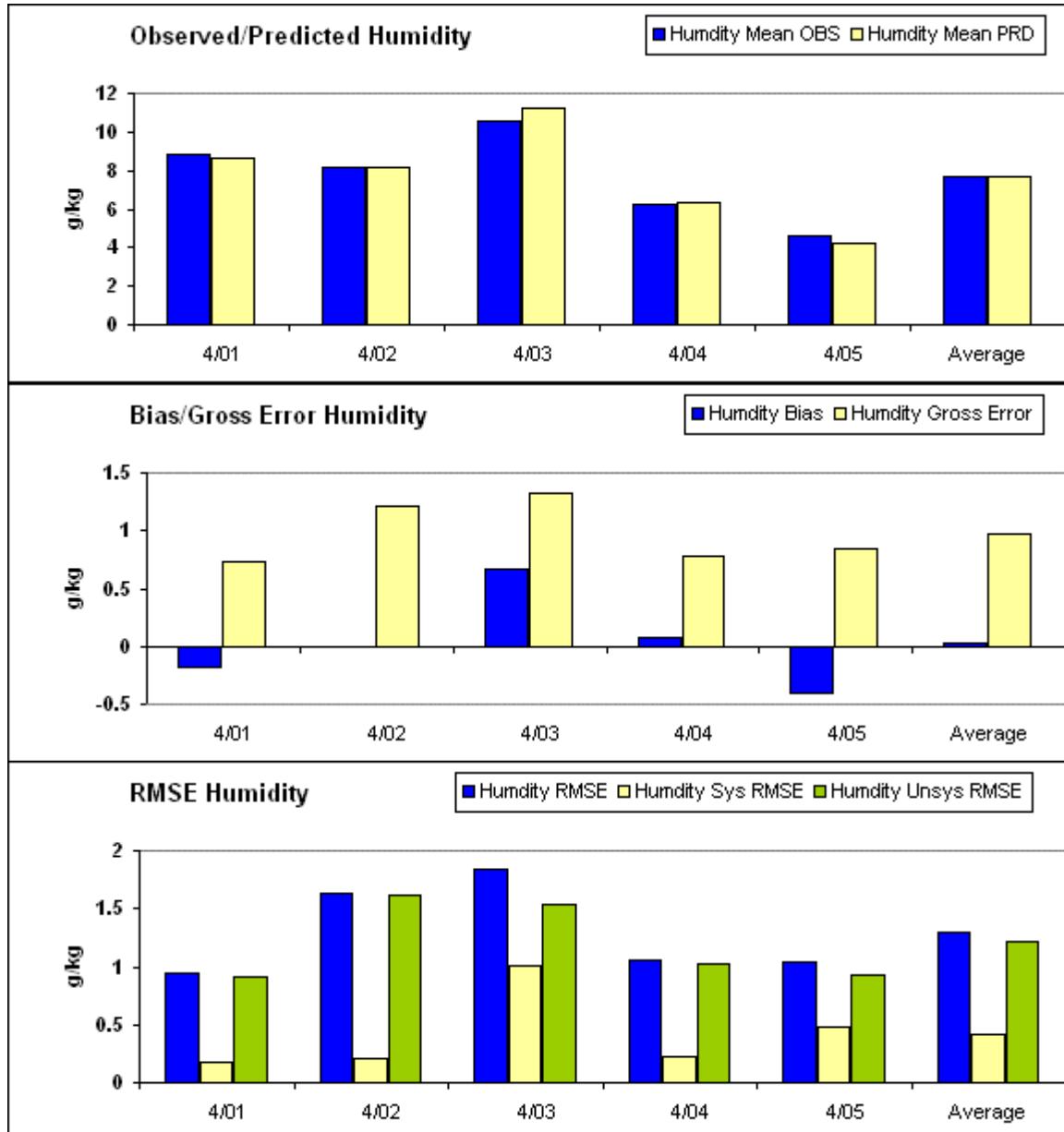


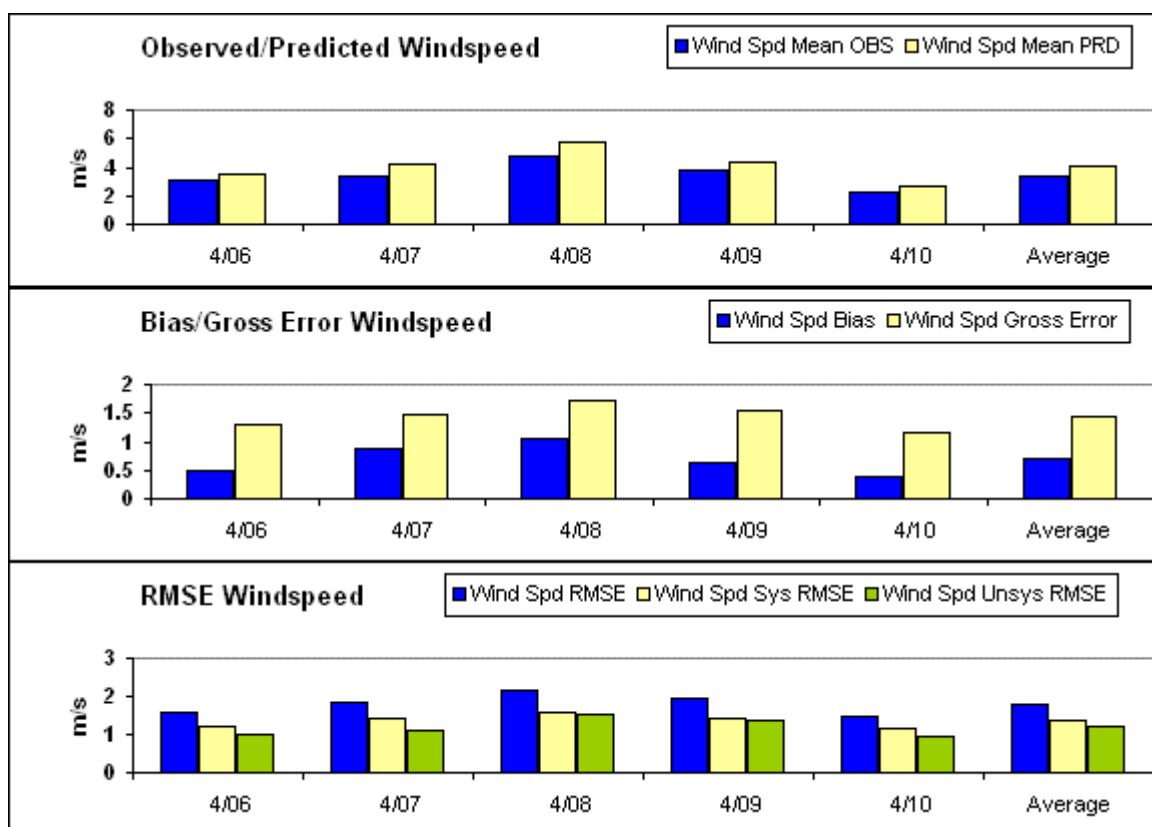
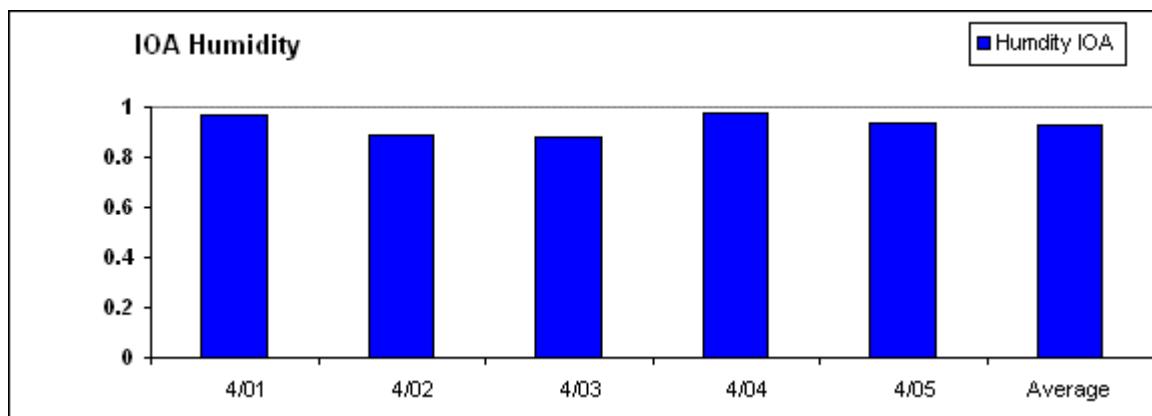


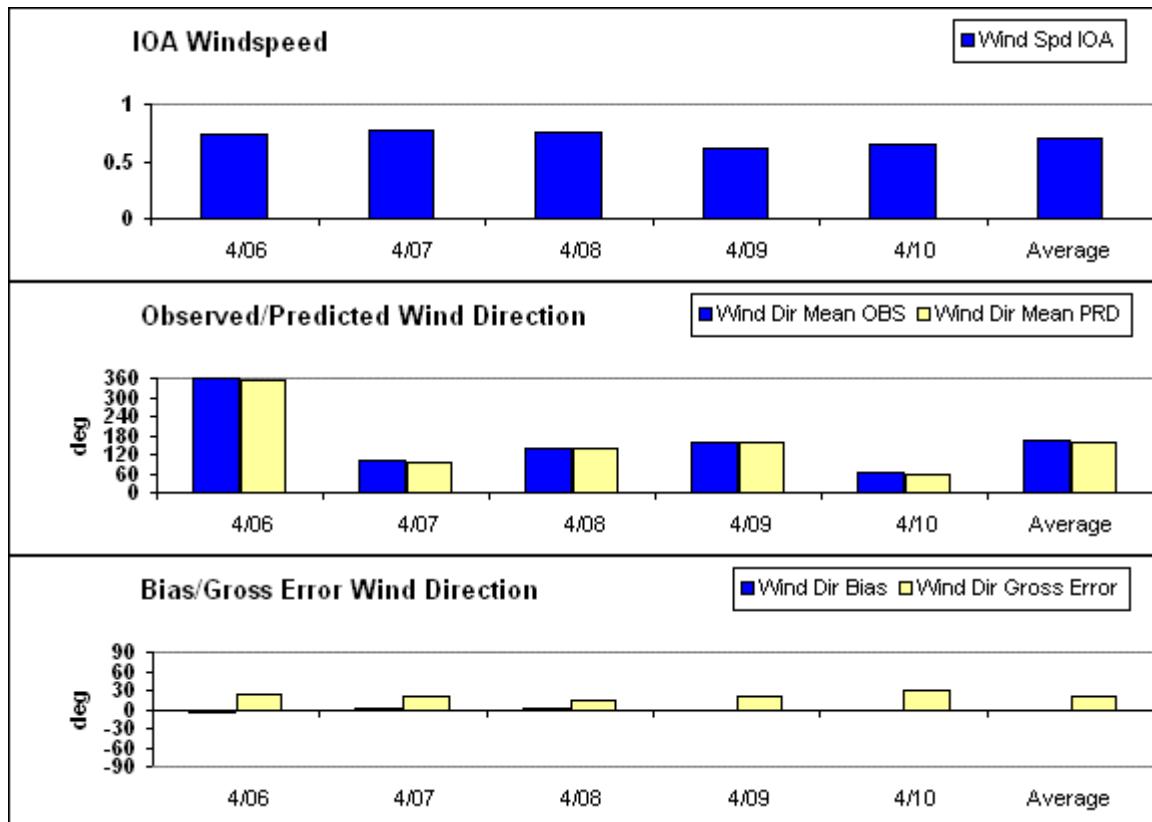


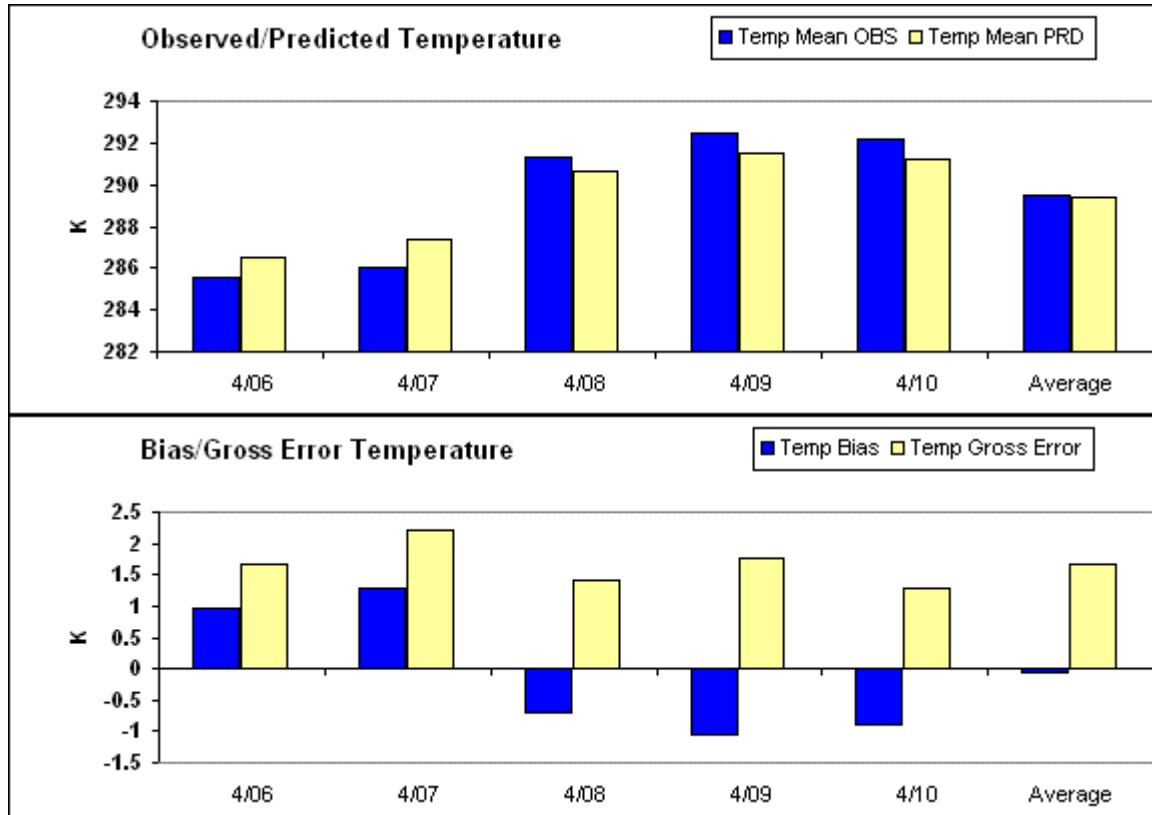


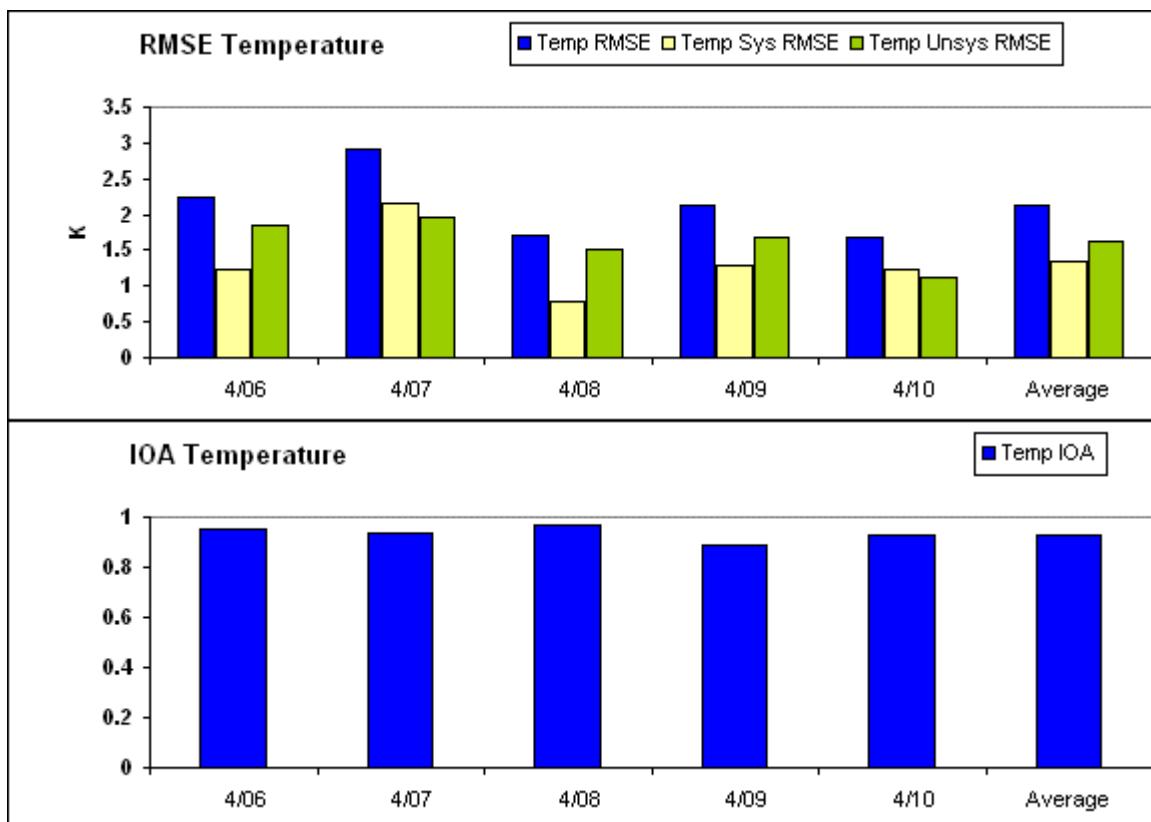


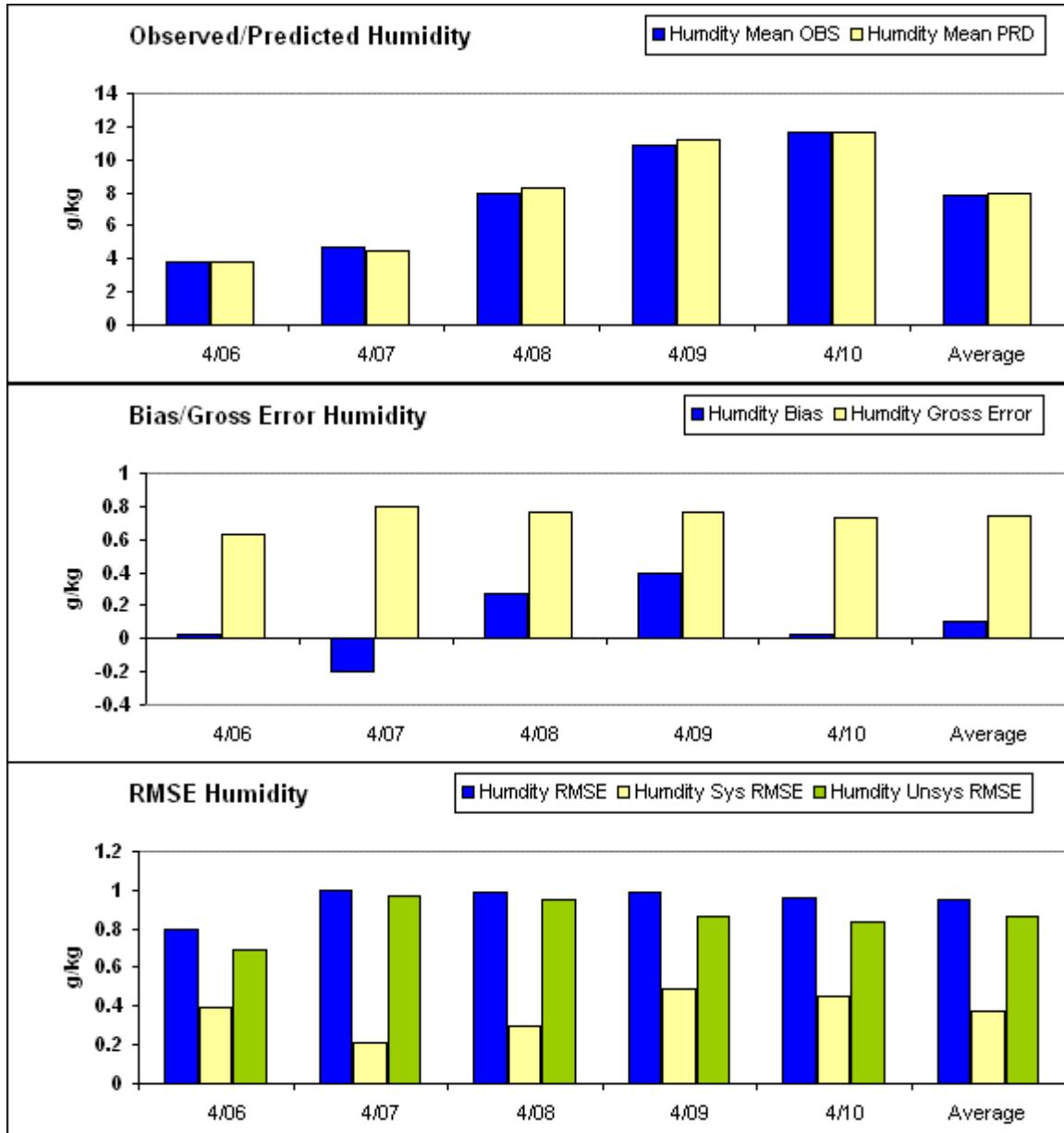


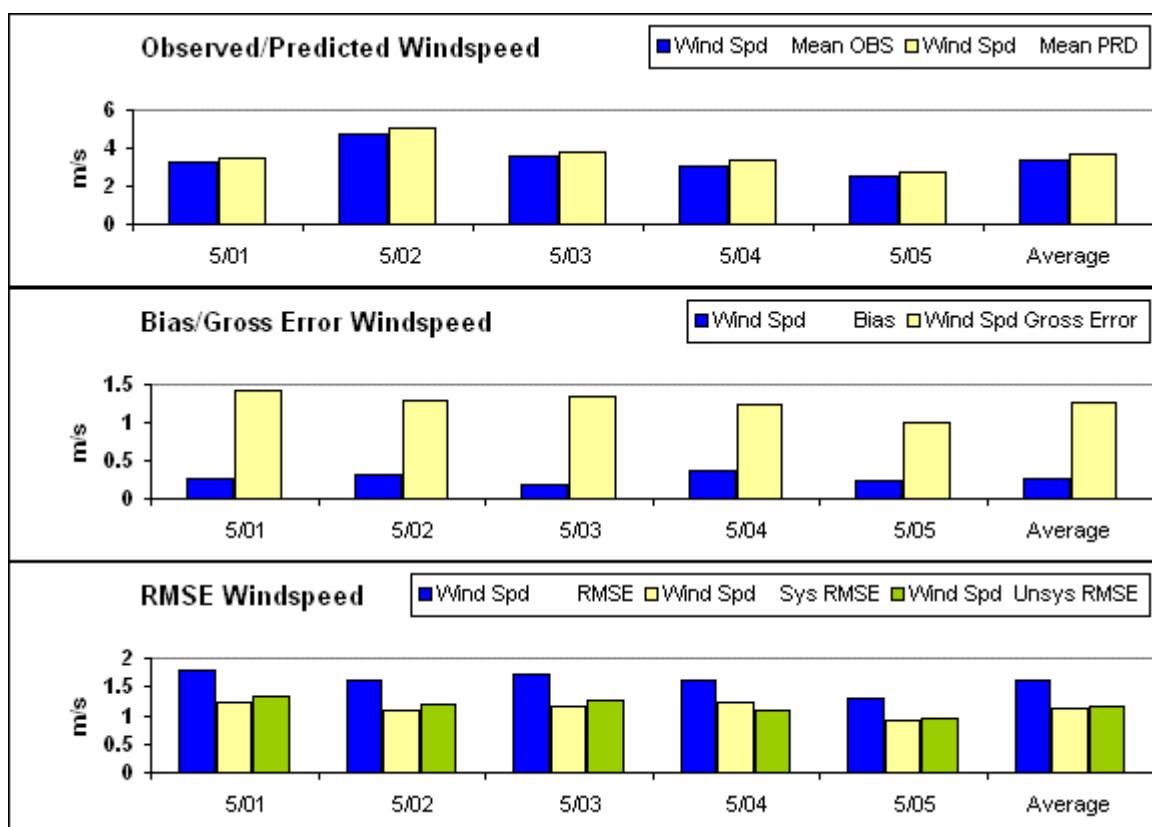
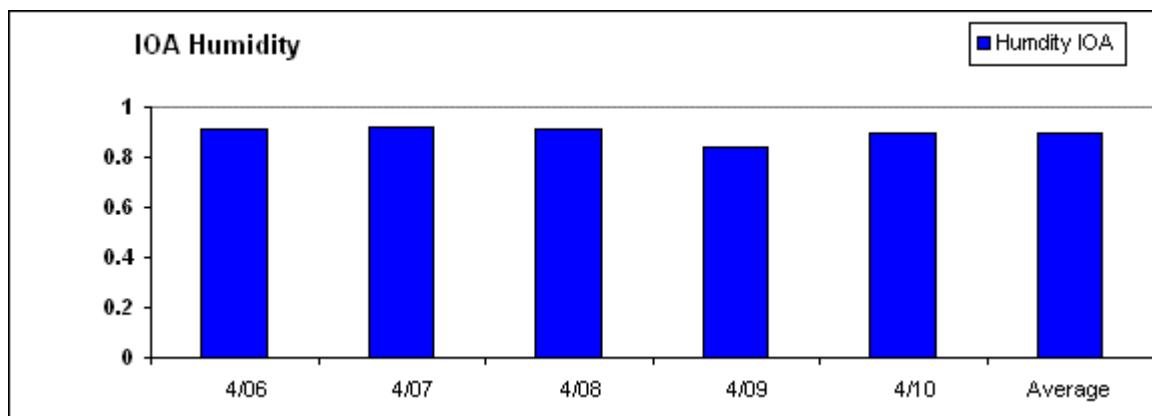


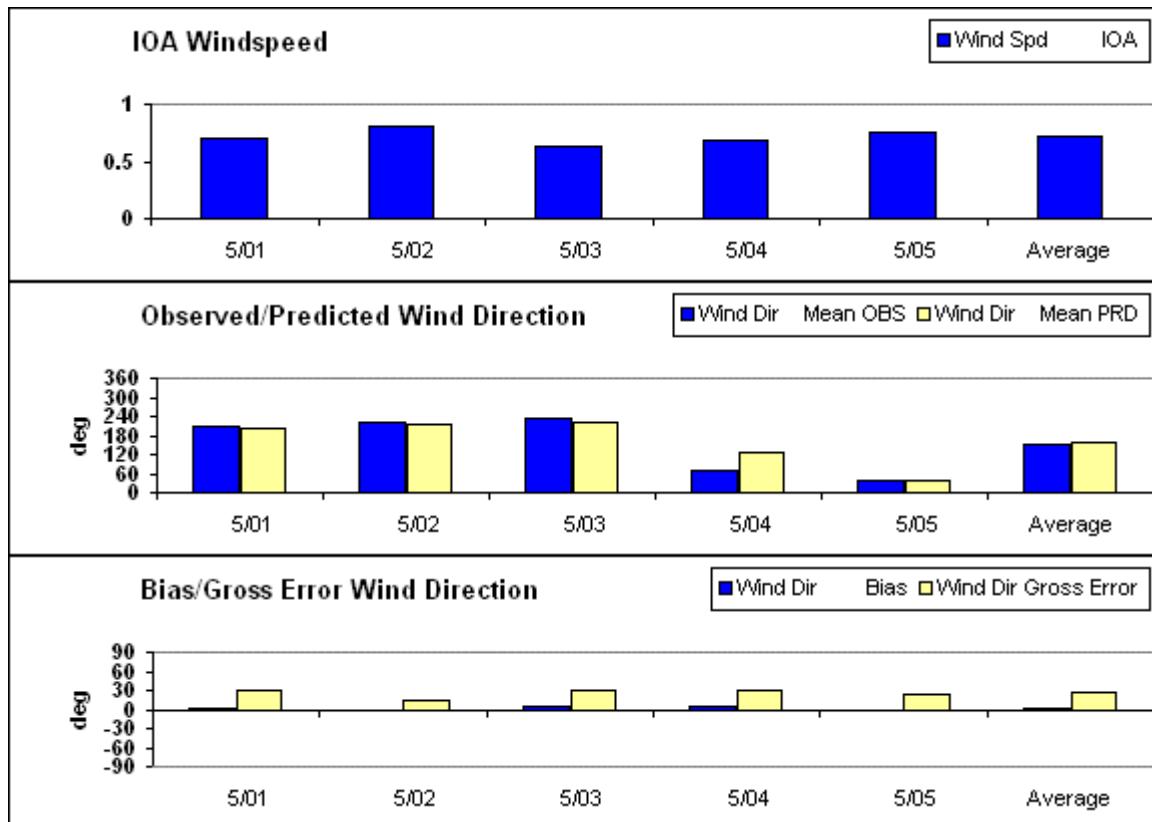


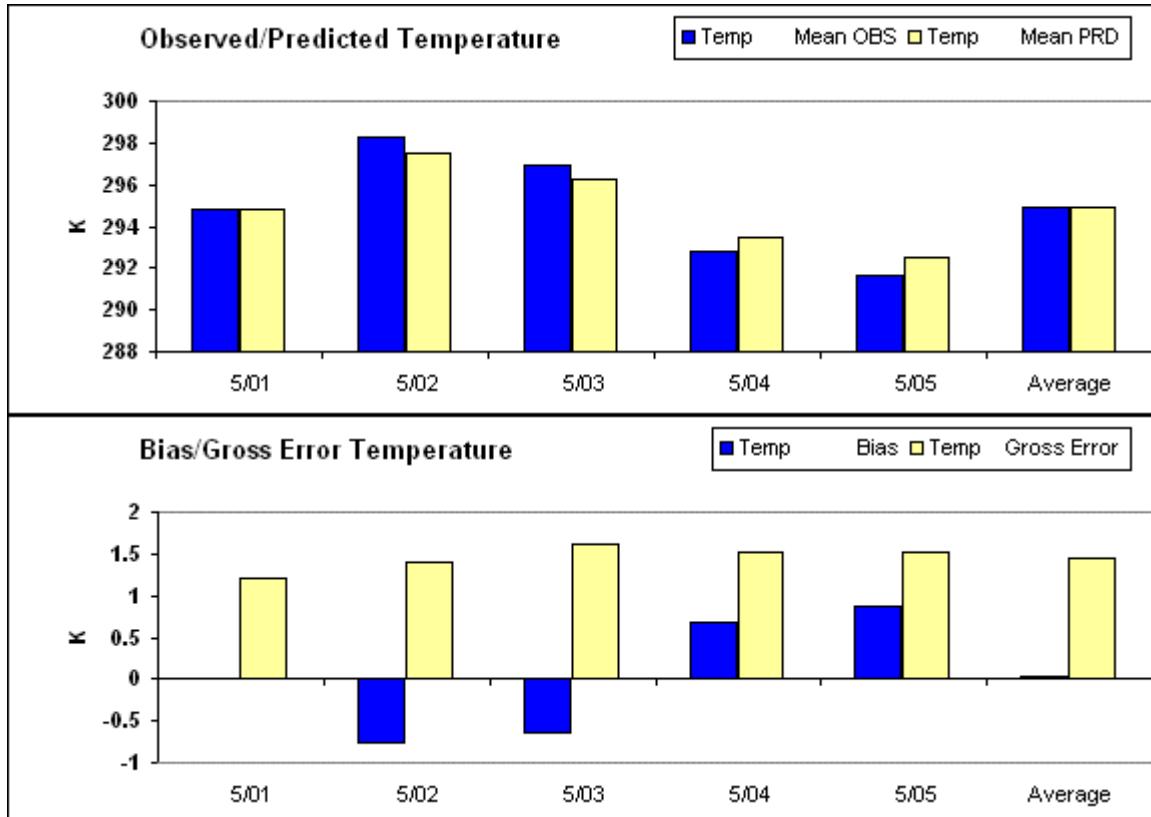


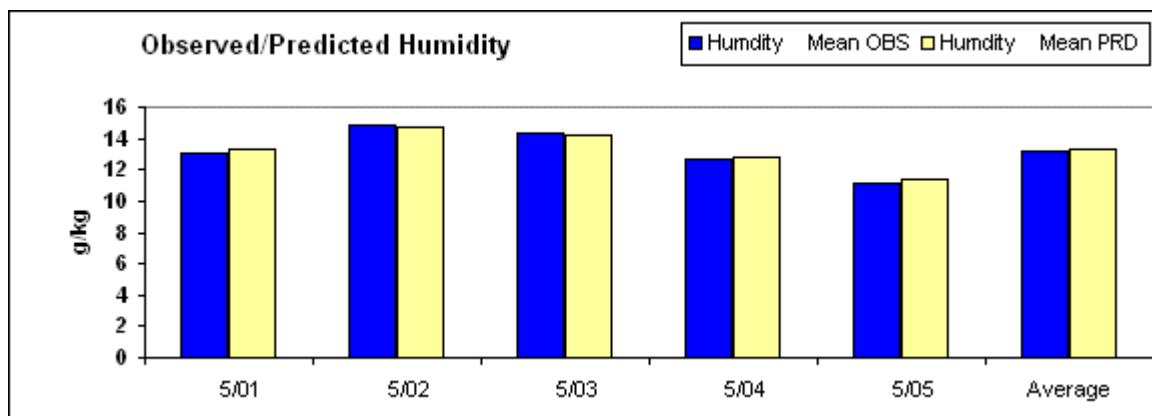
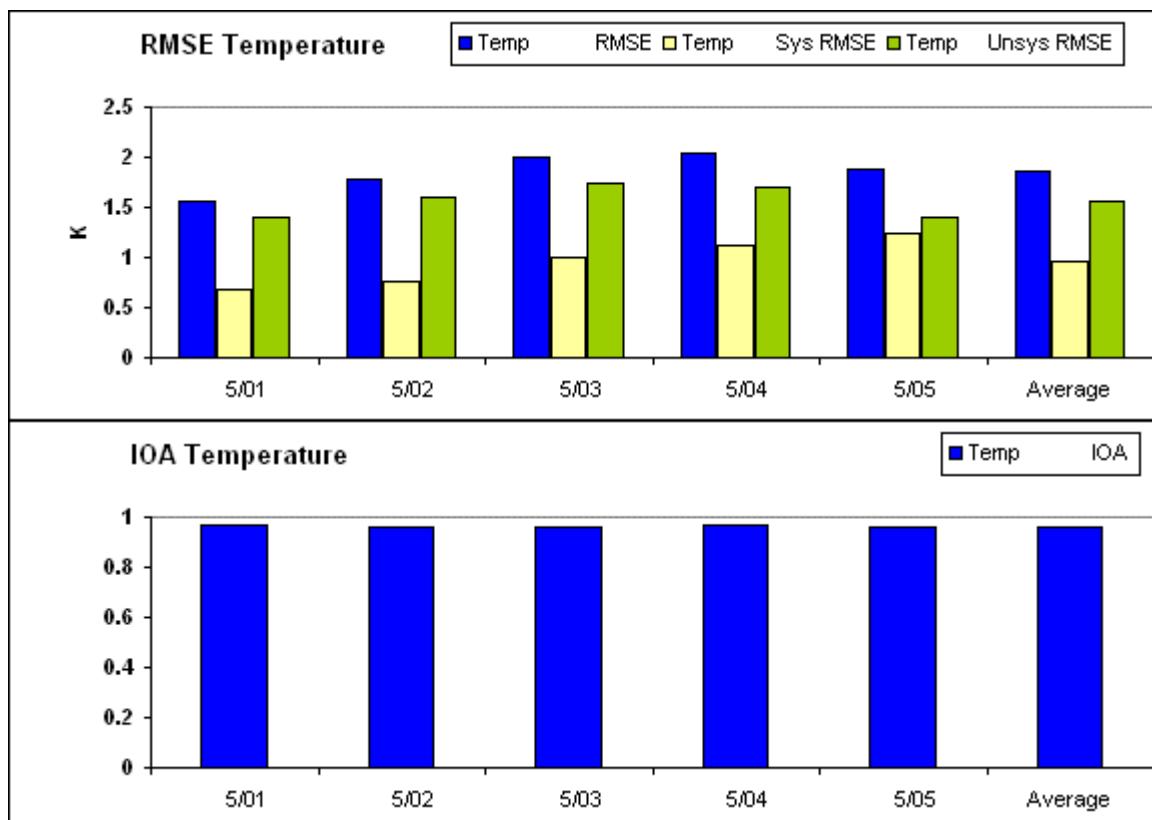


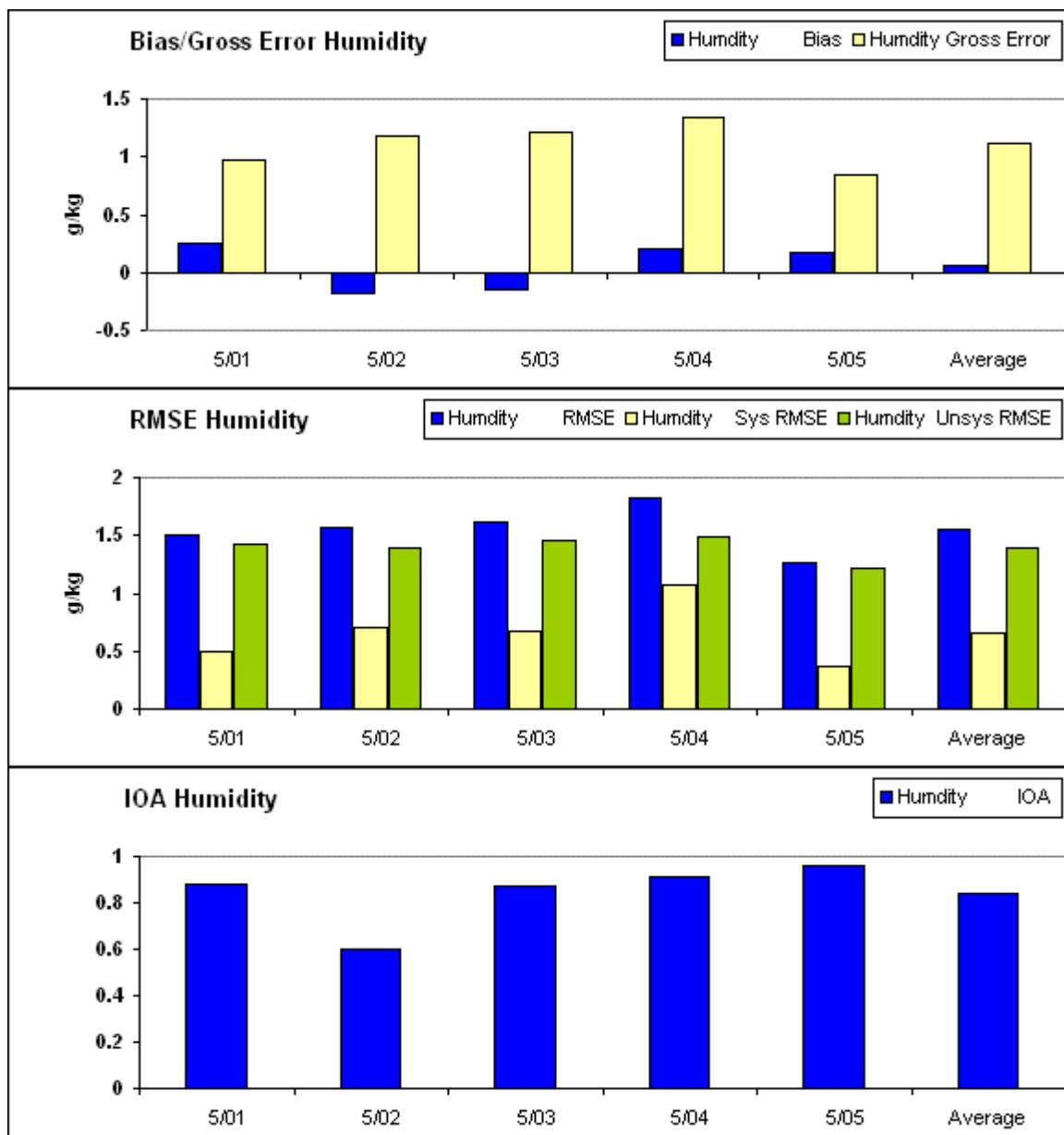


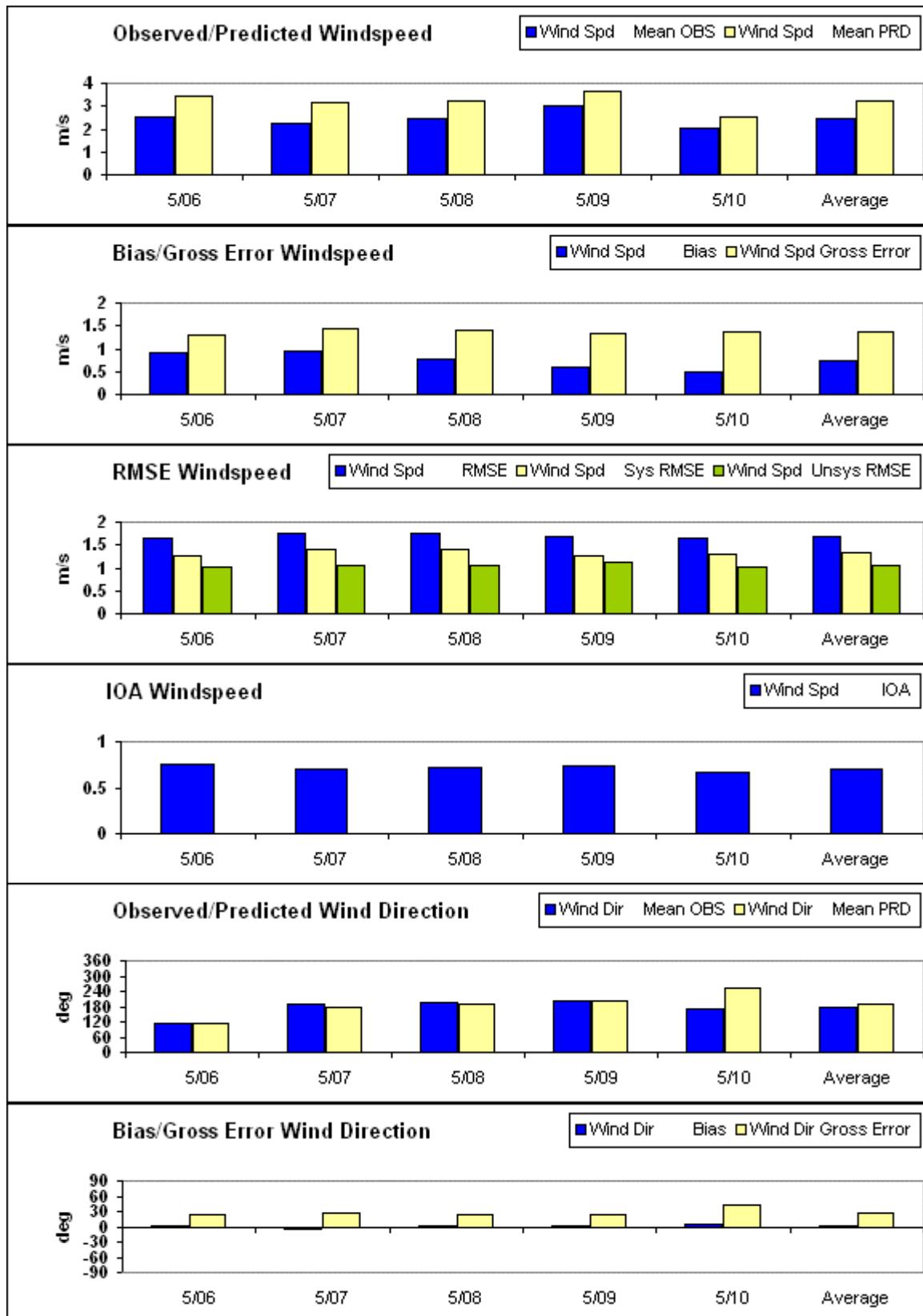


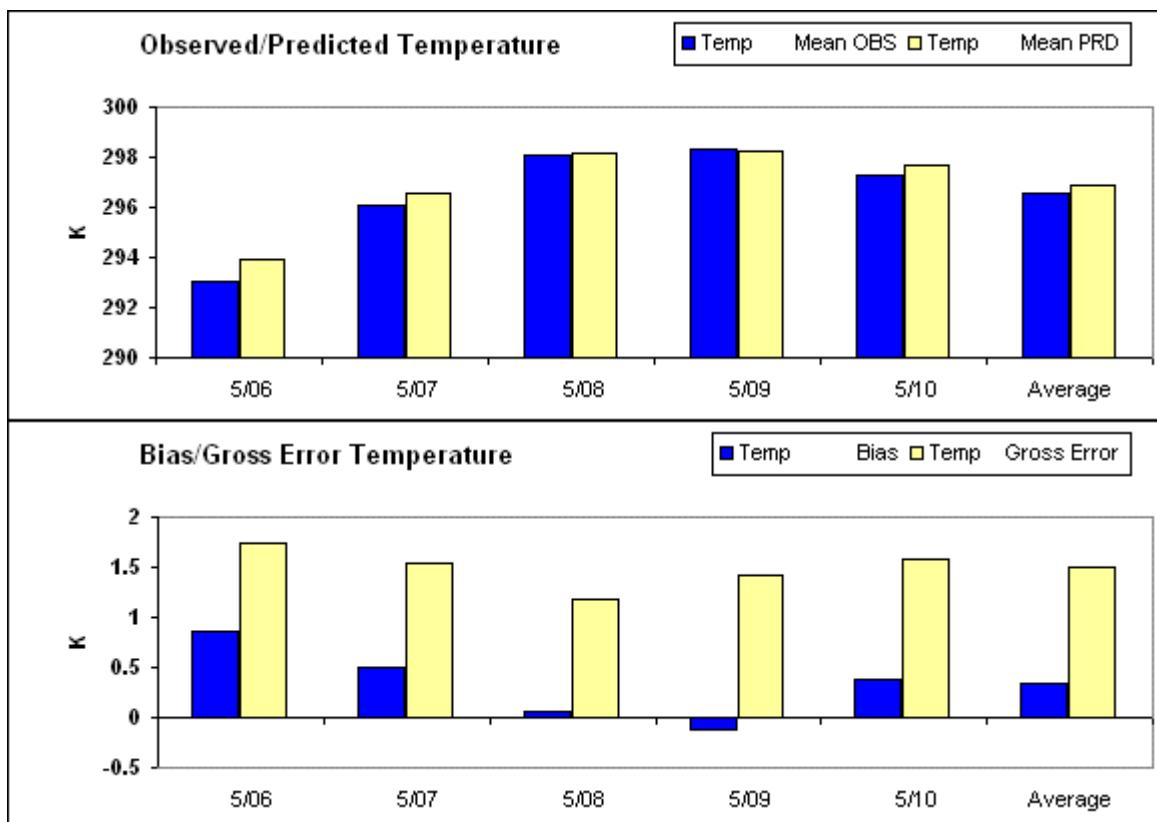


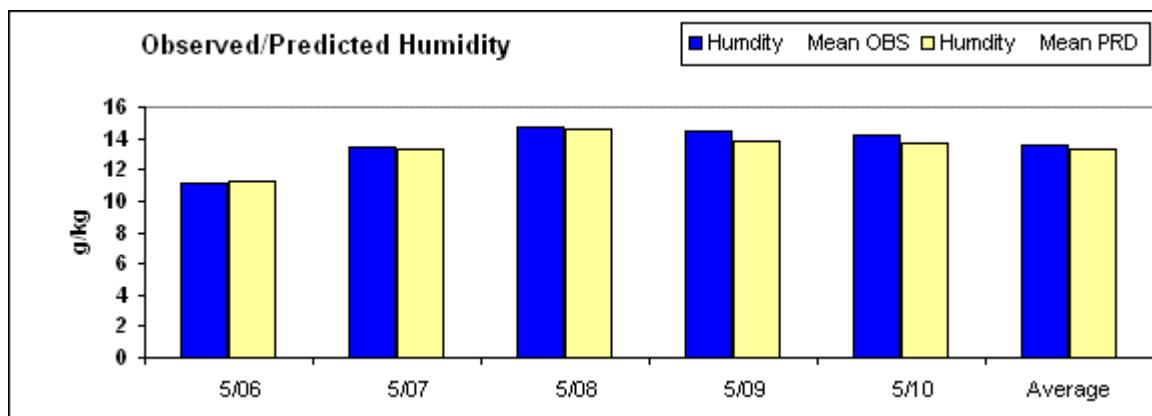
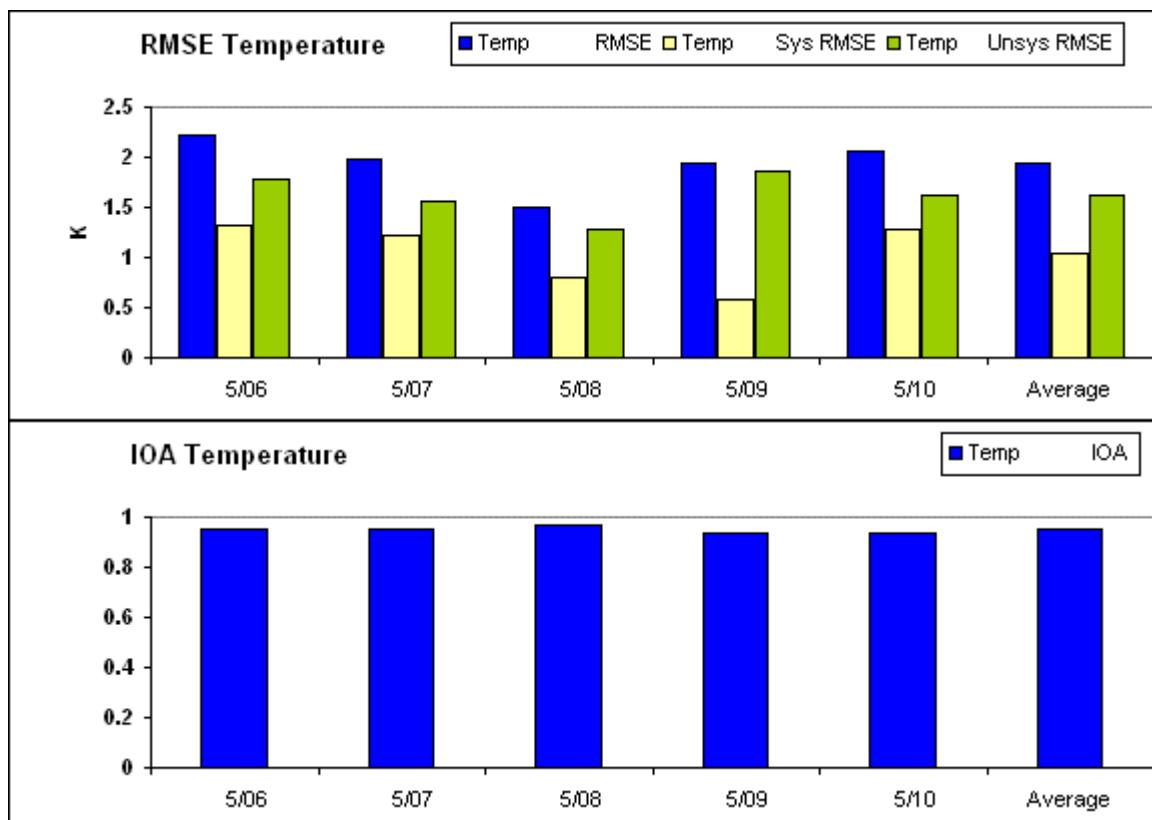


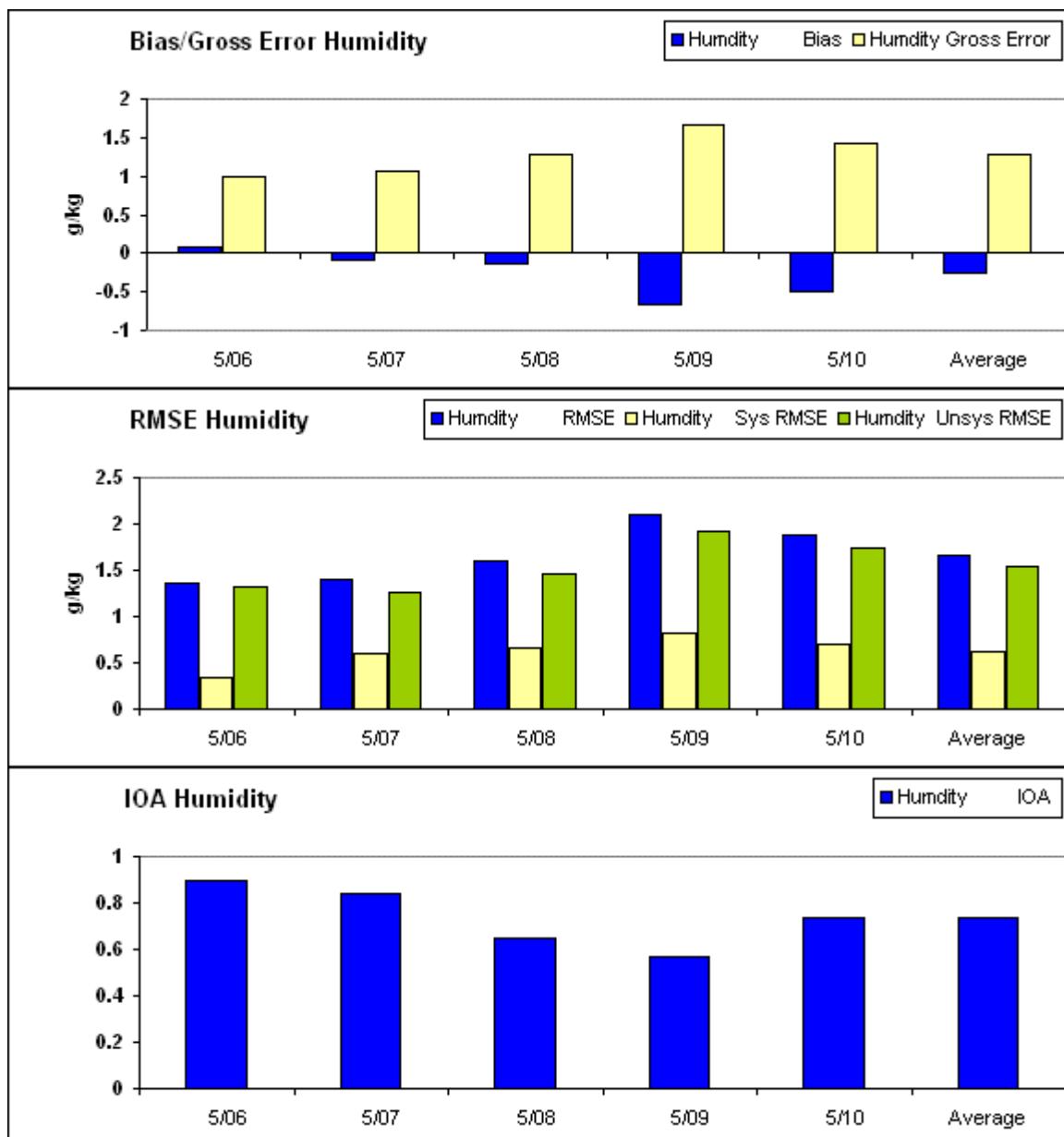


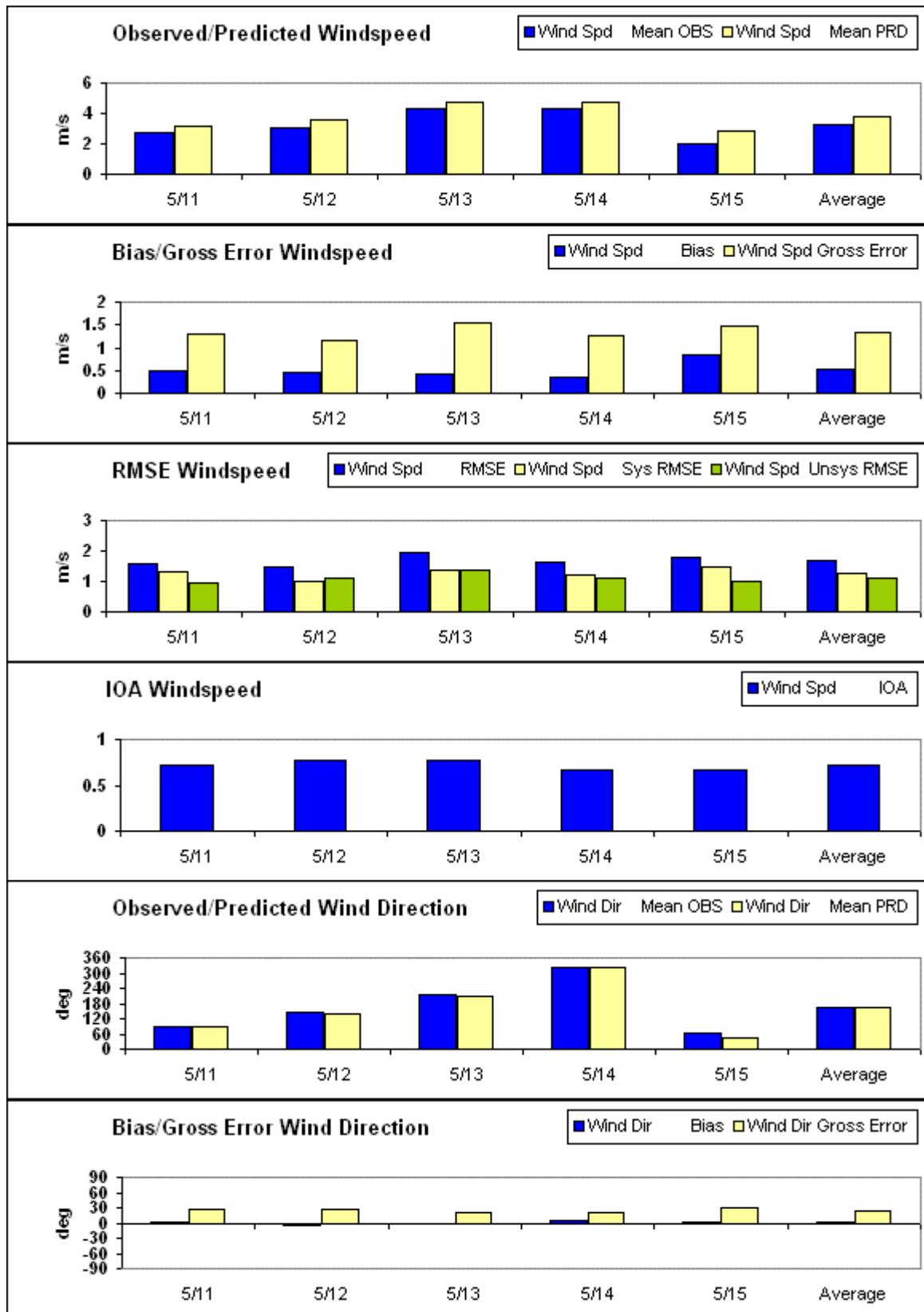


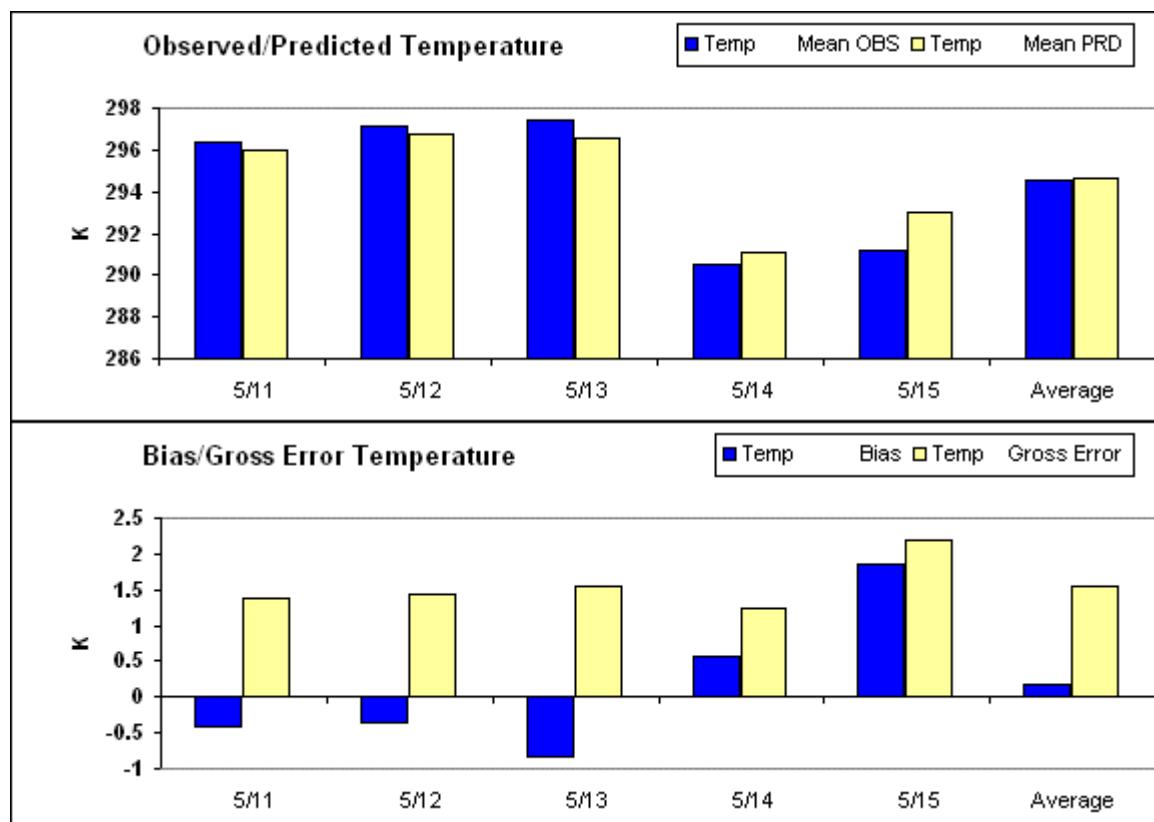


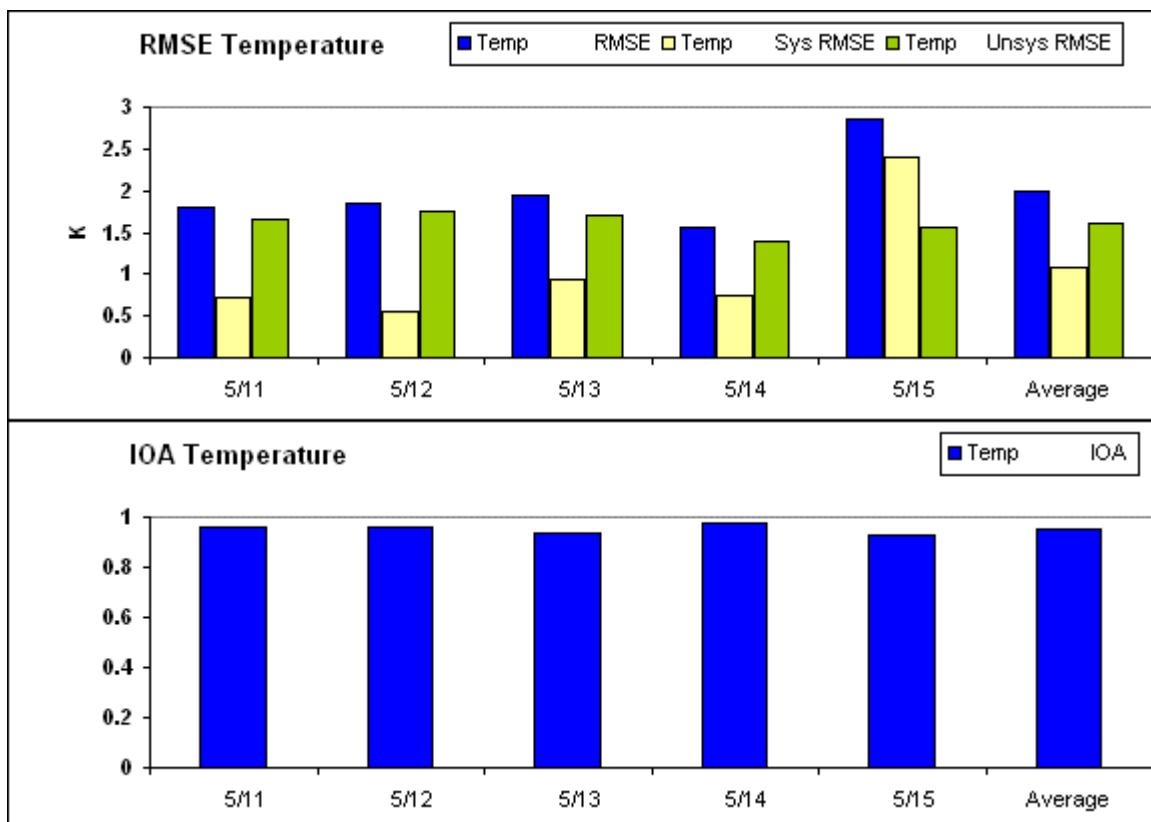


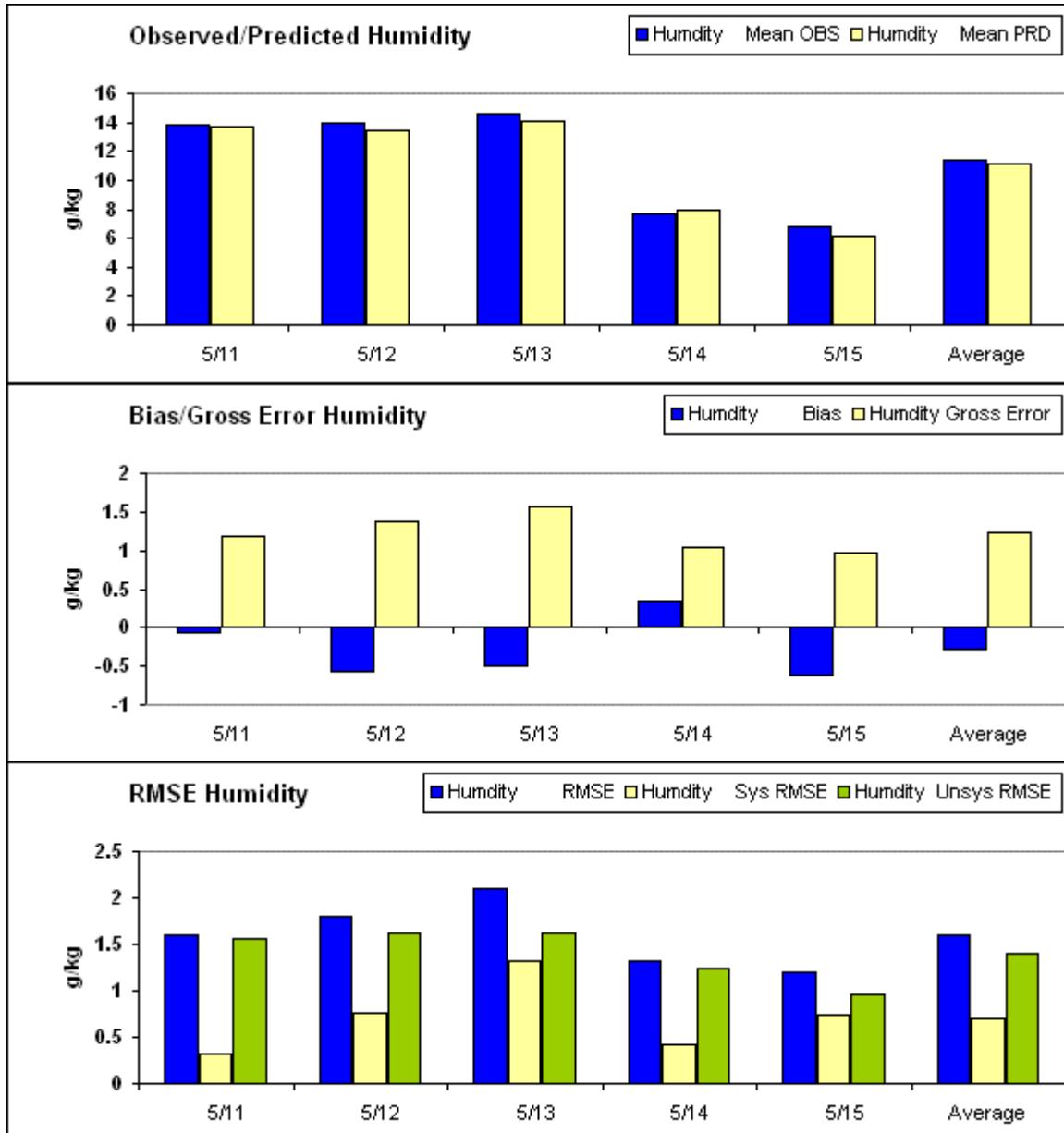


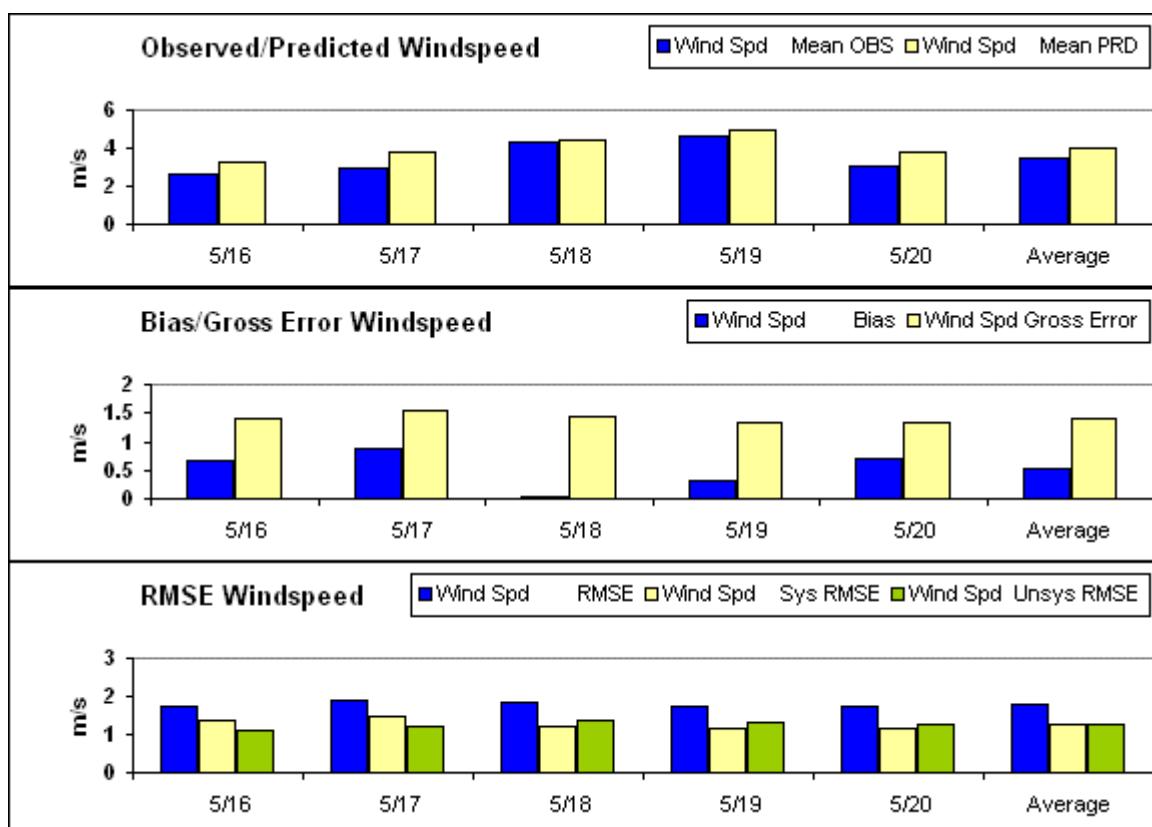
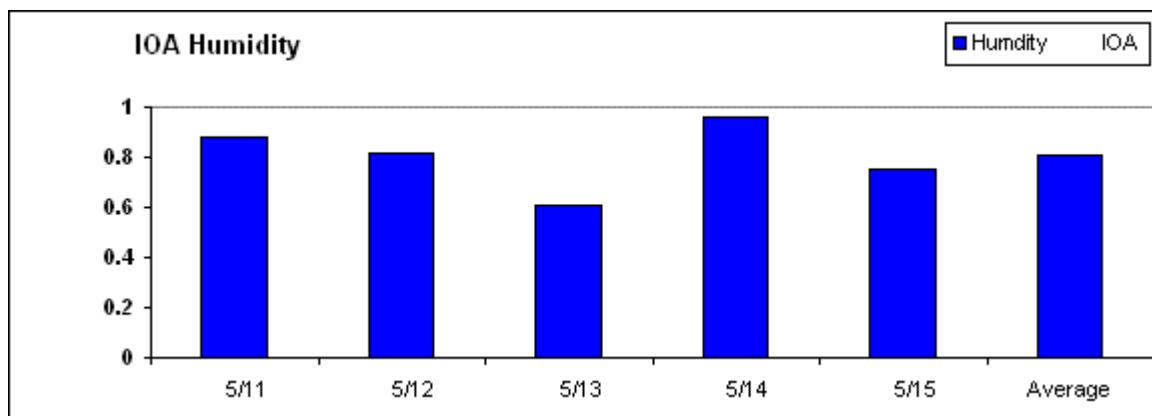


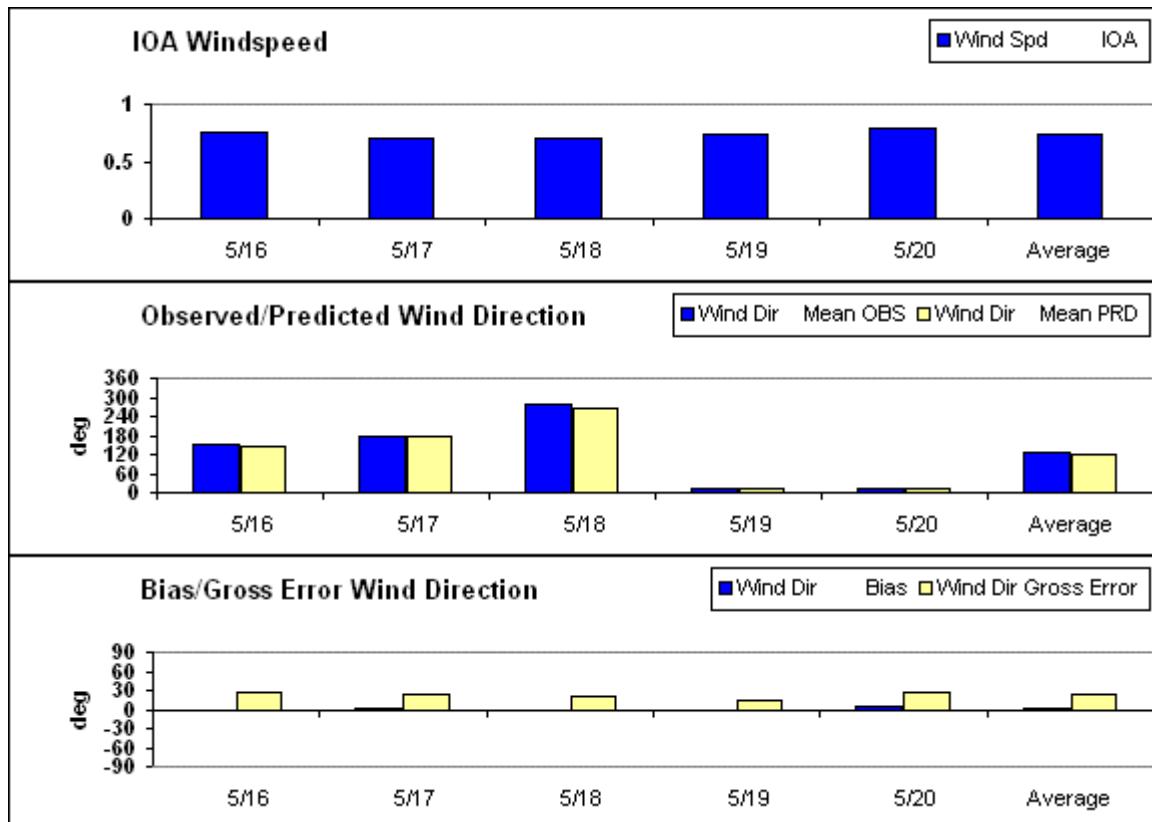


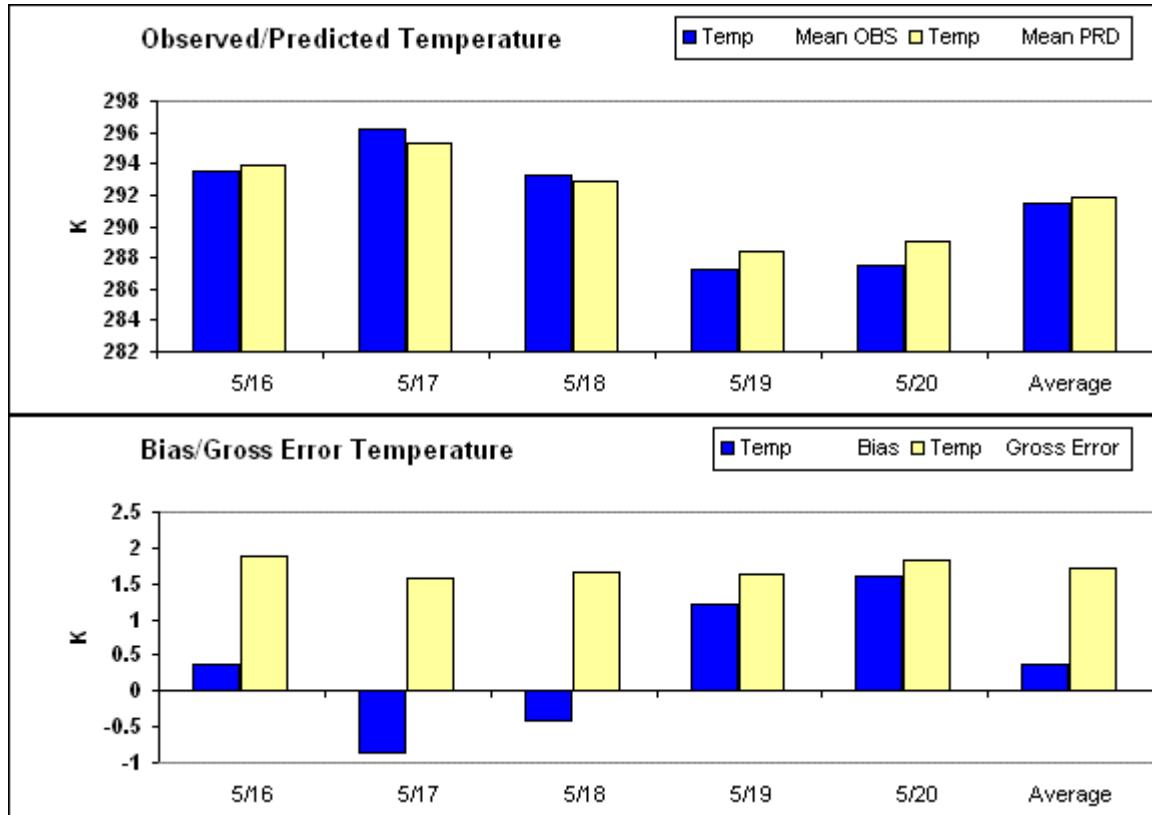


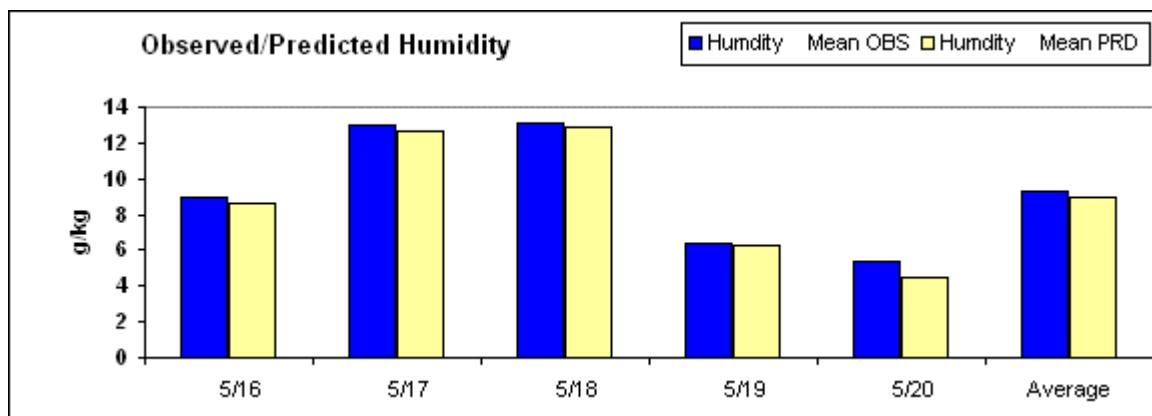
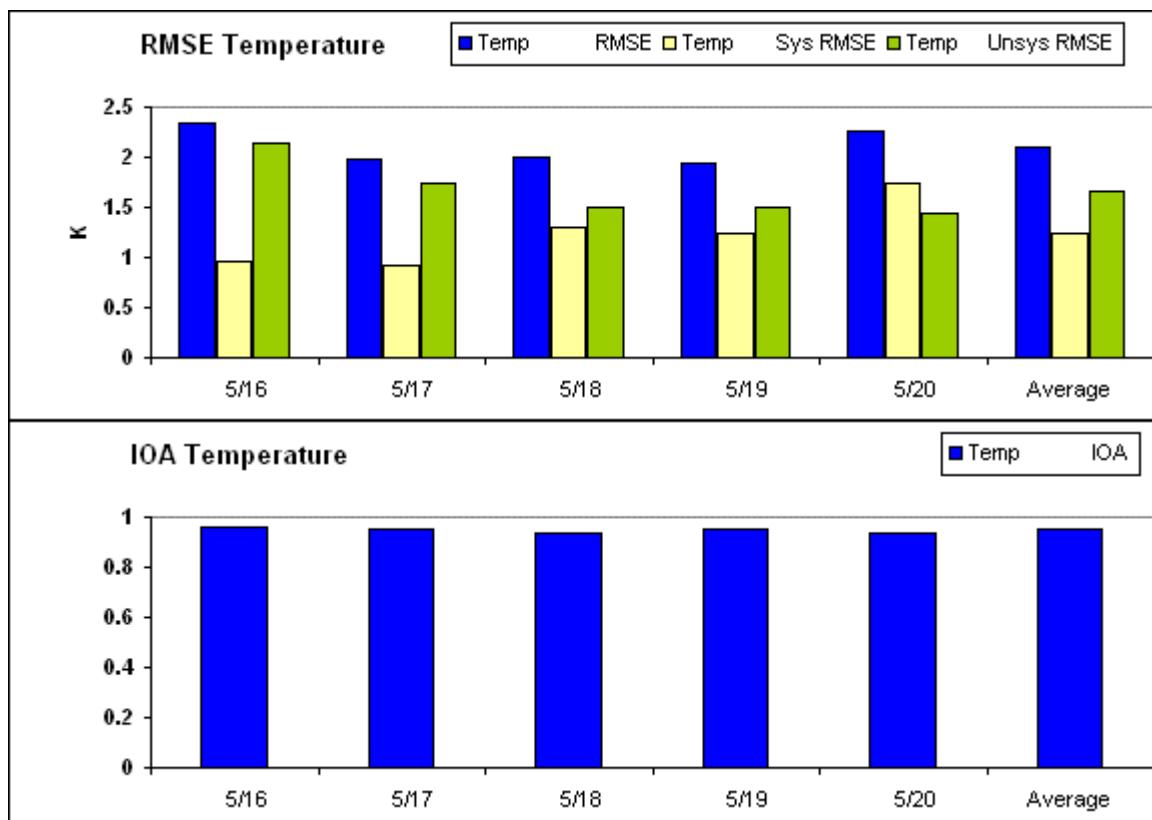












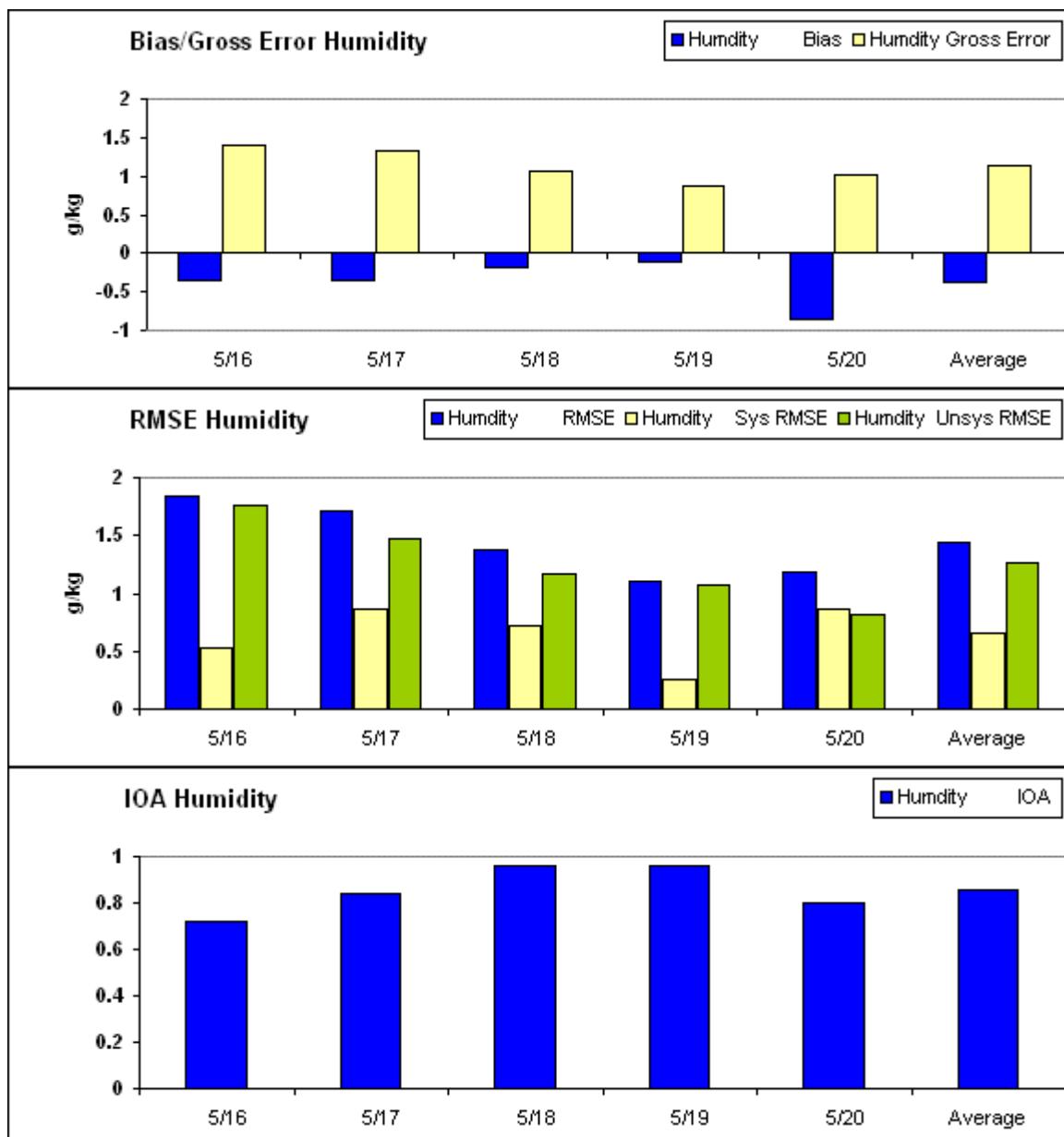


Figure 1

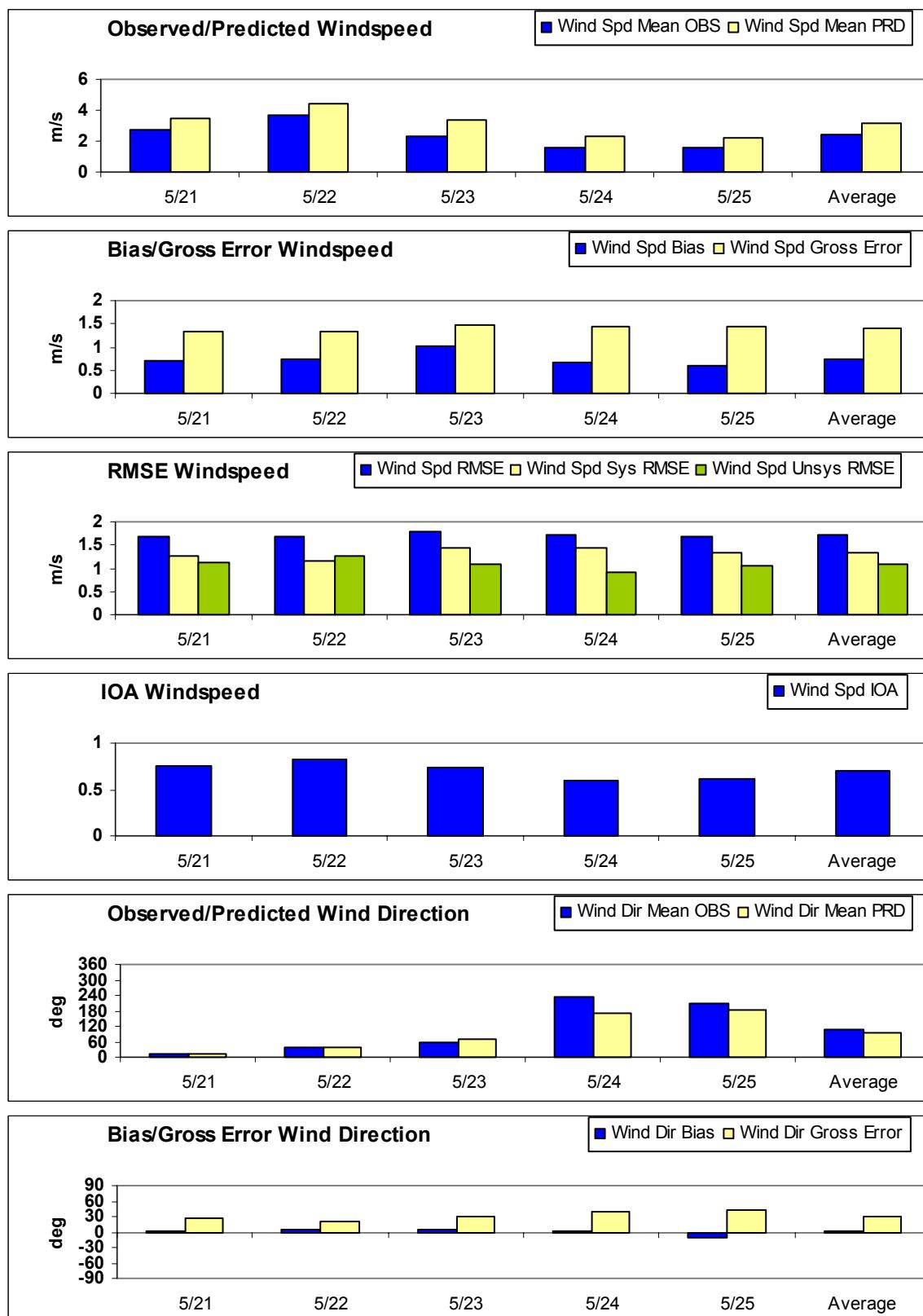


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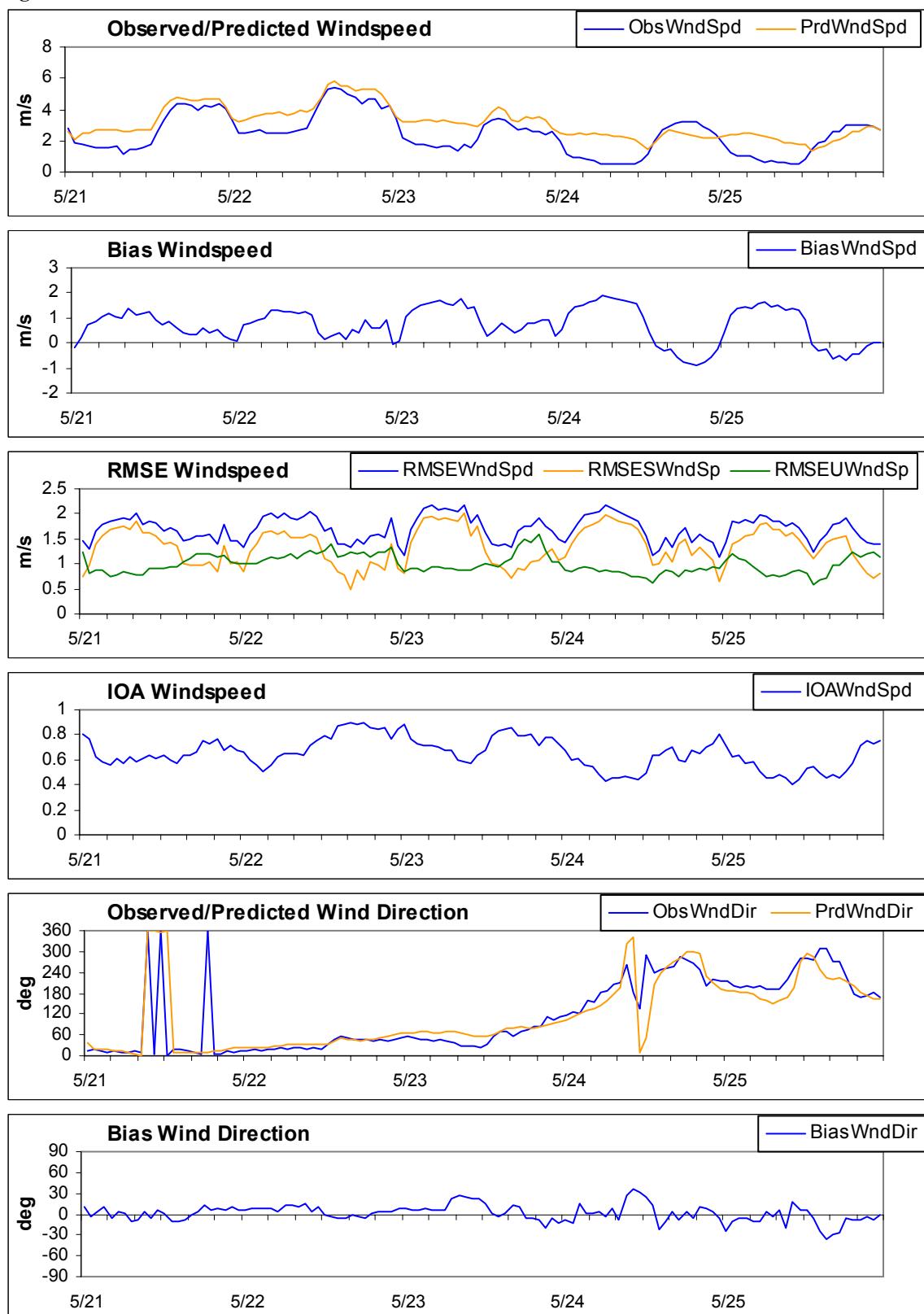


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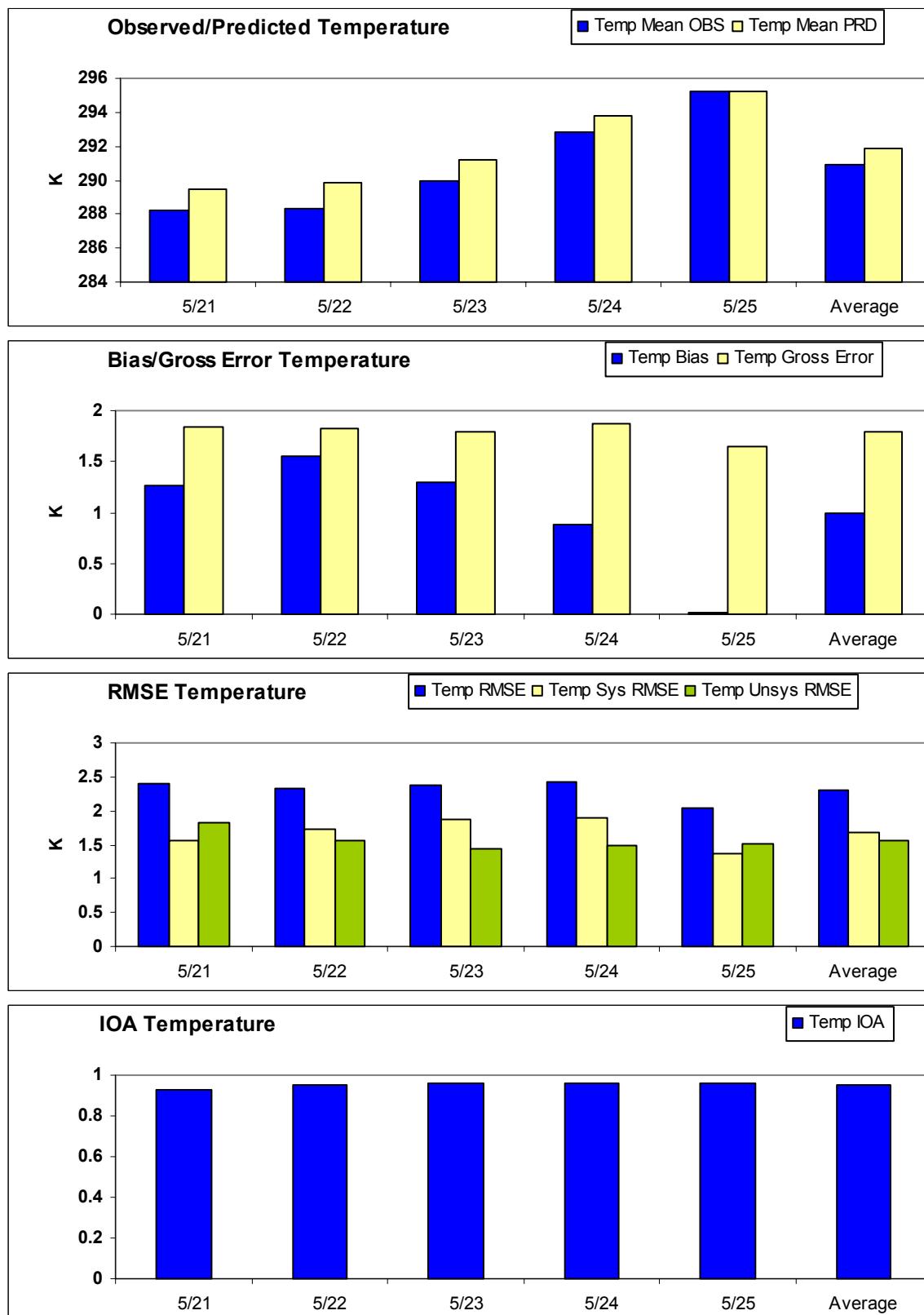


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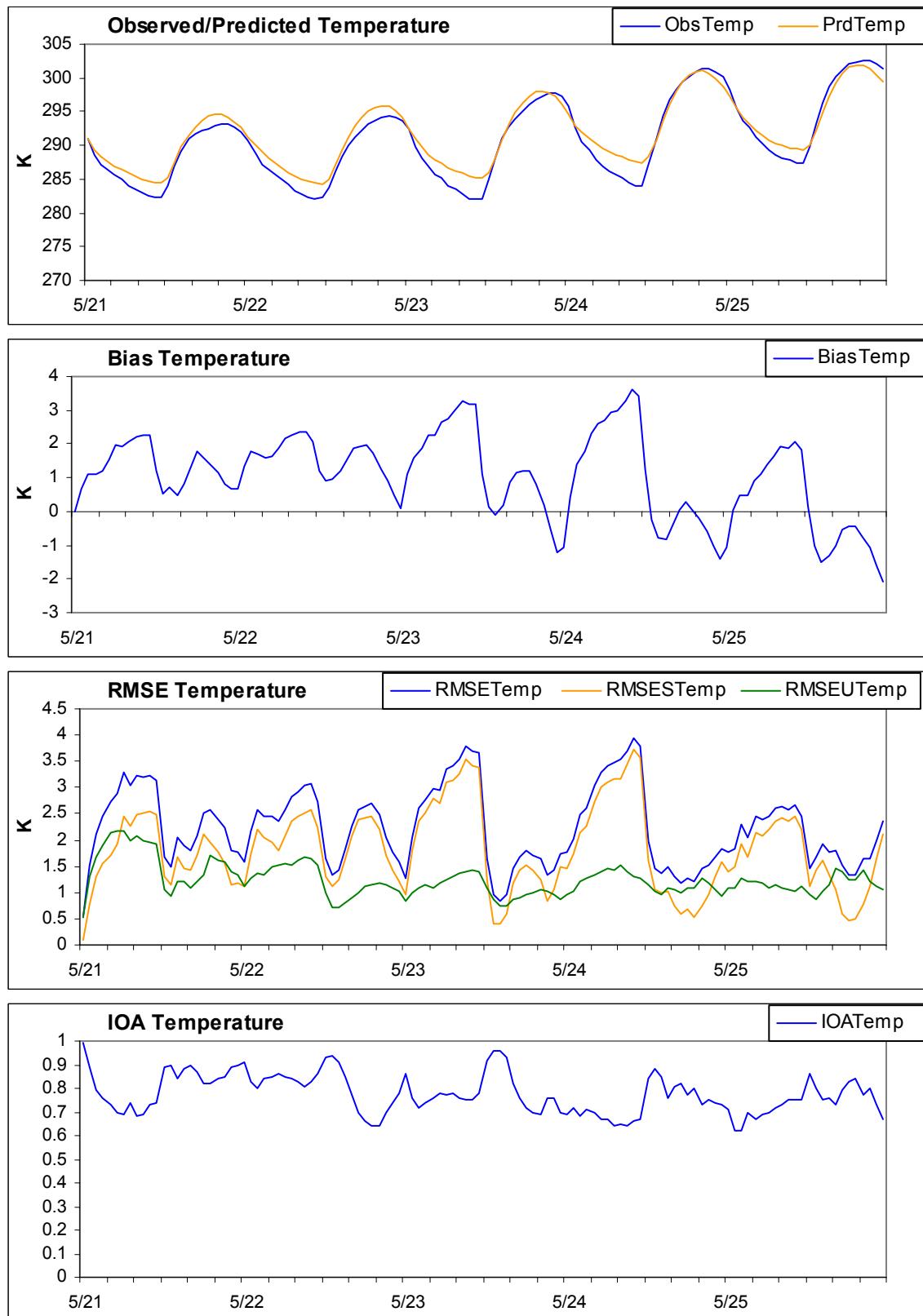


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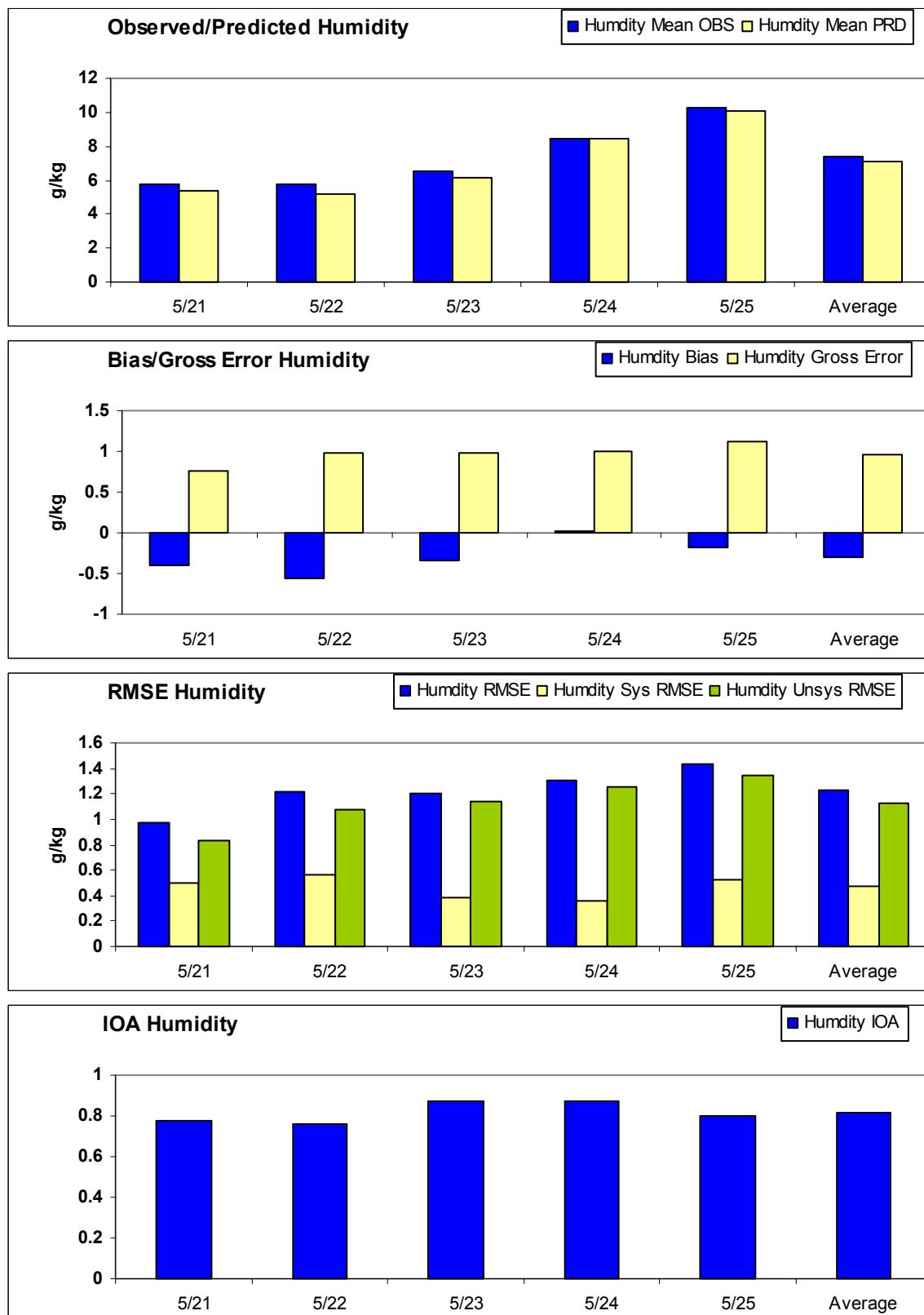


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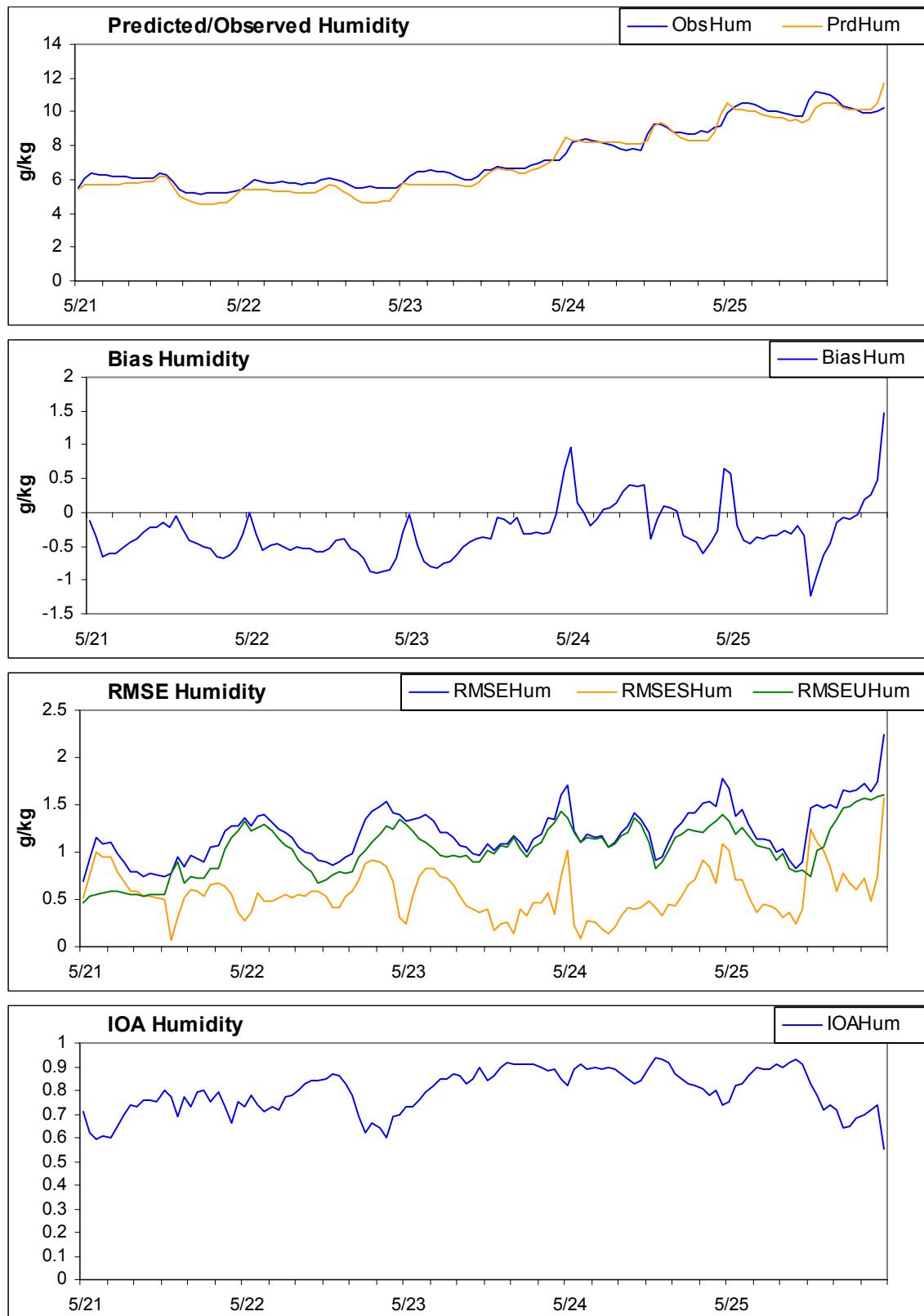


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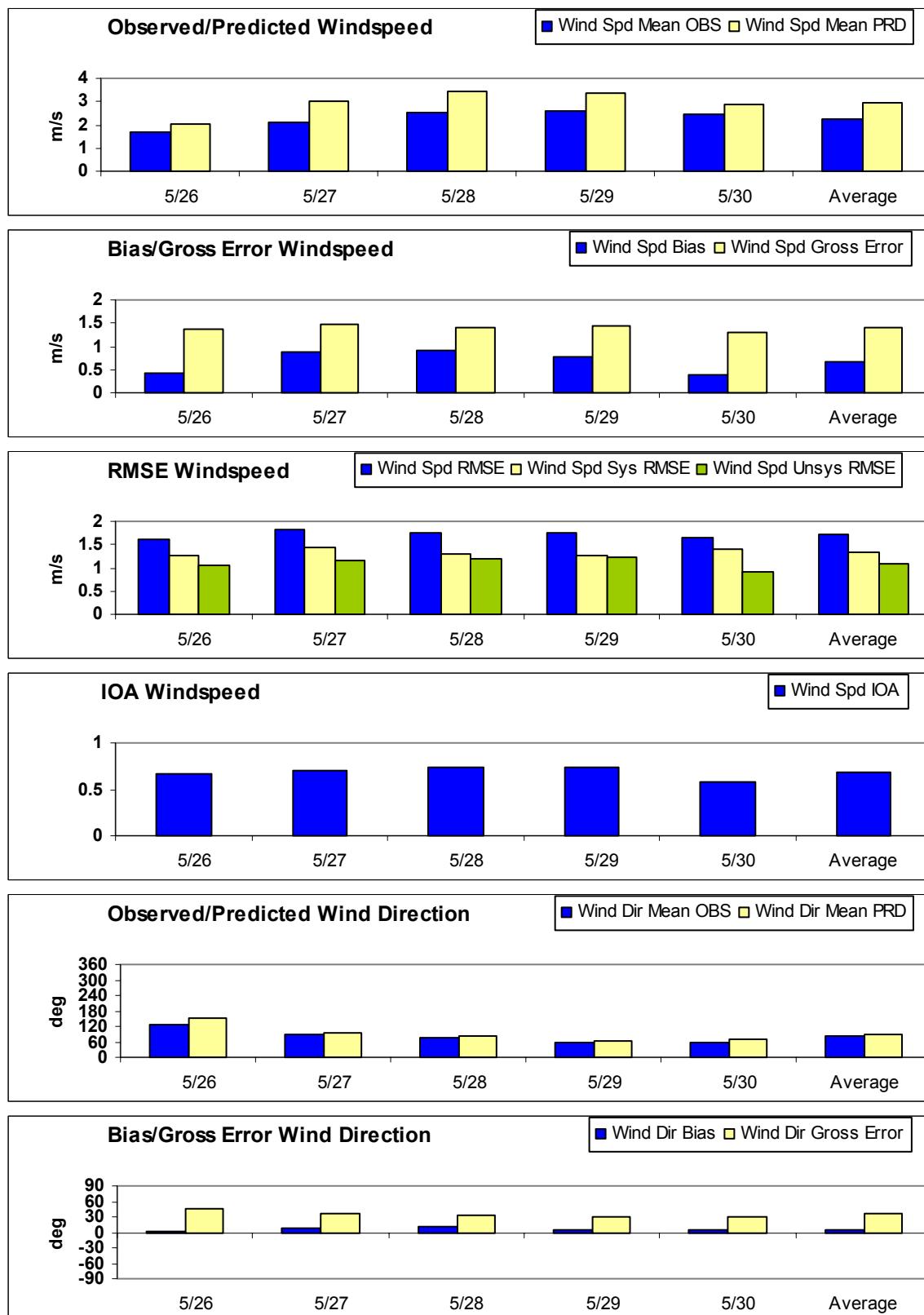


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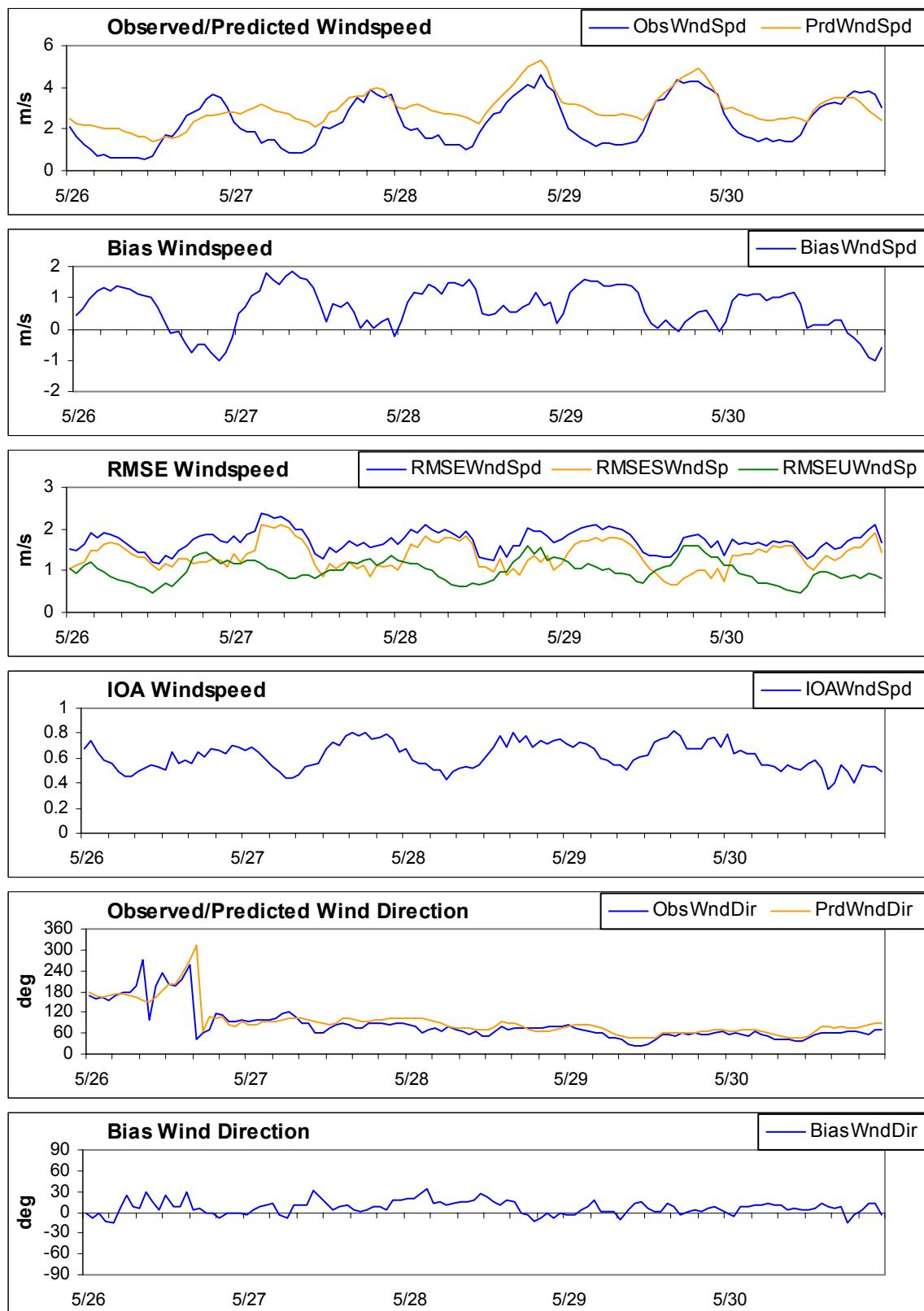


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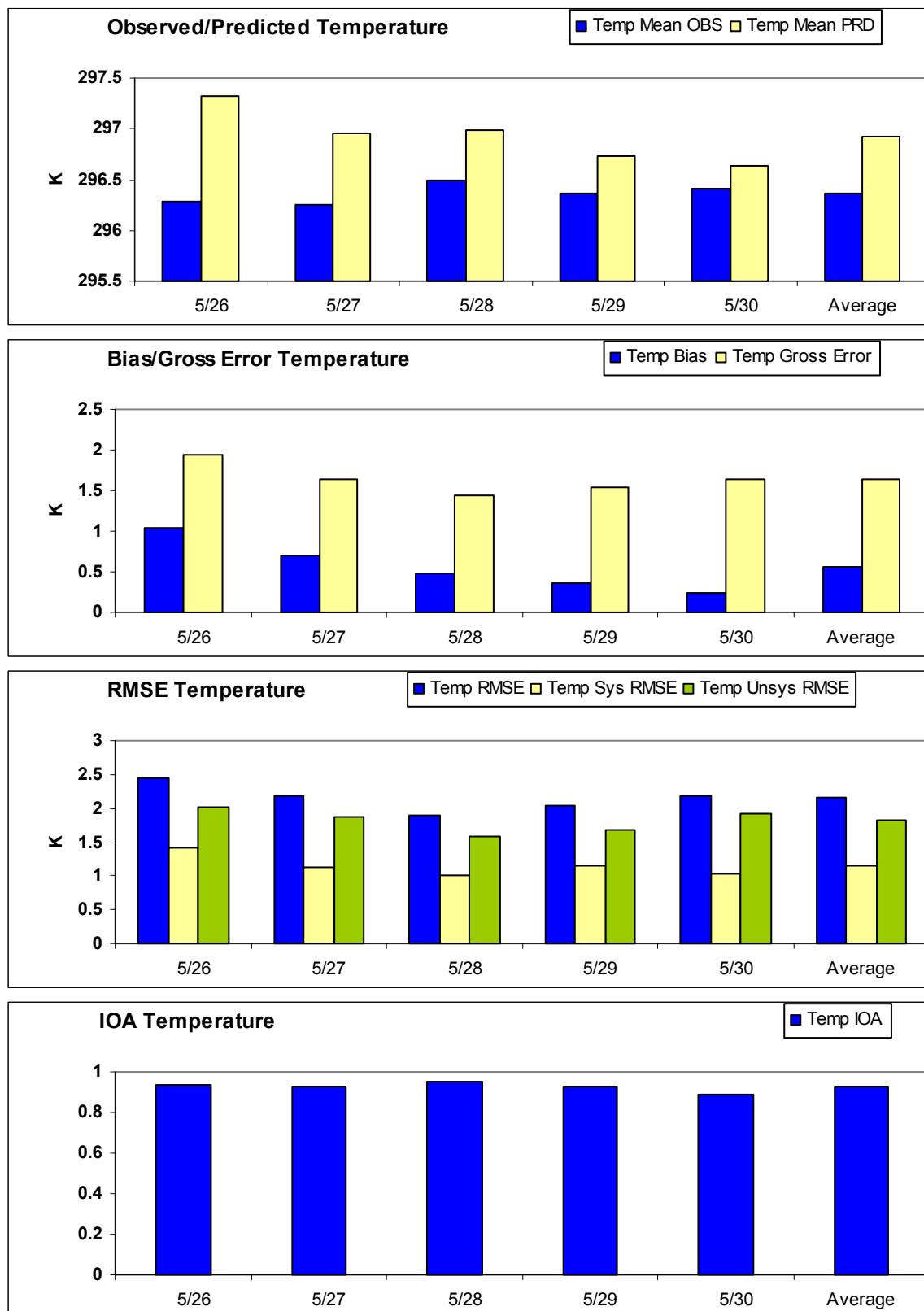


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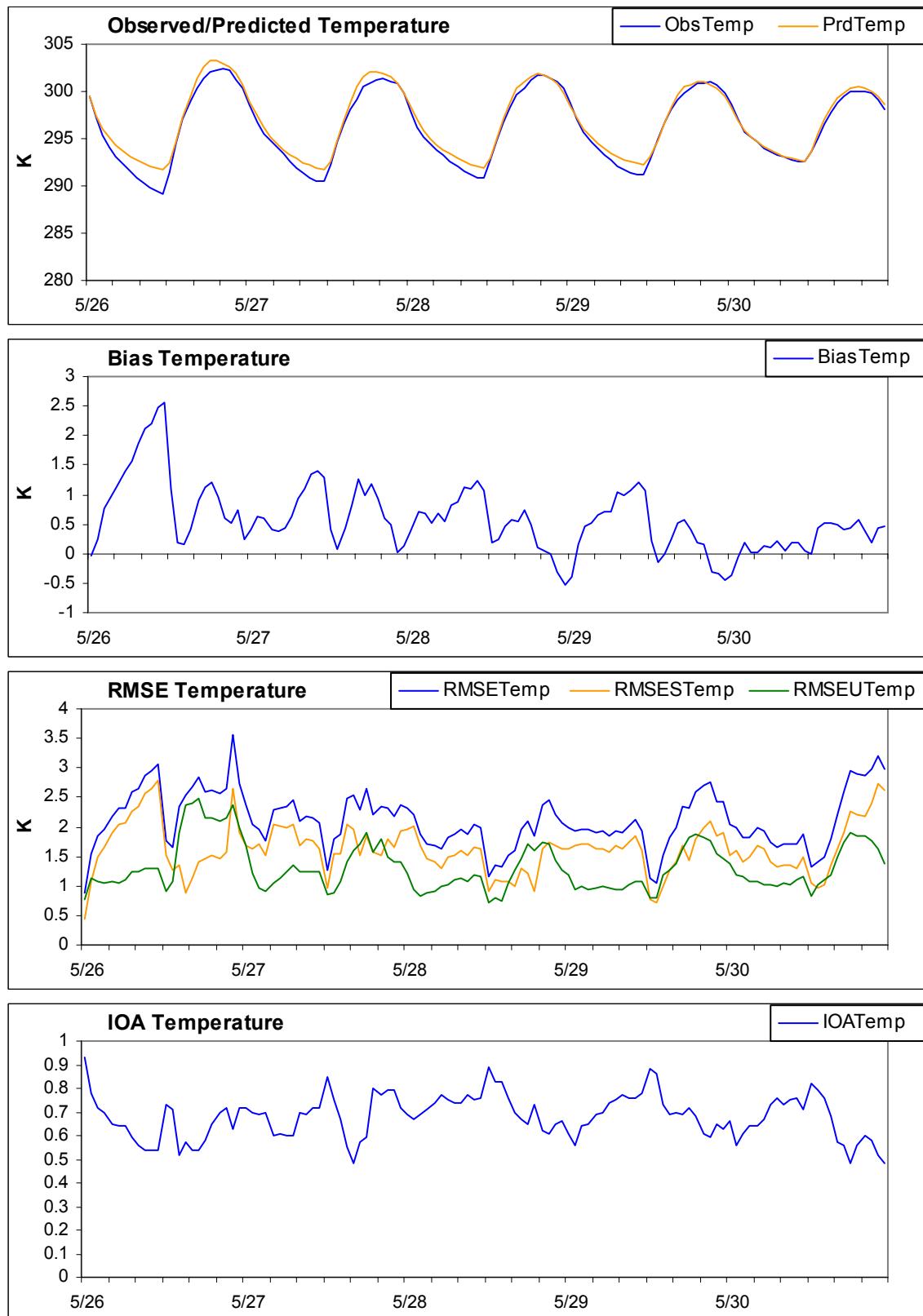


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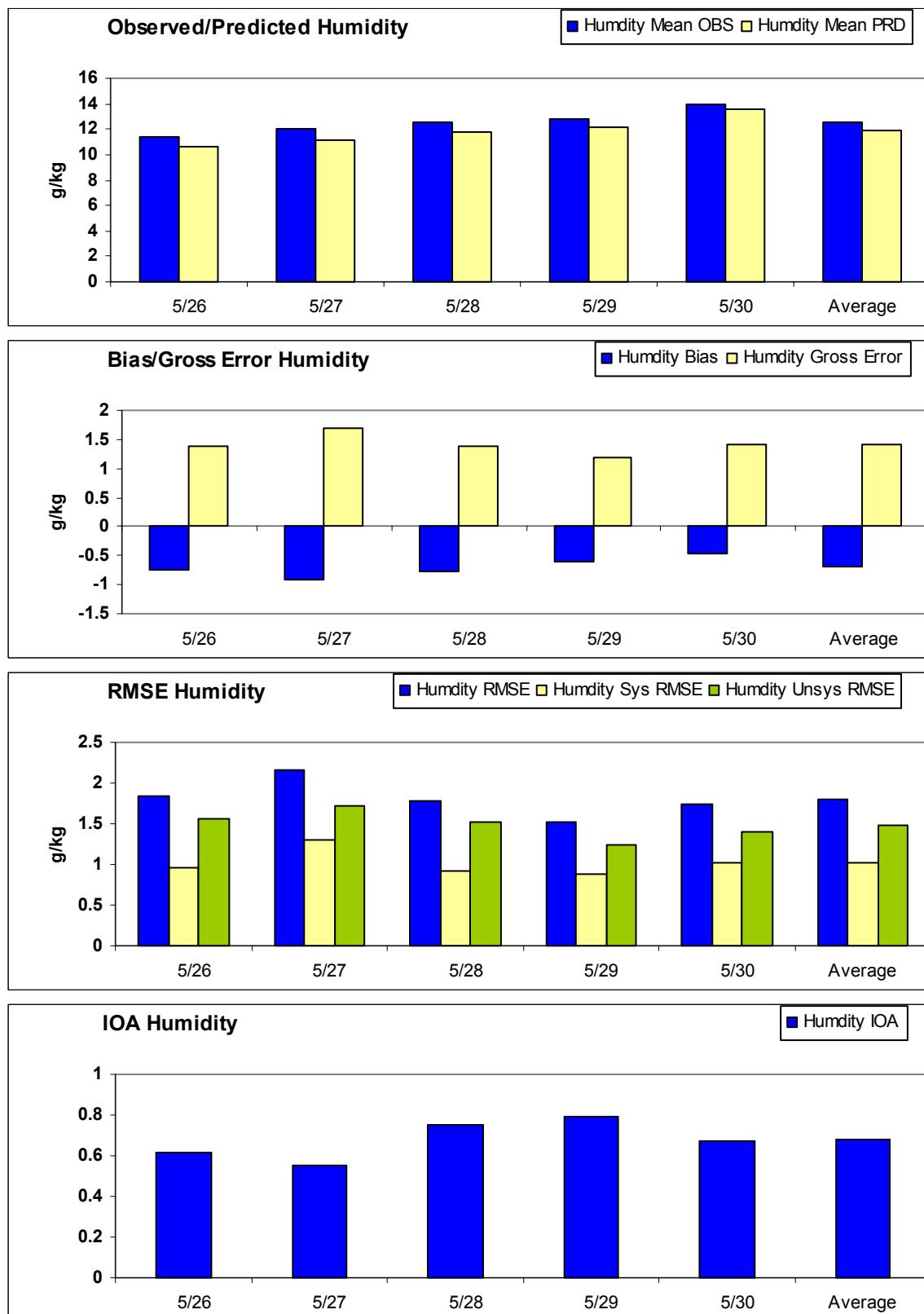


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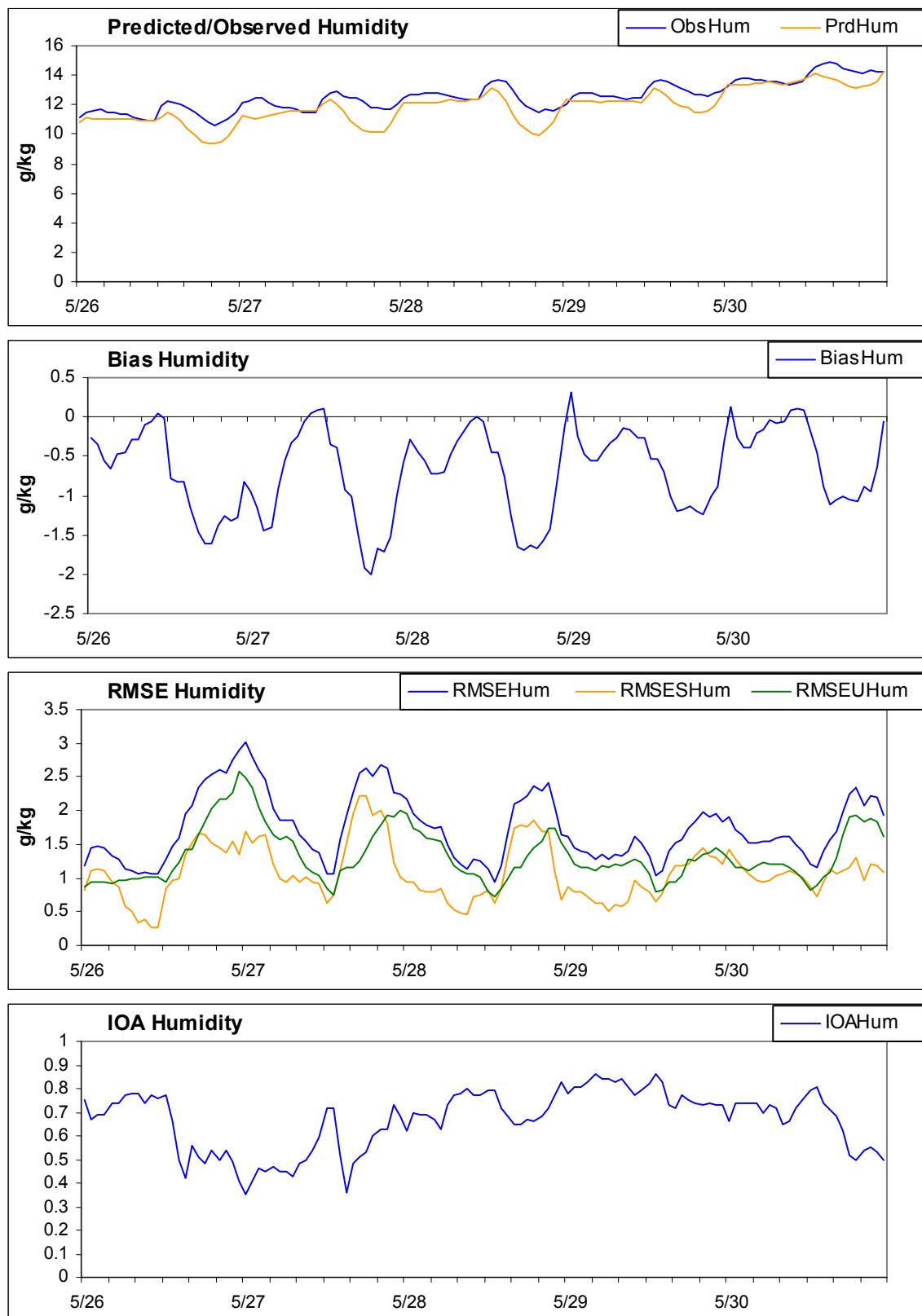


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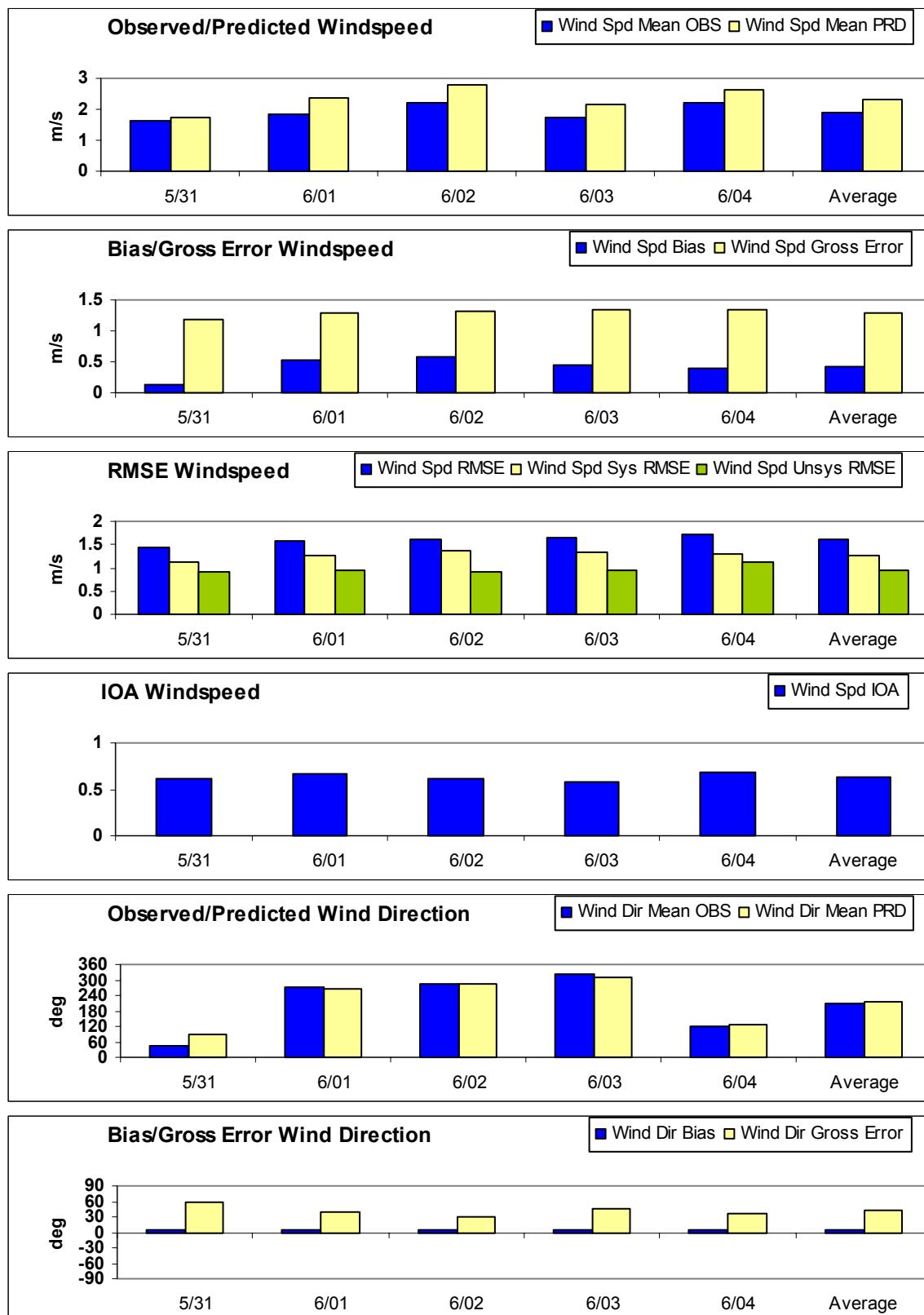


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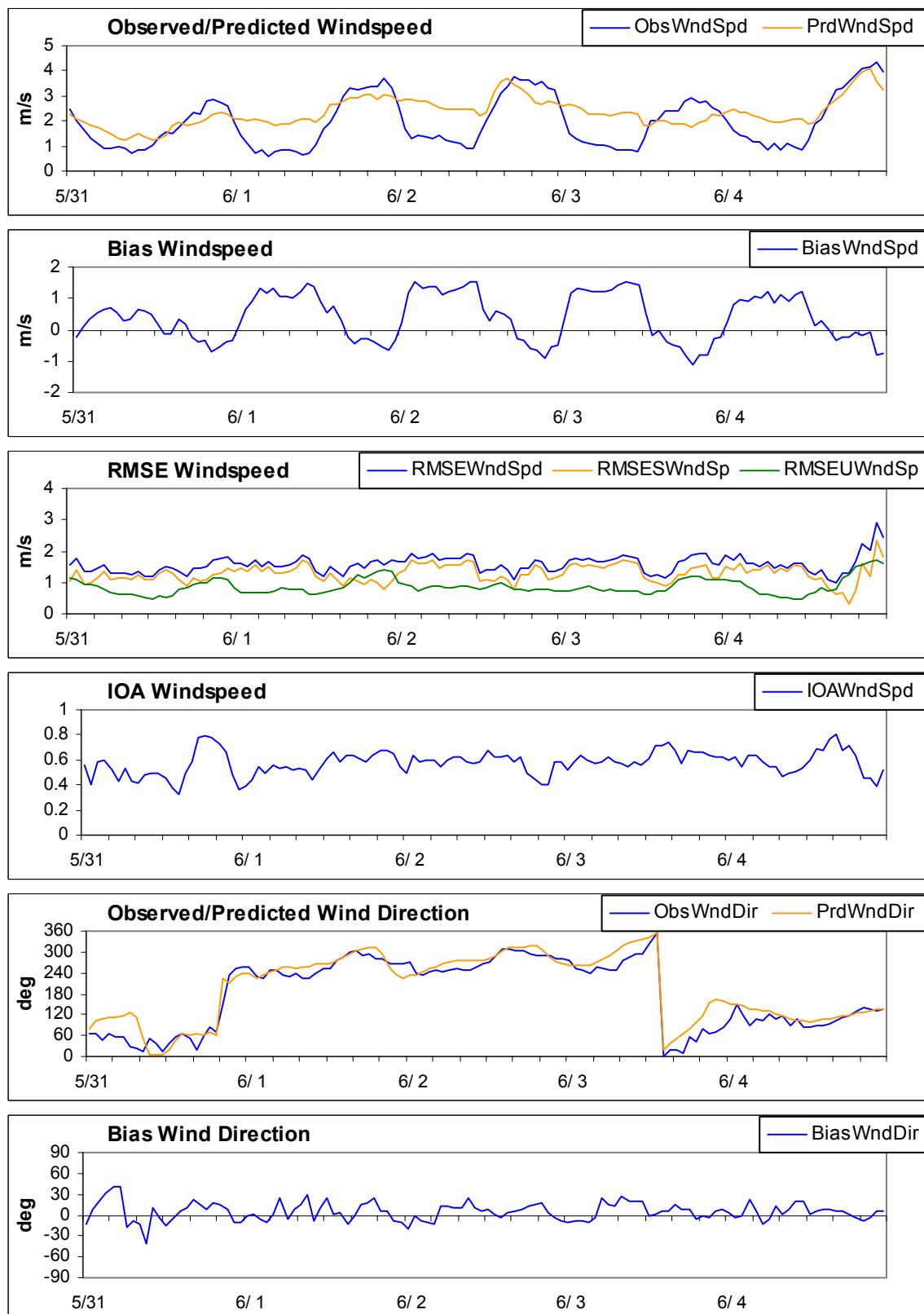


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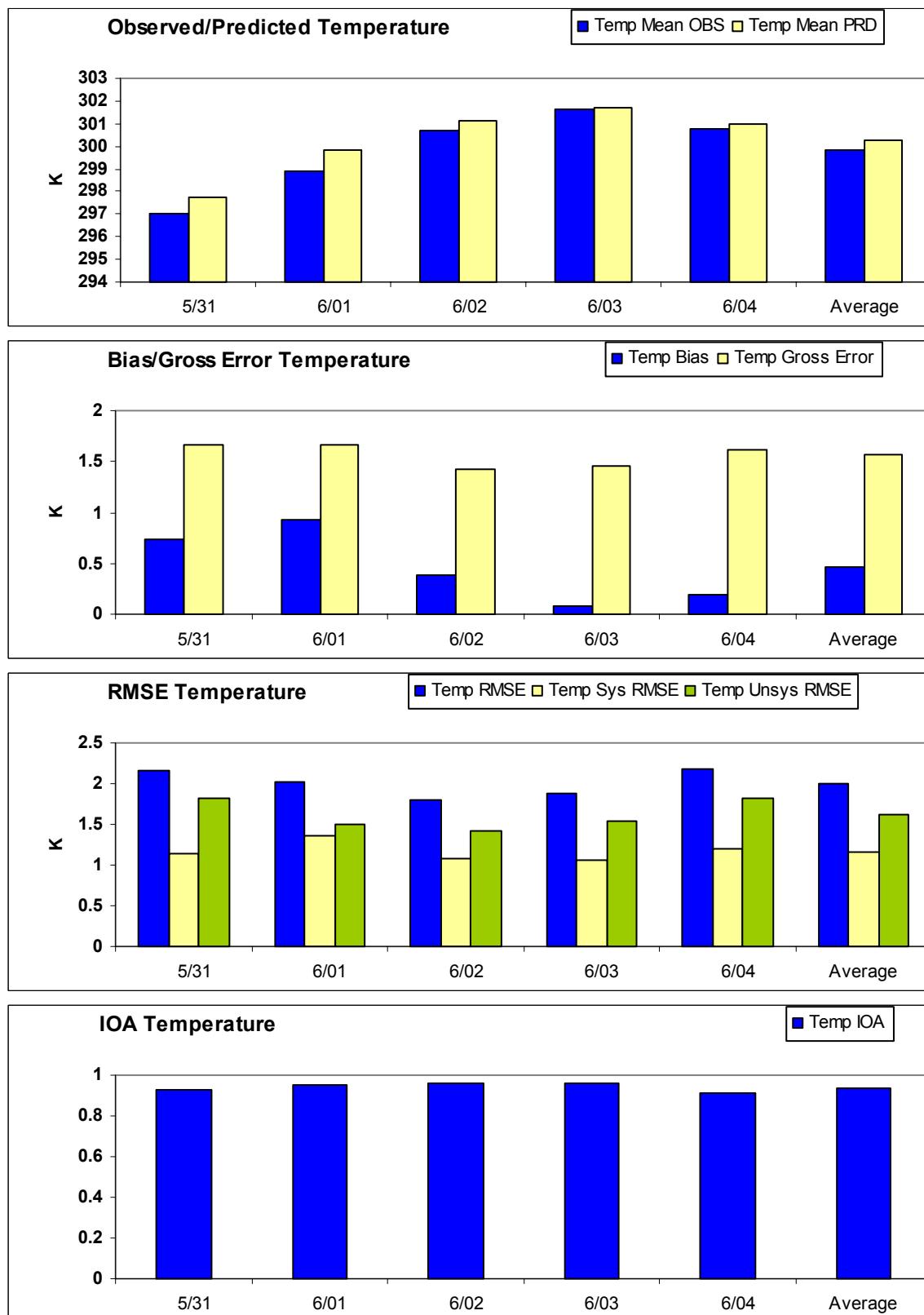


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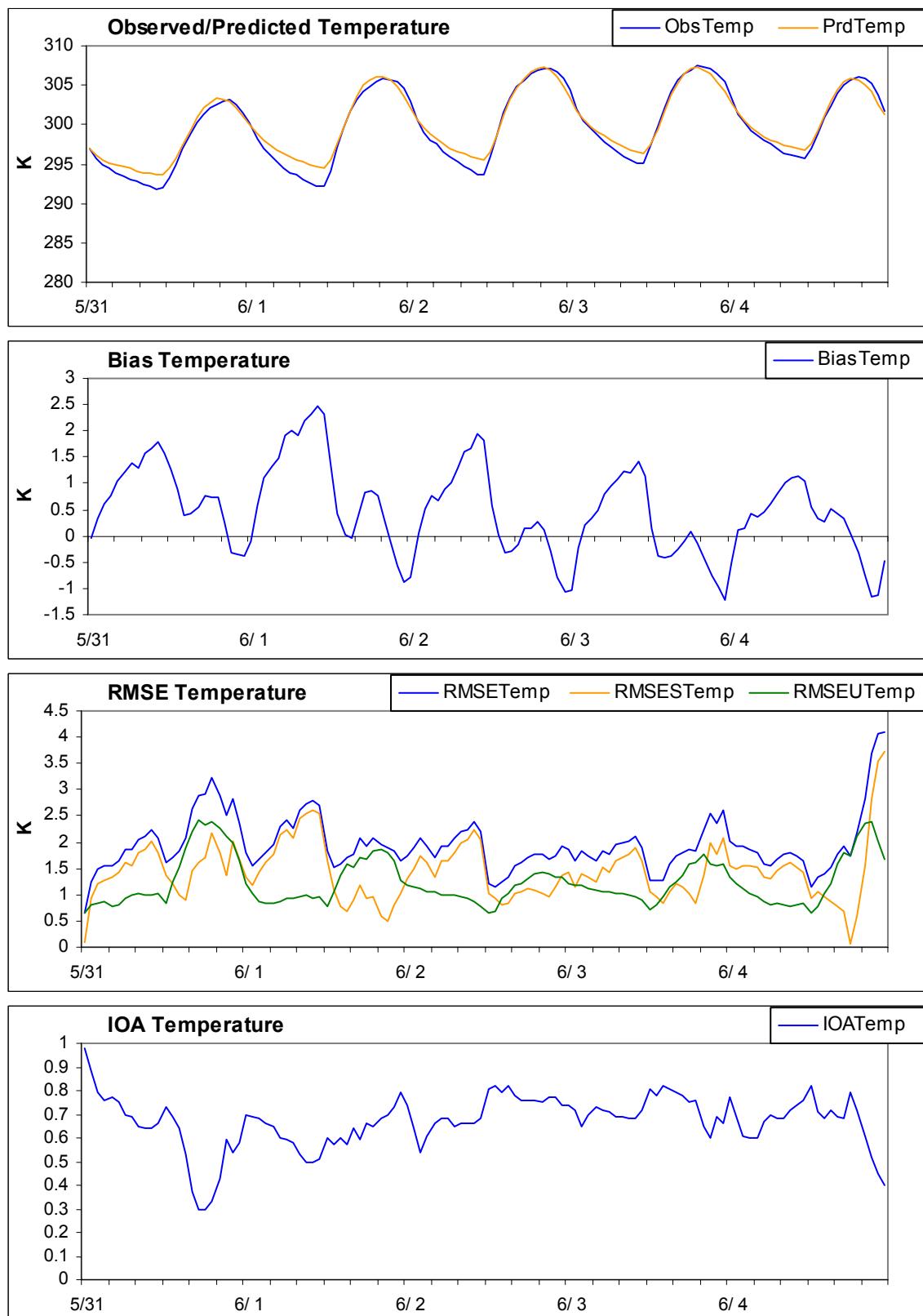


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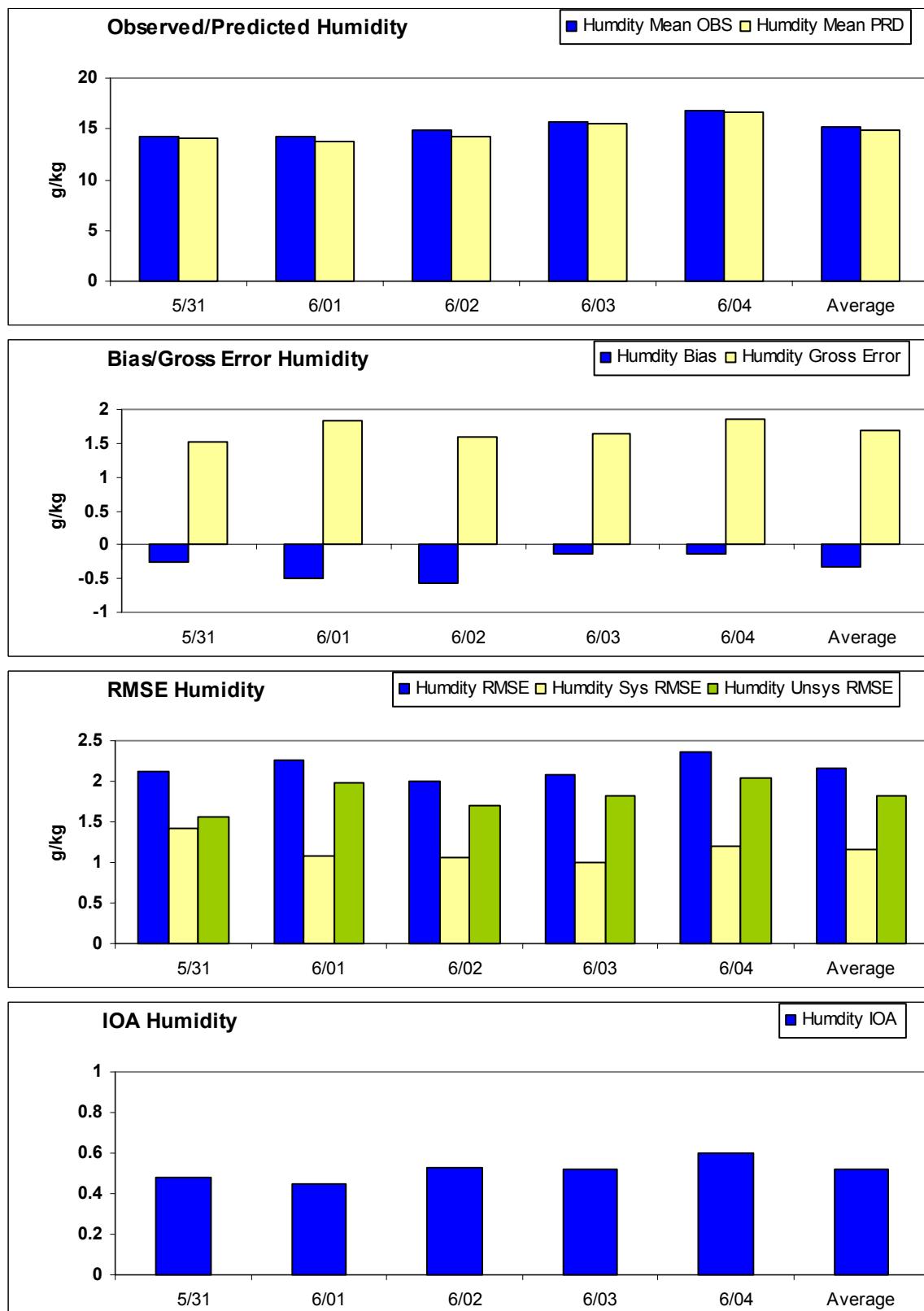


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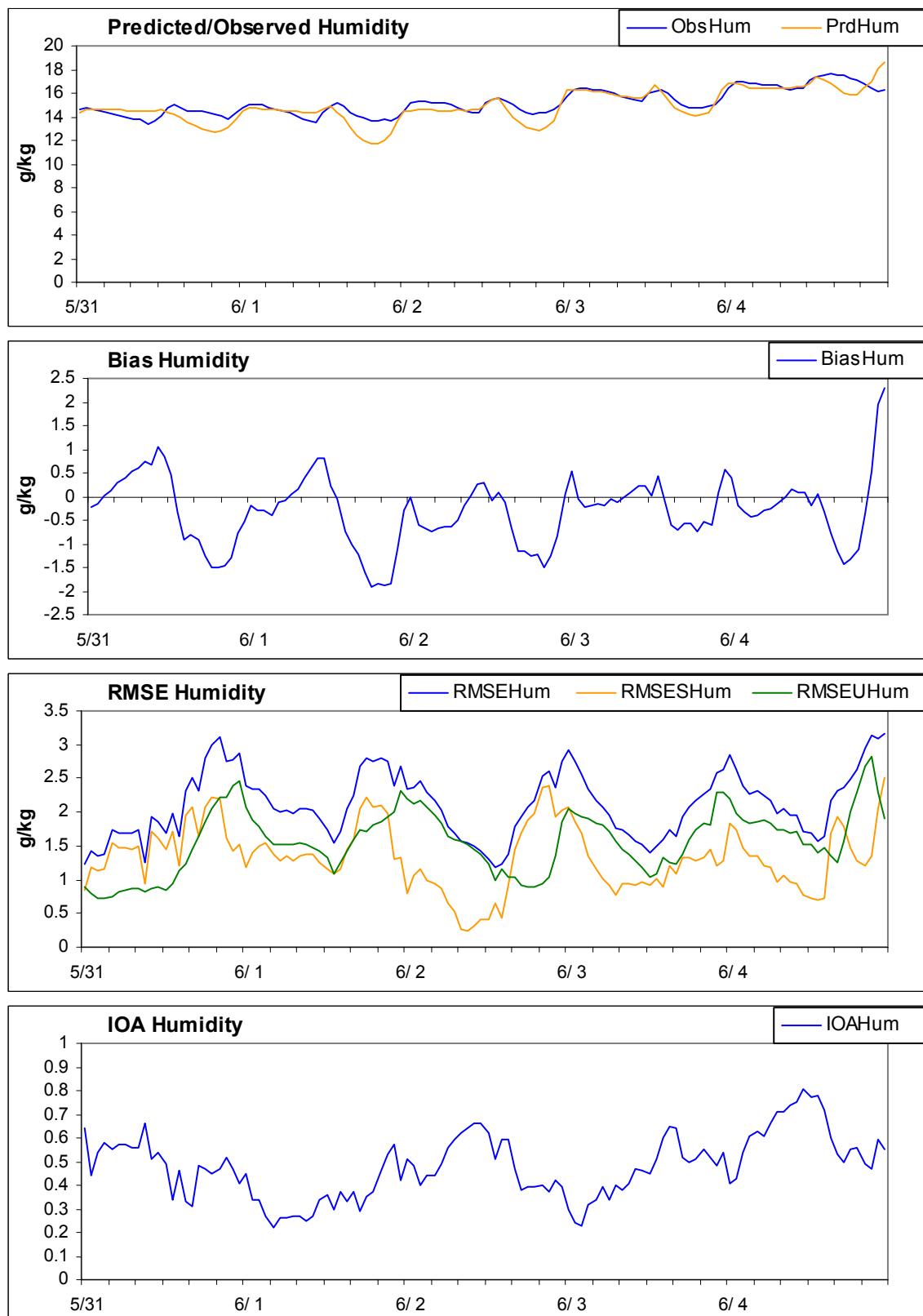


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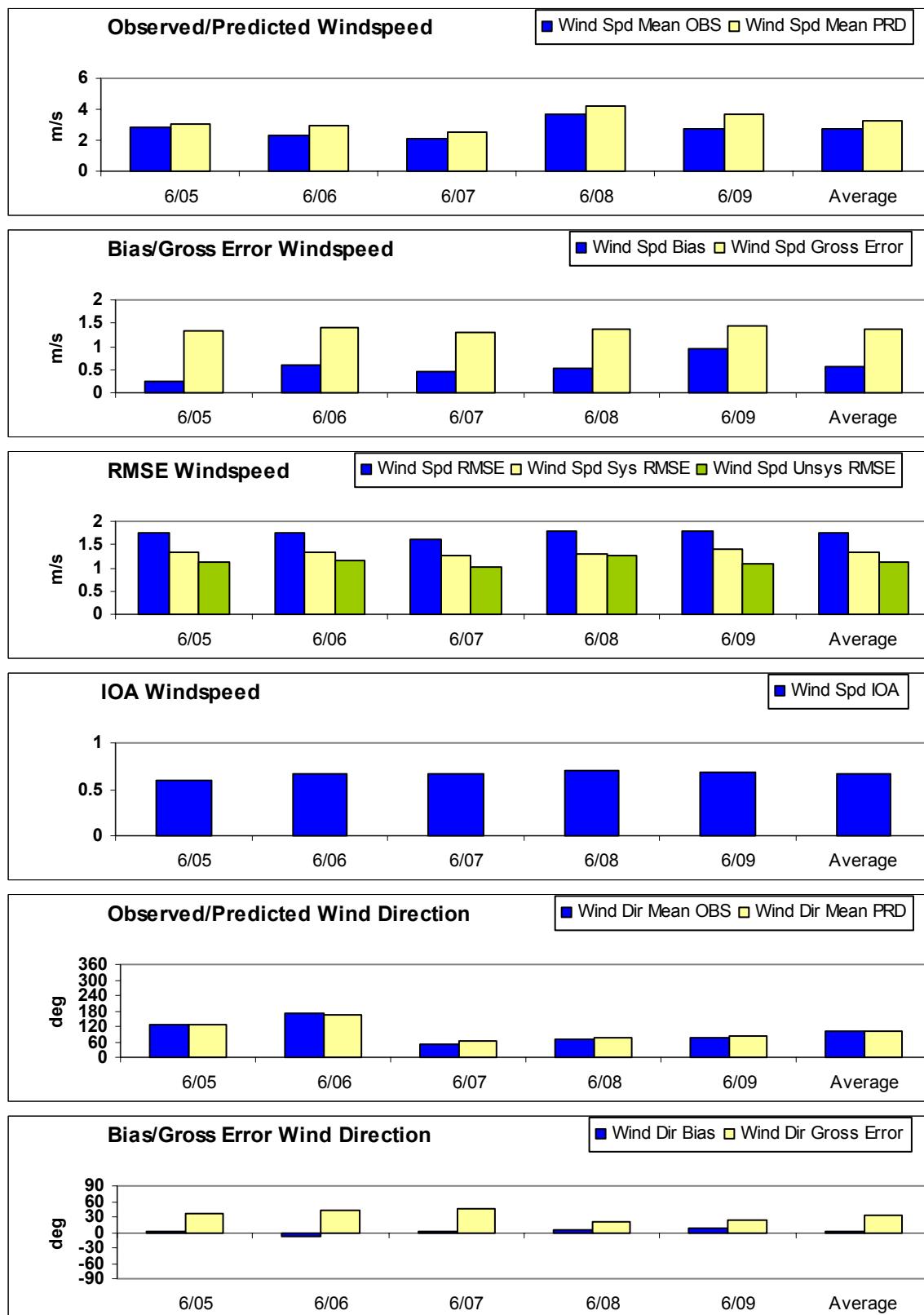


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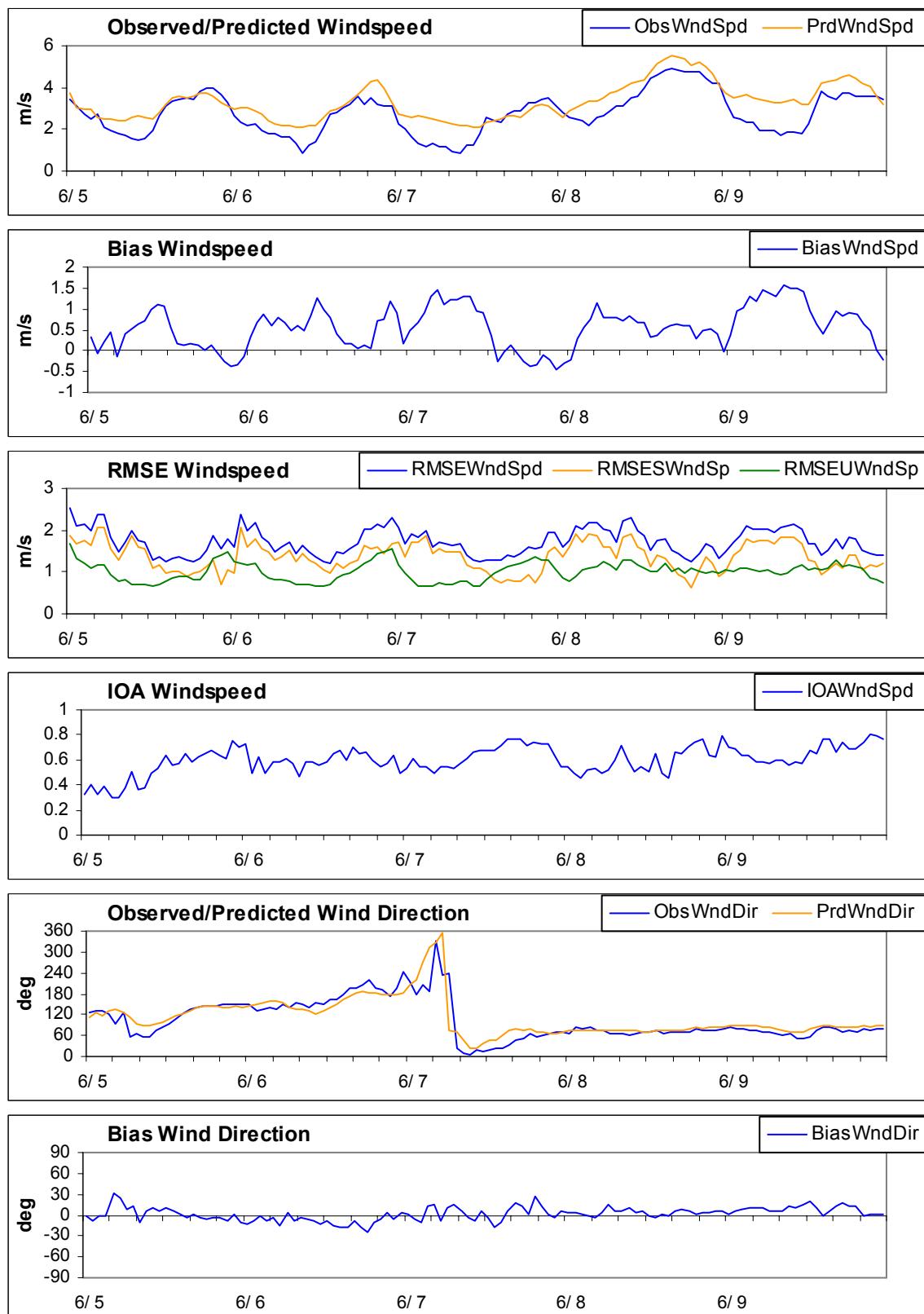


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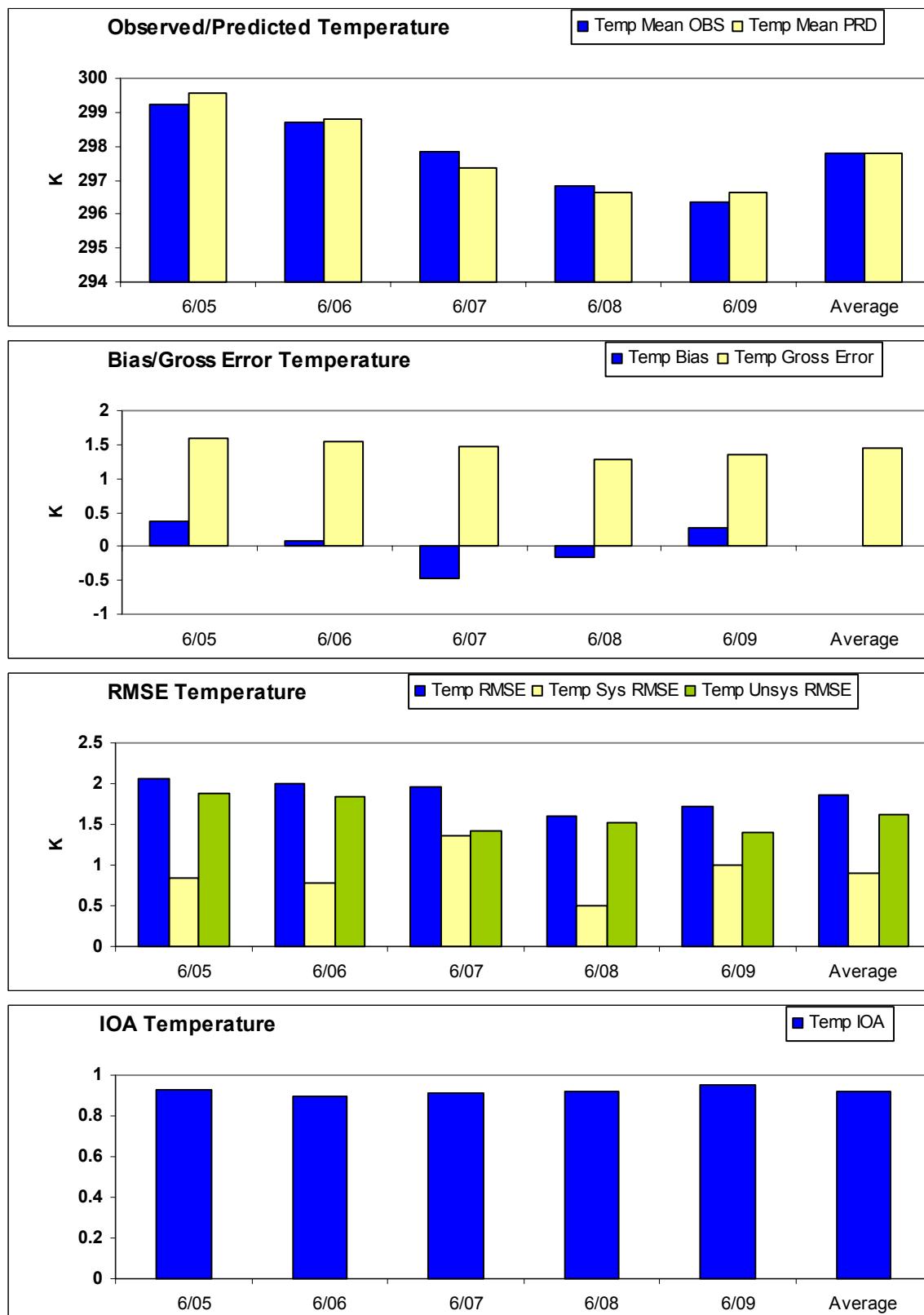


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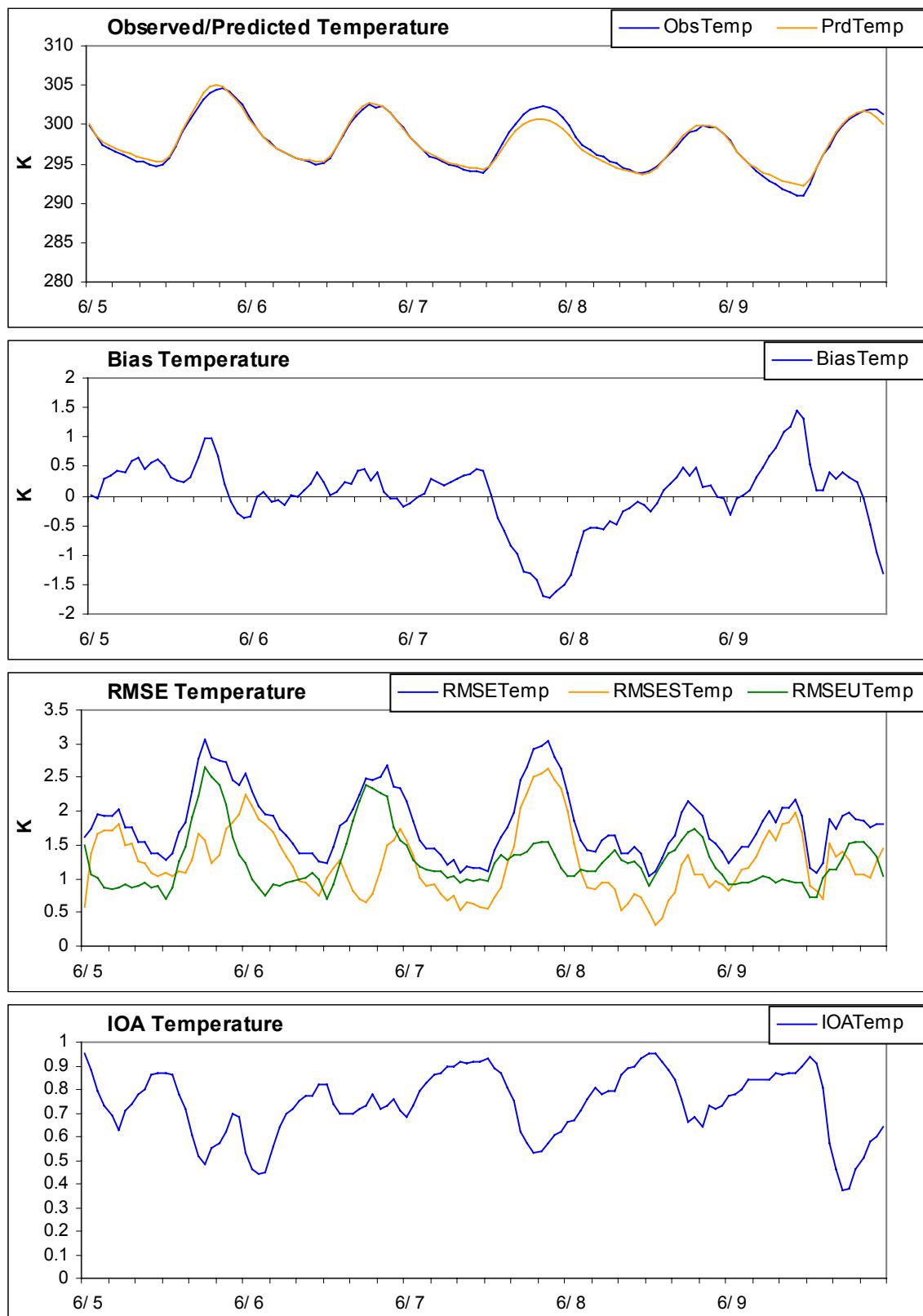


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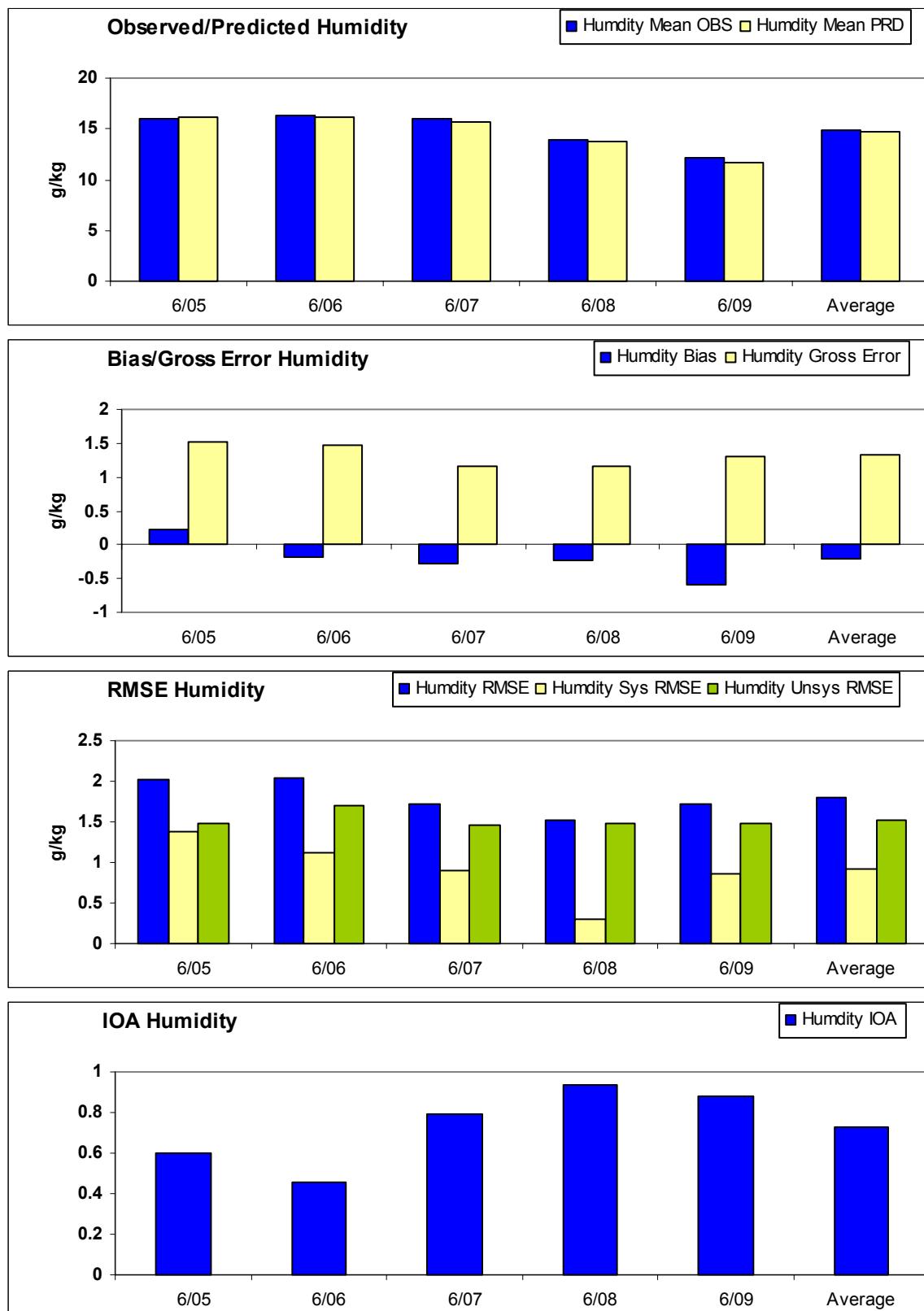


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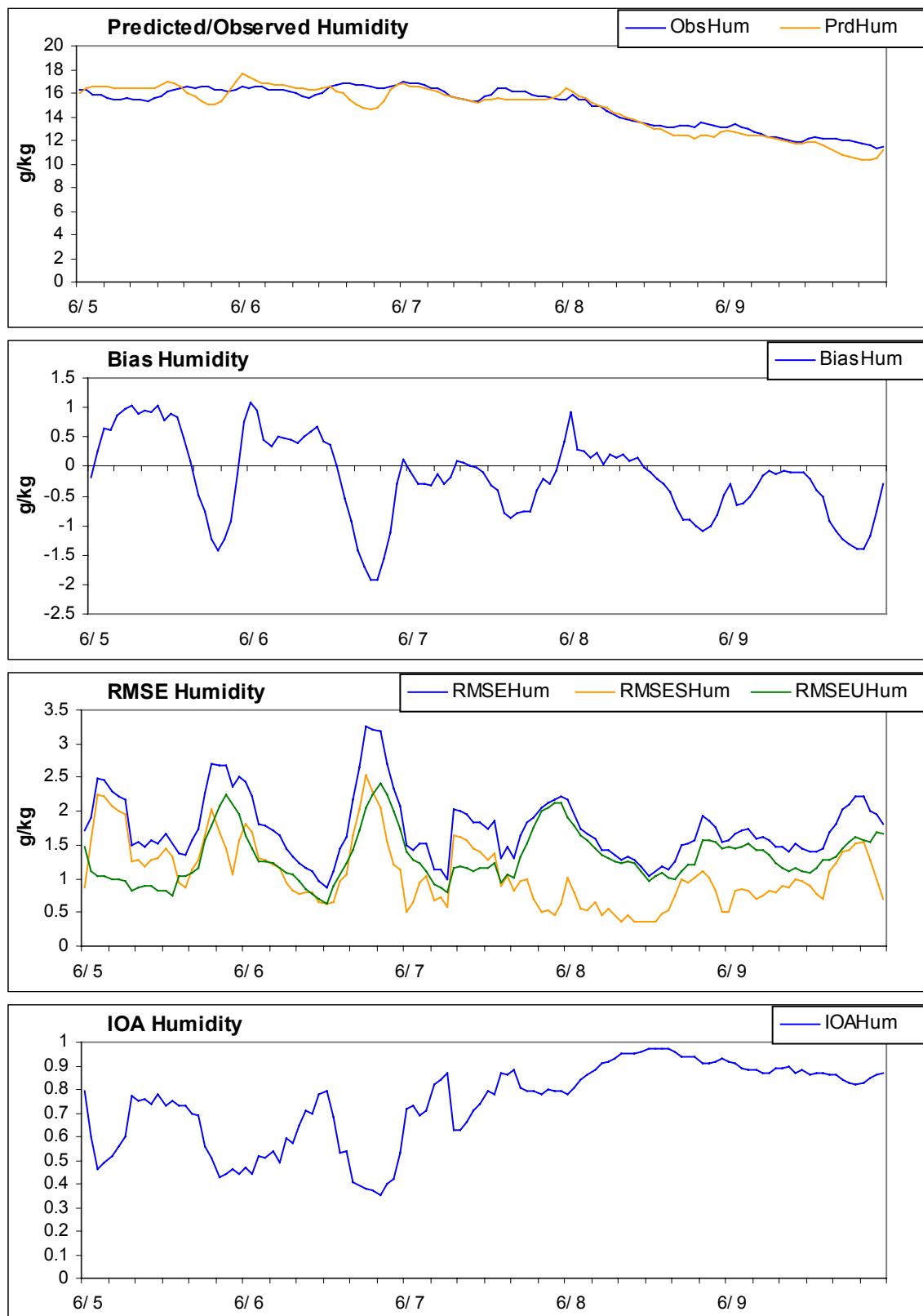


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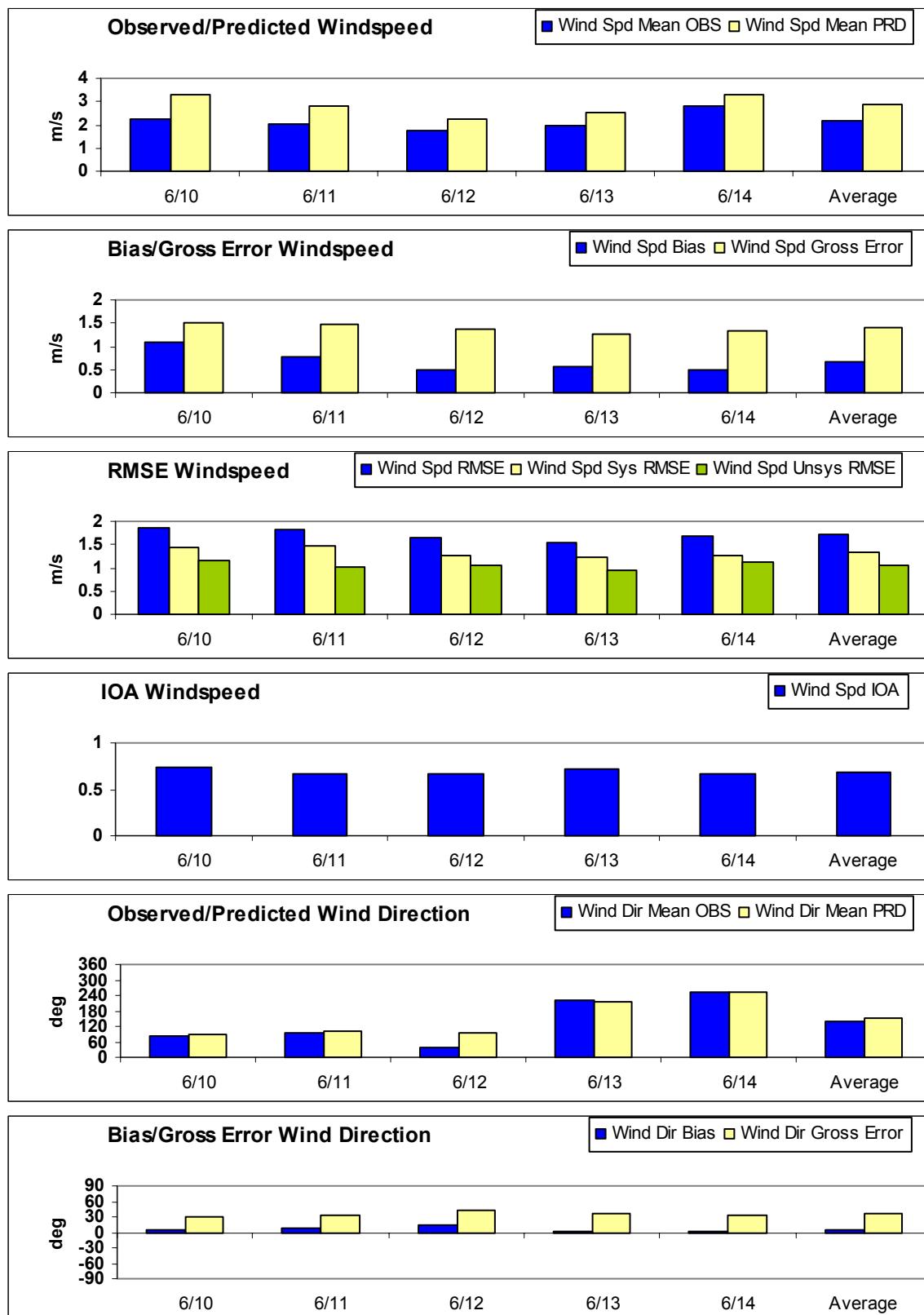


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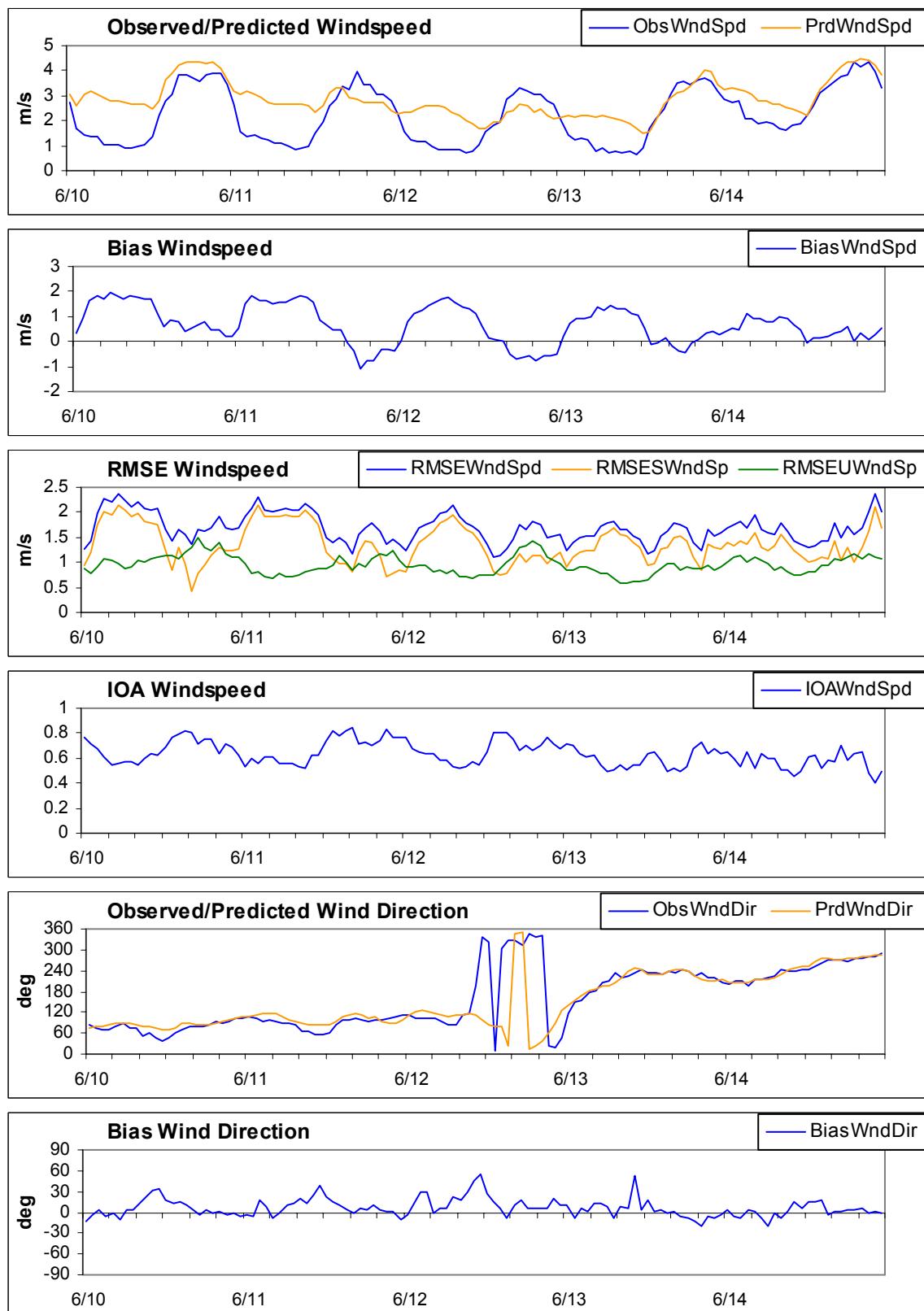


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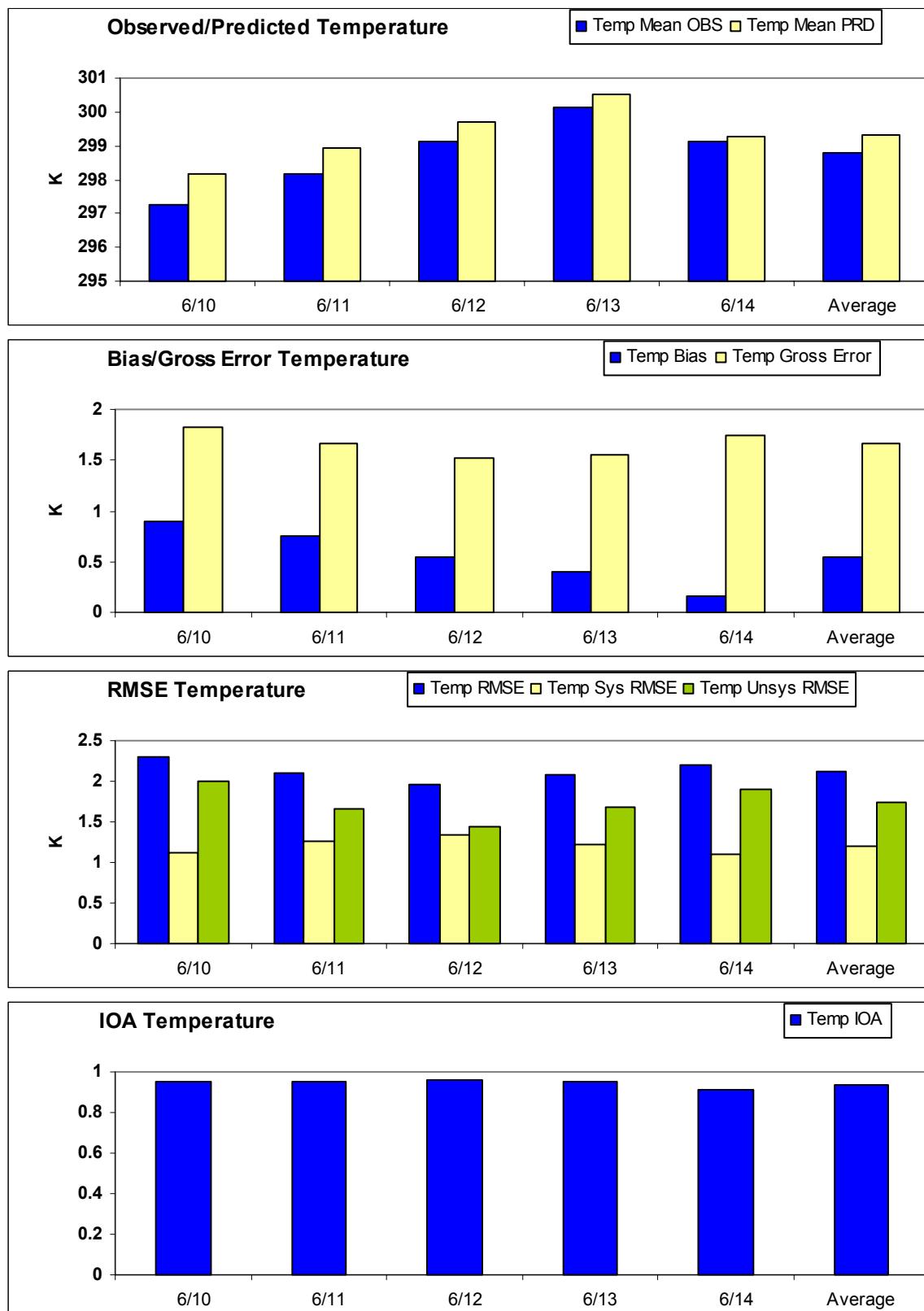


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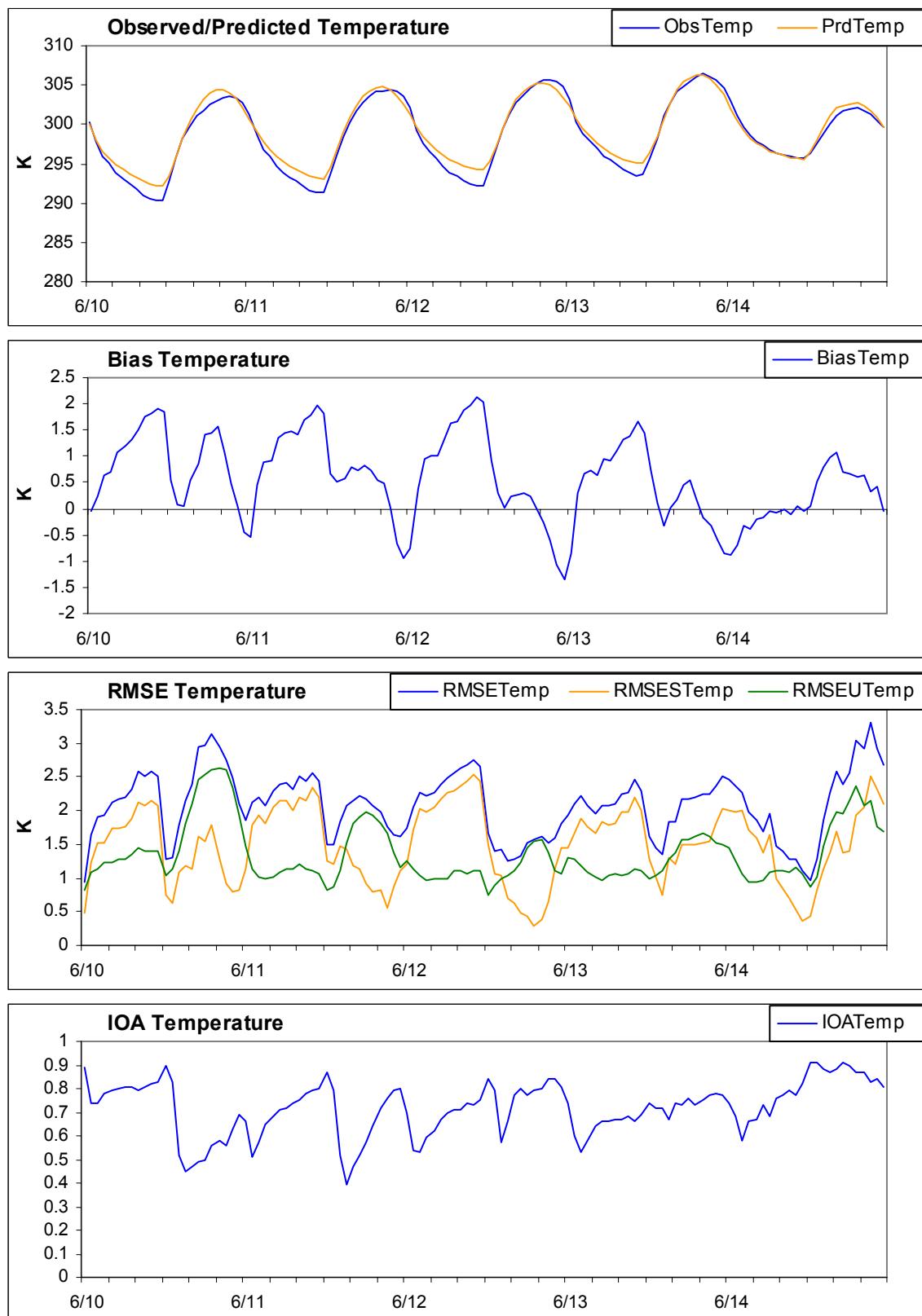


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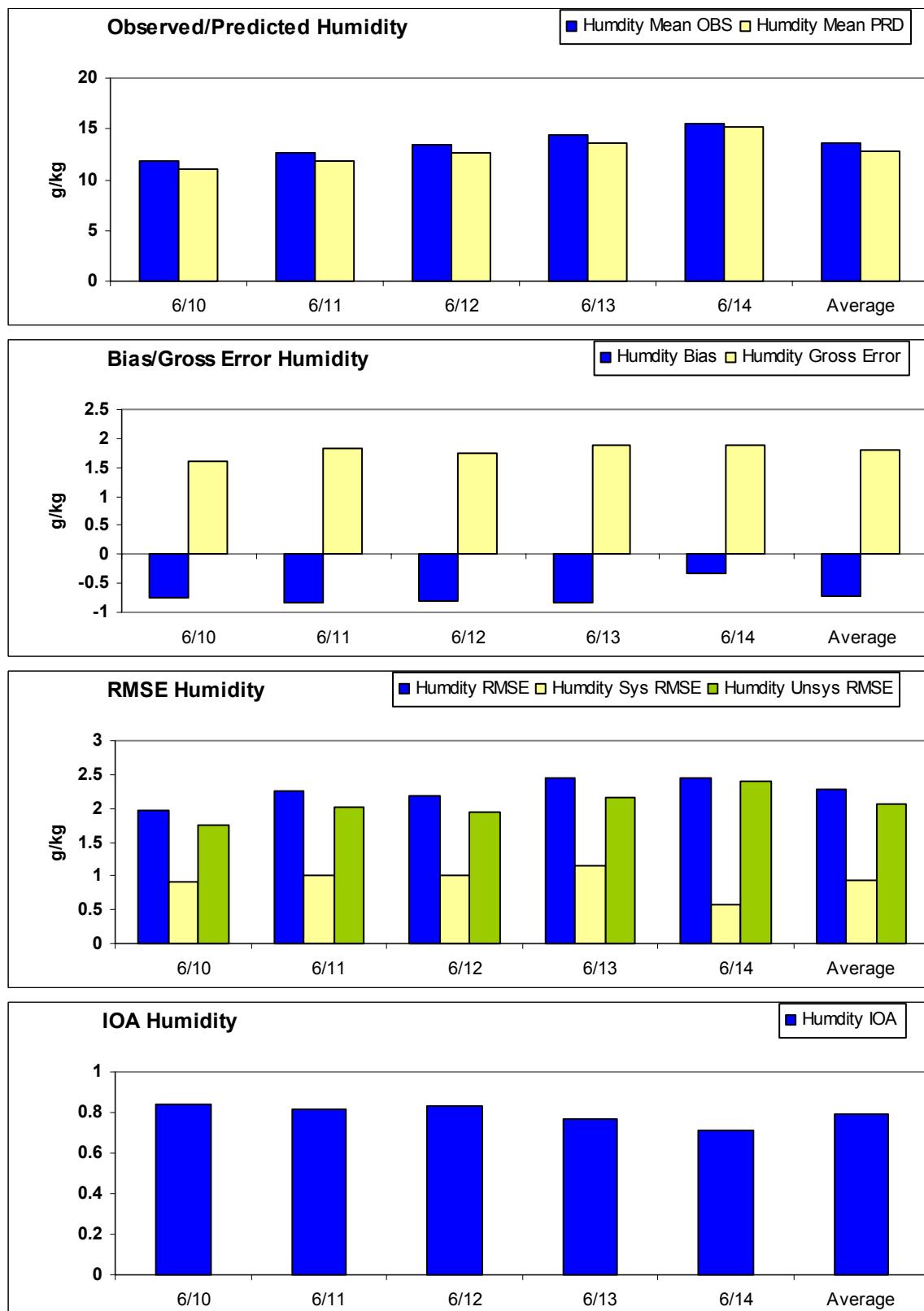


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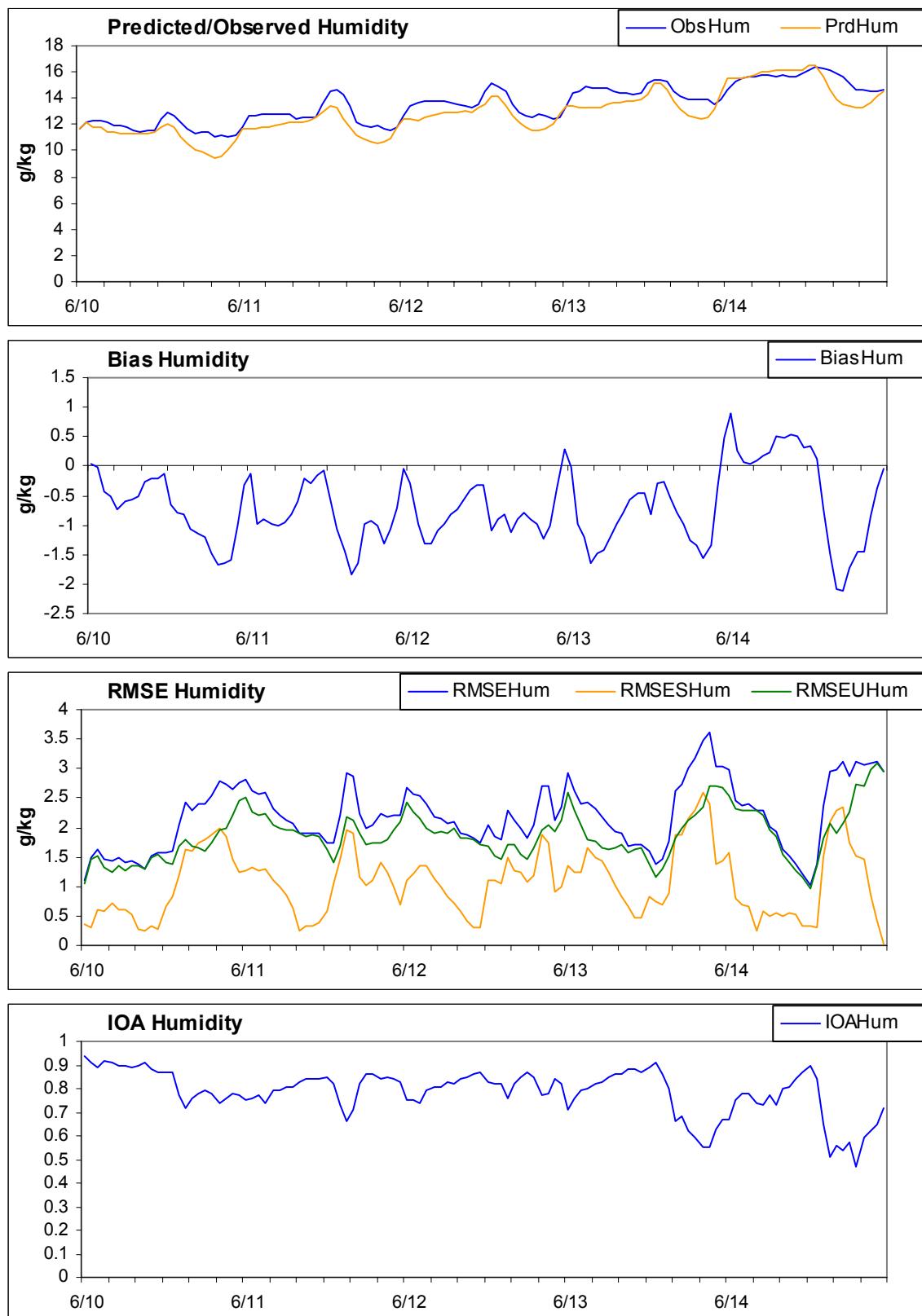


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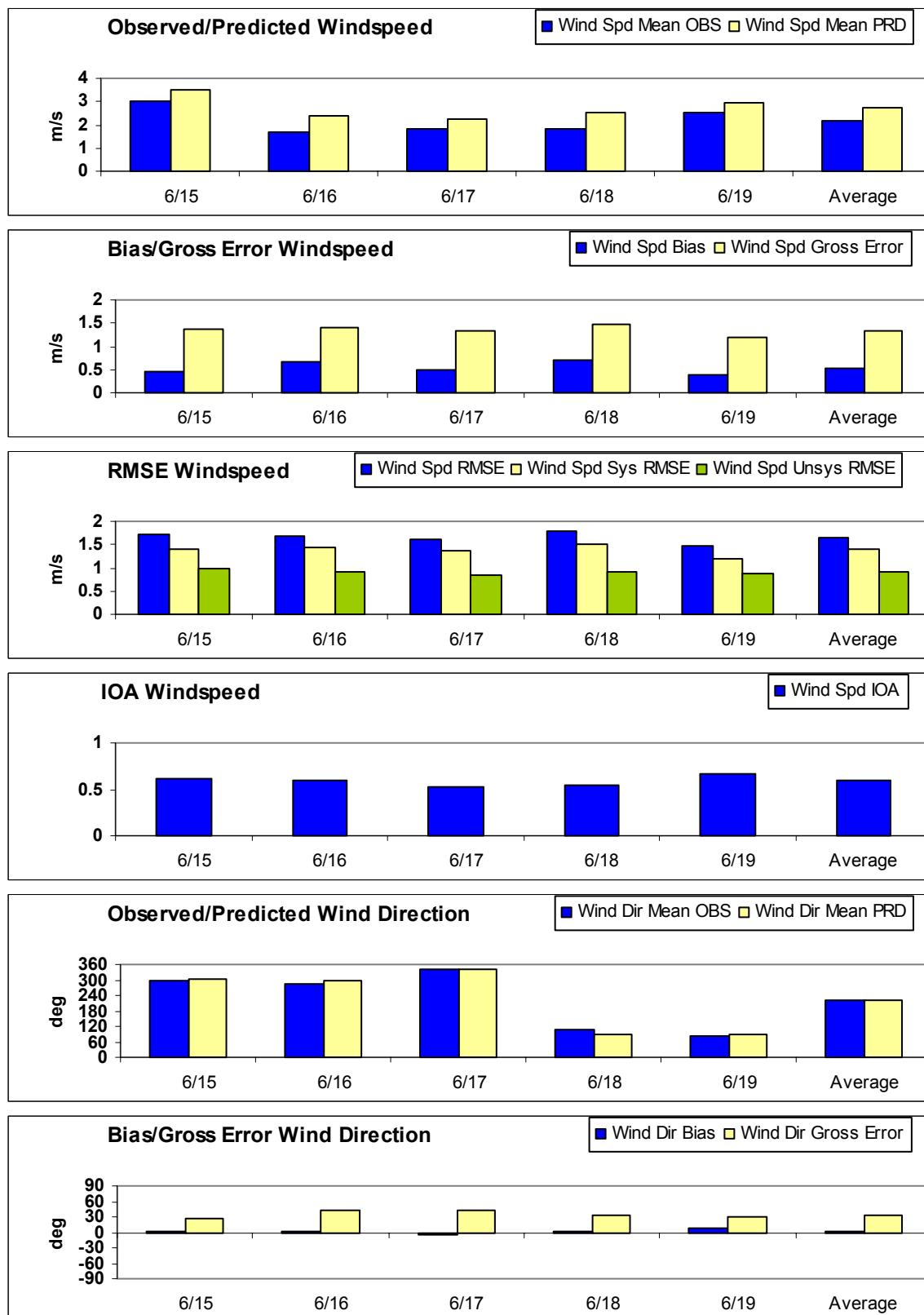


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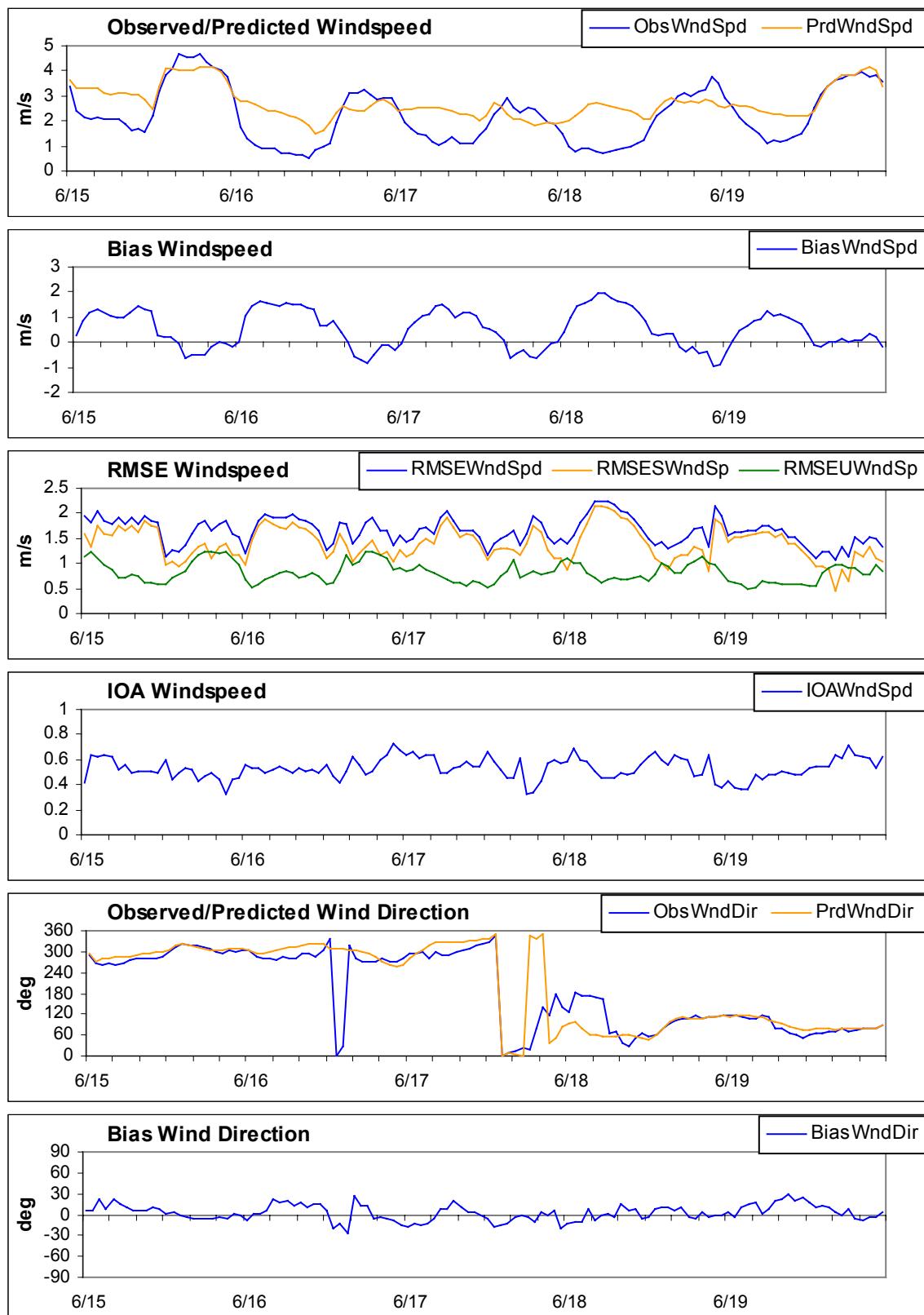


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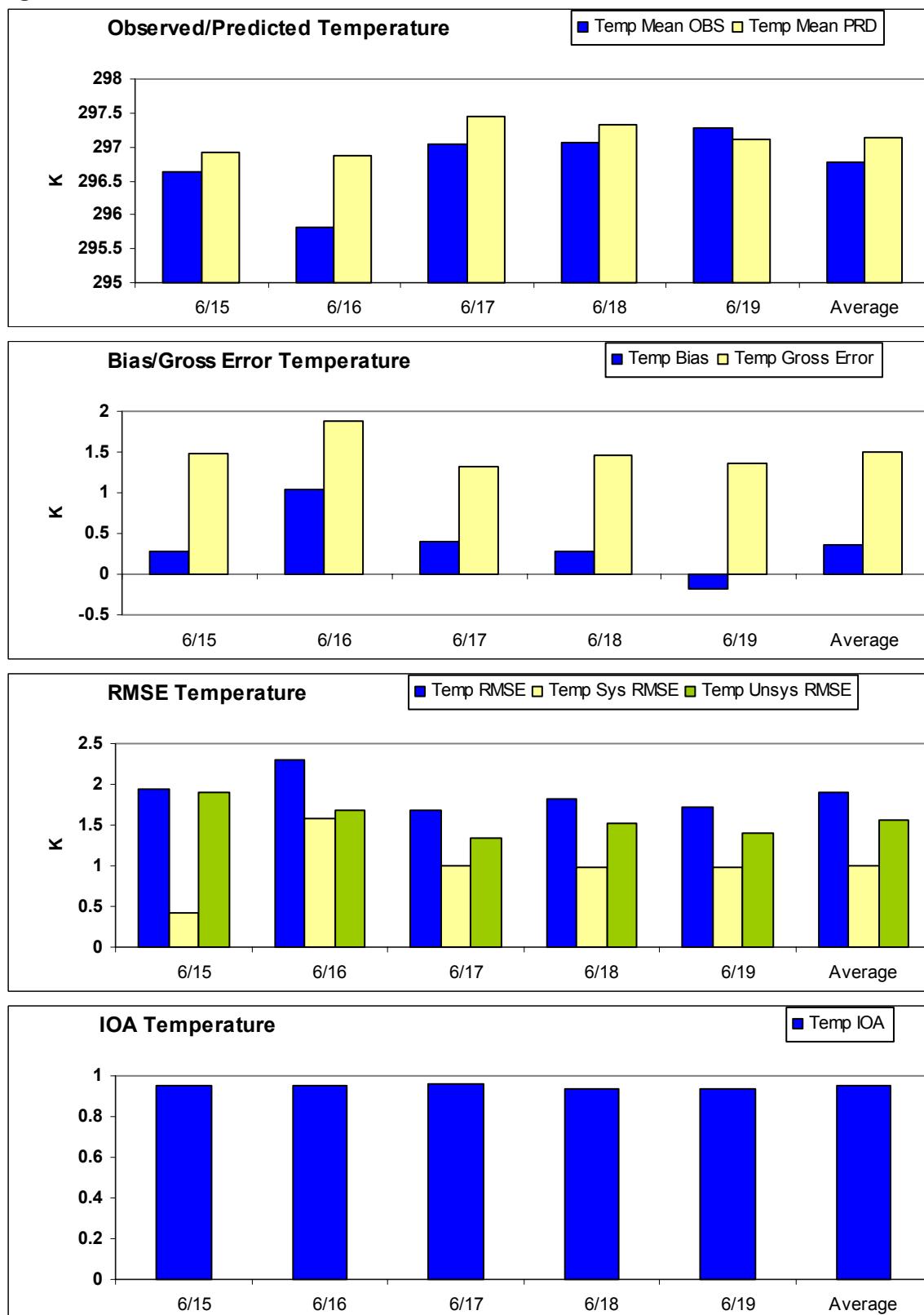


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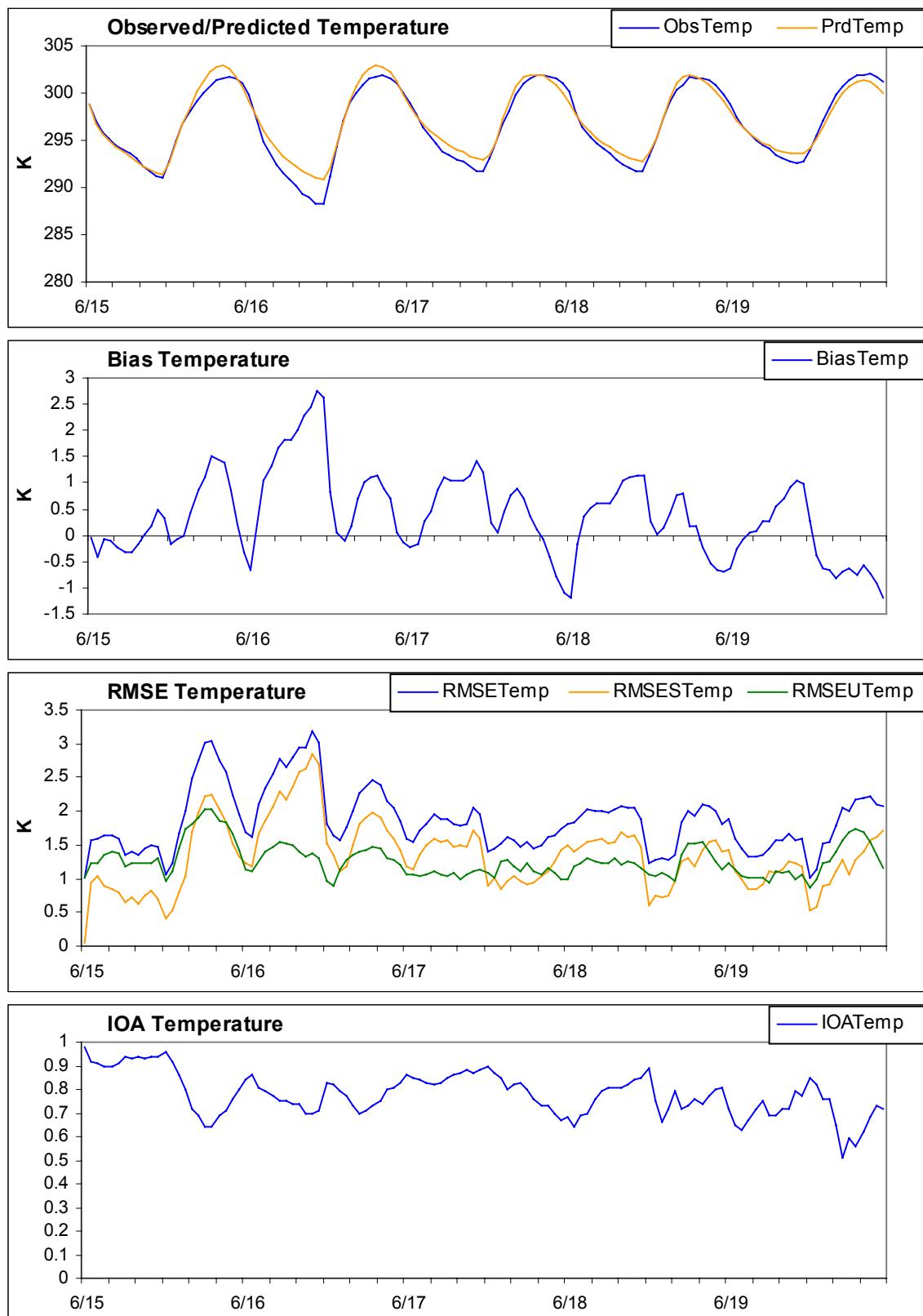


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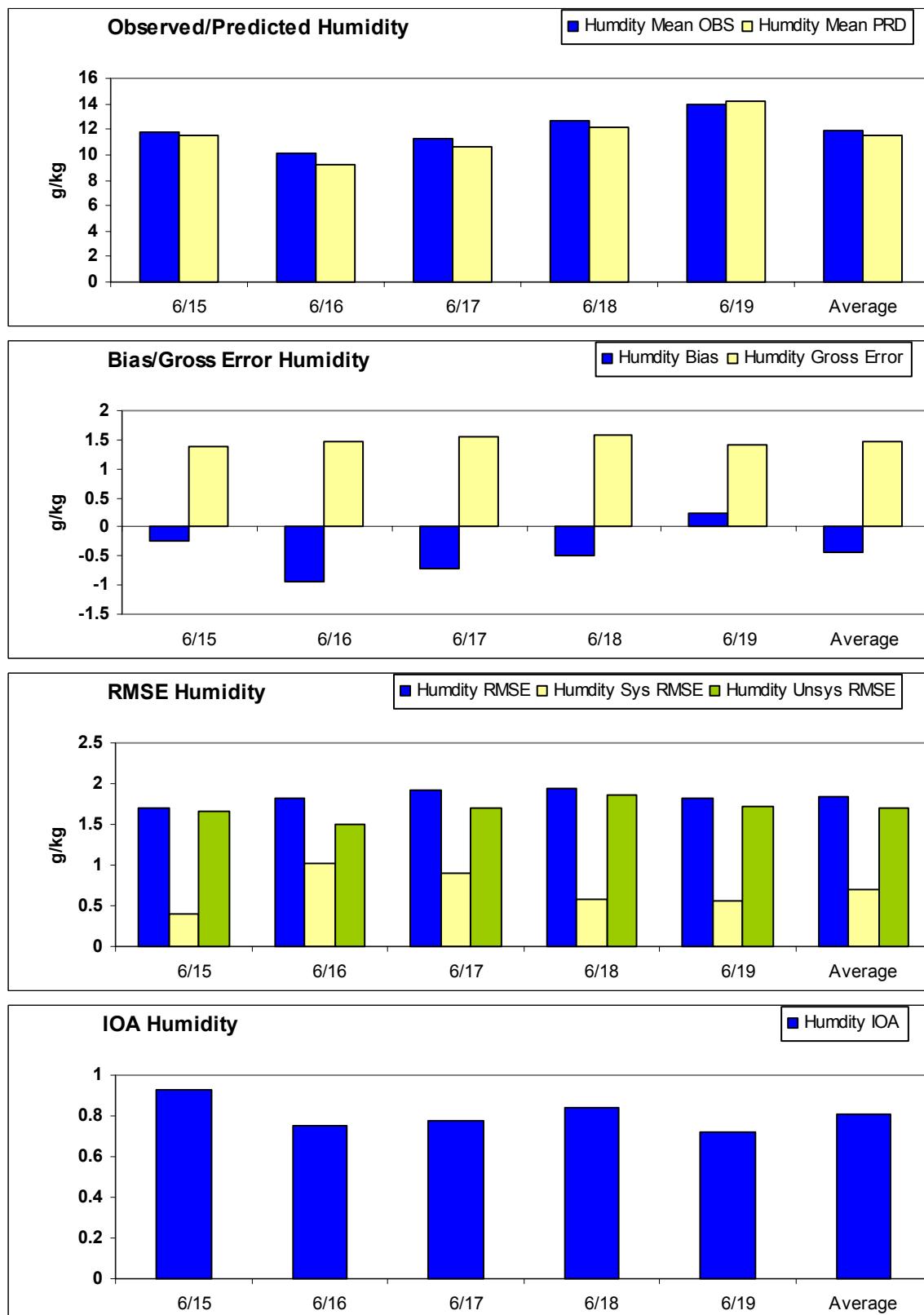


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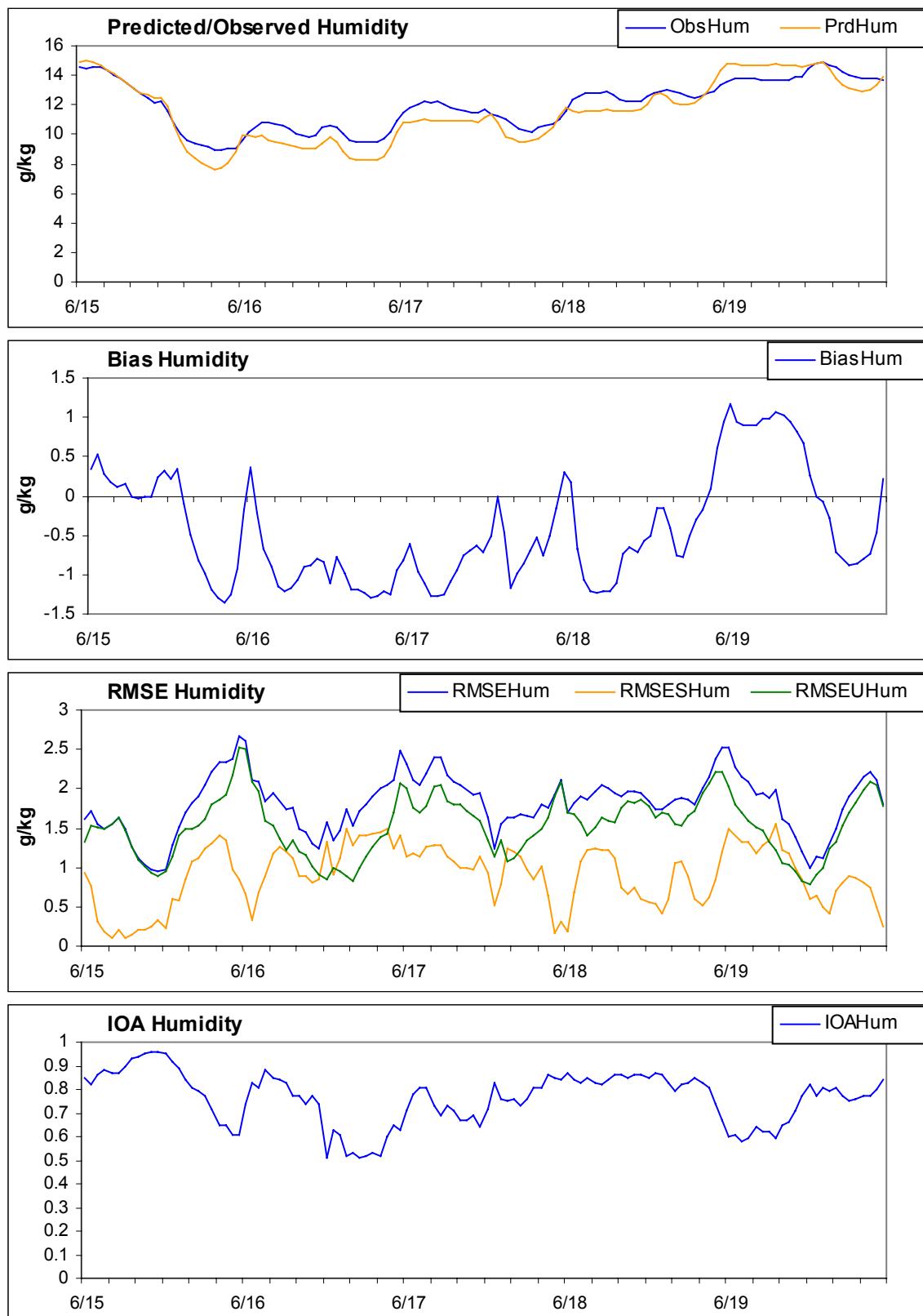


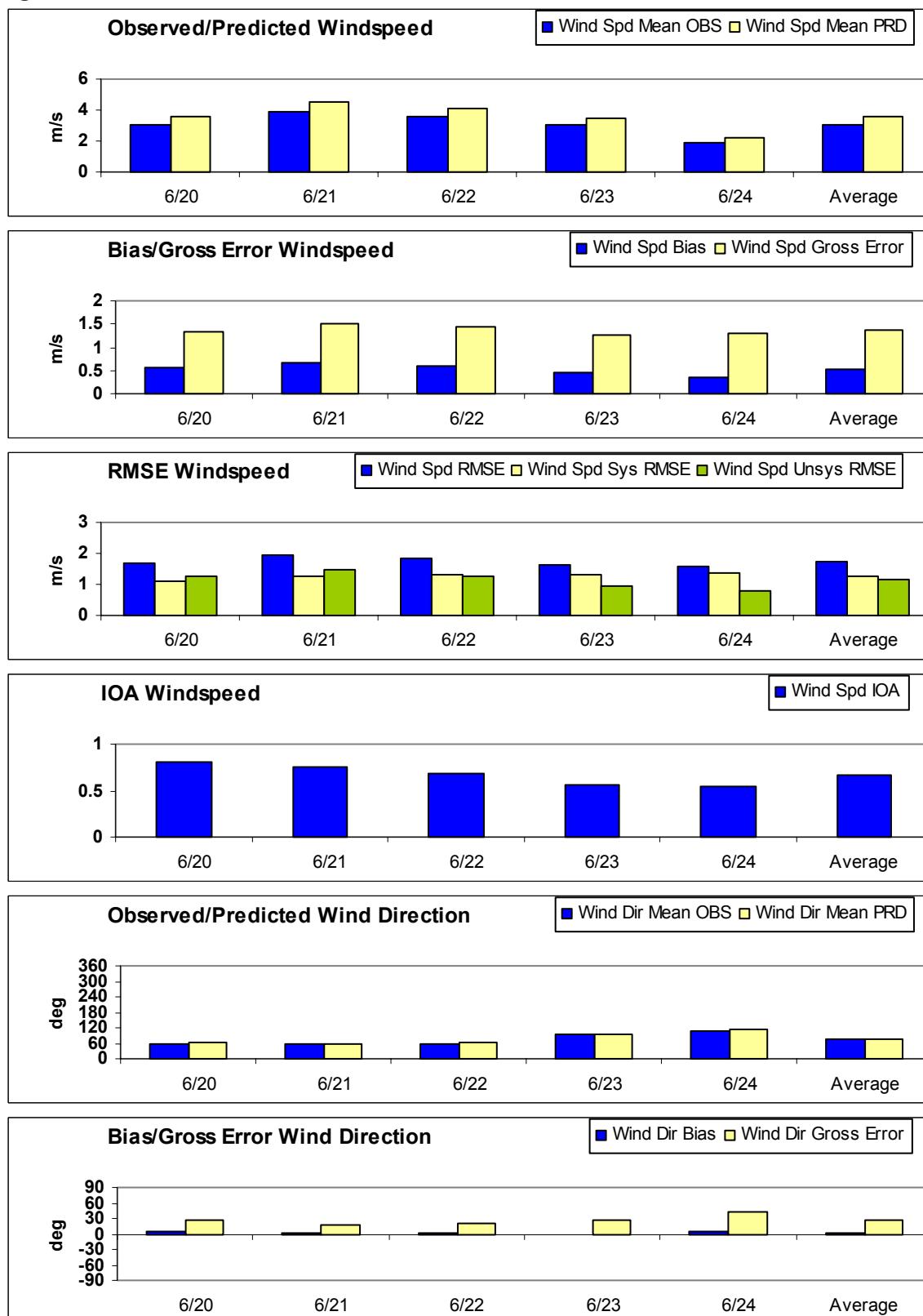
Figure 37


Figure 38

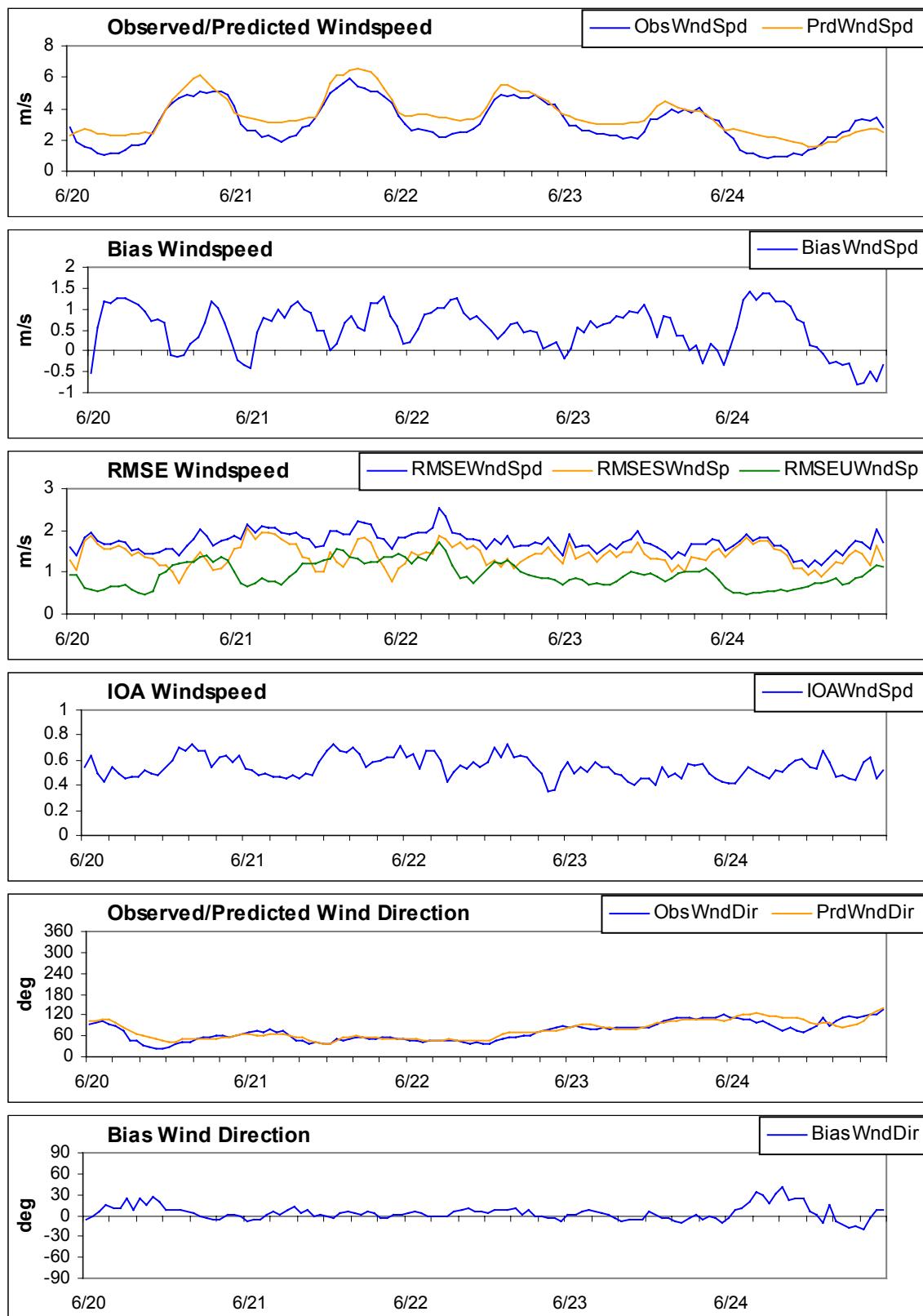


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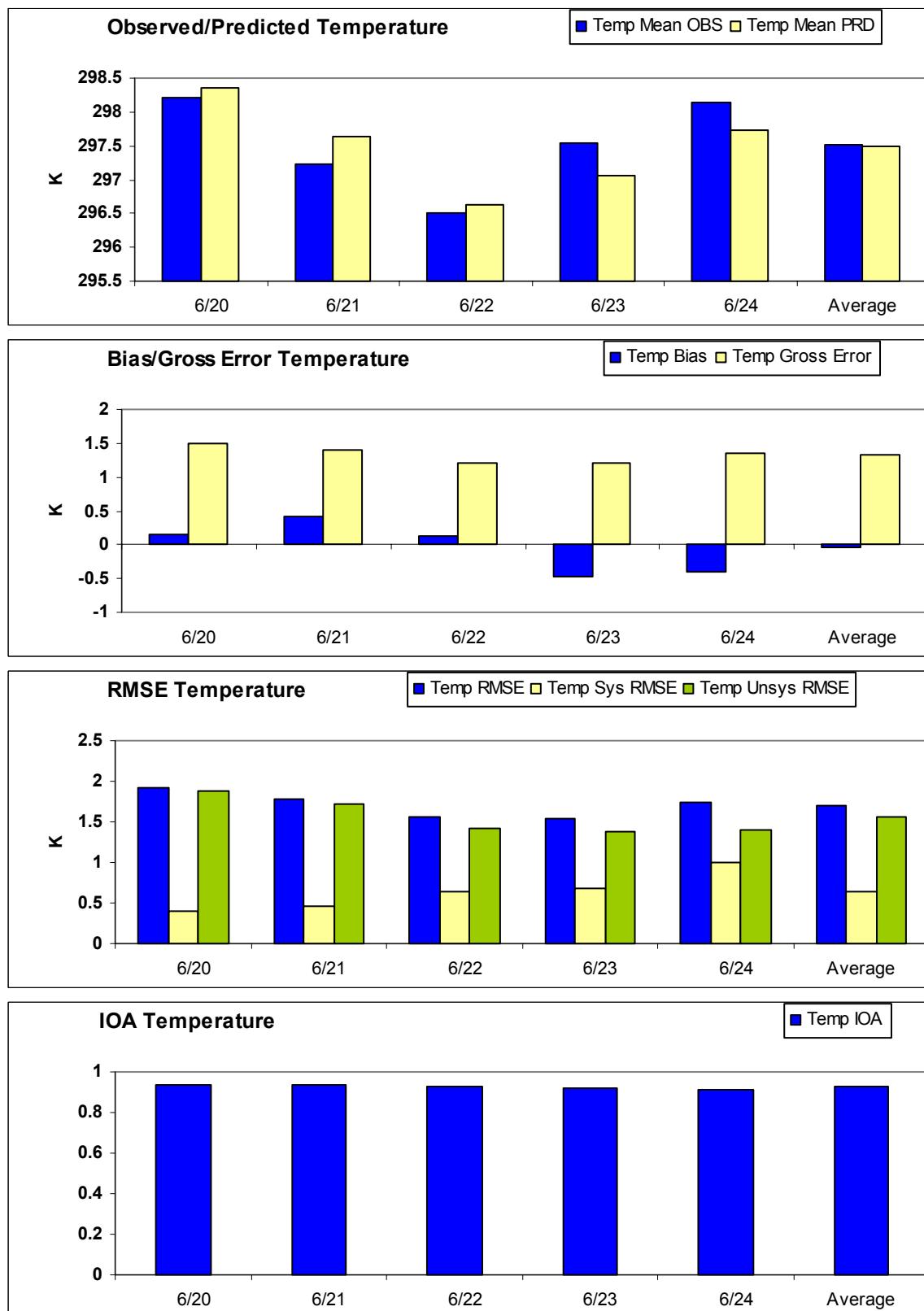


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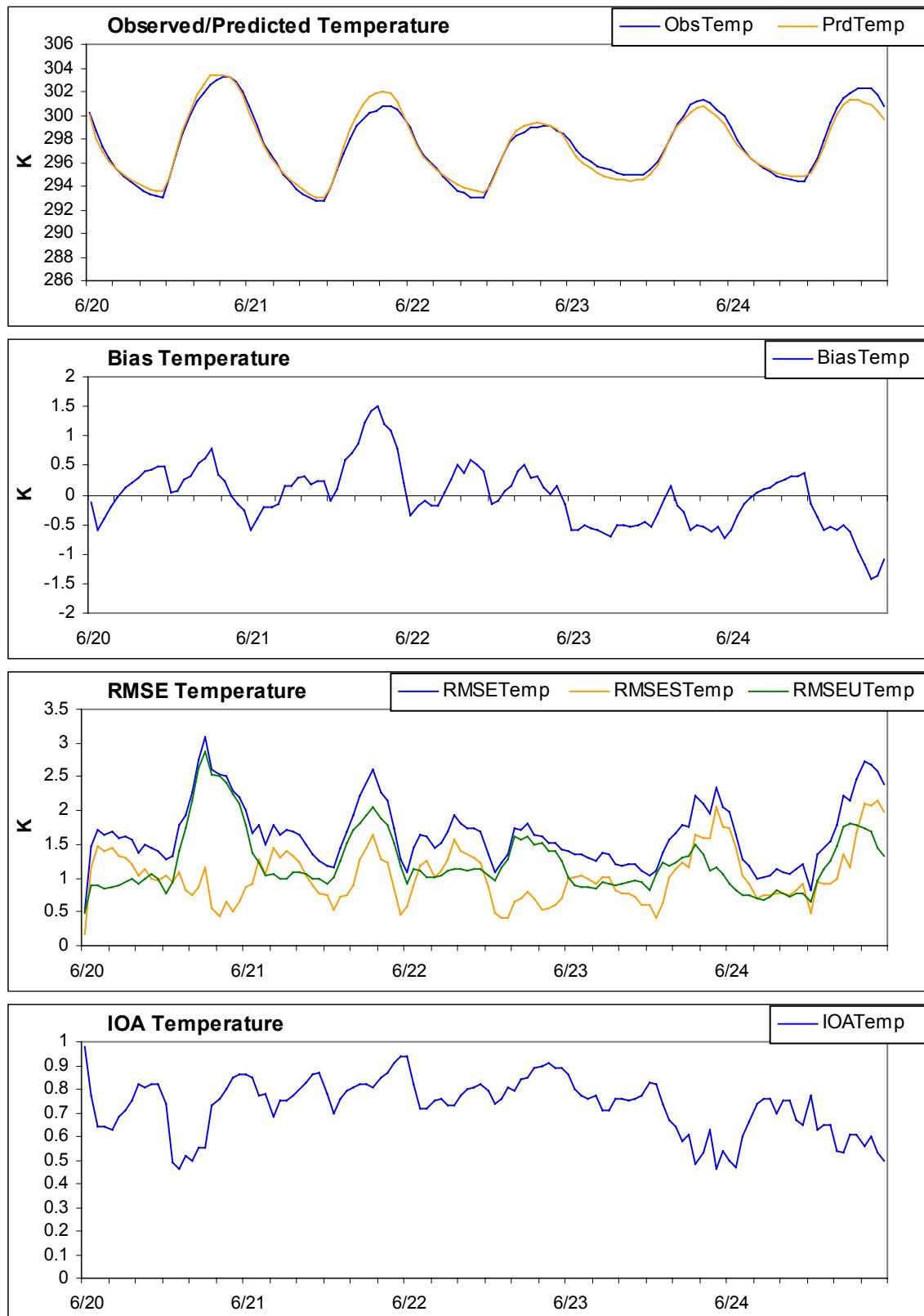


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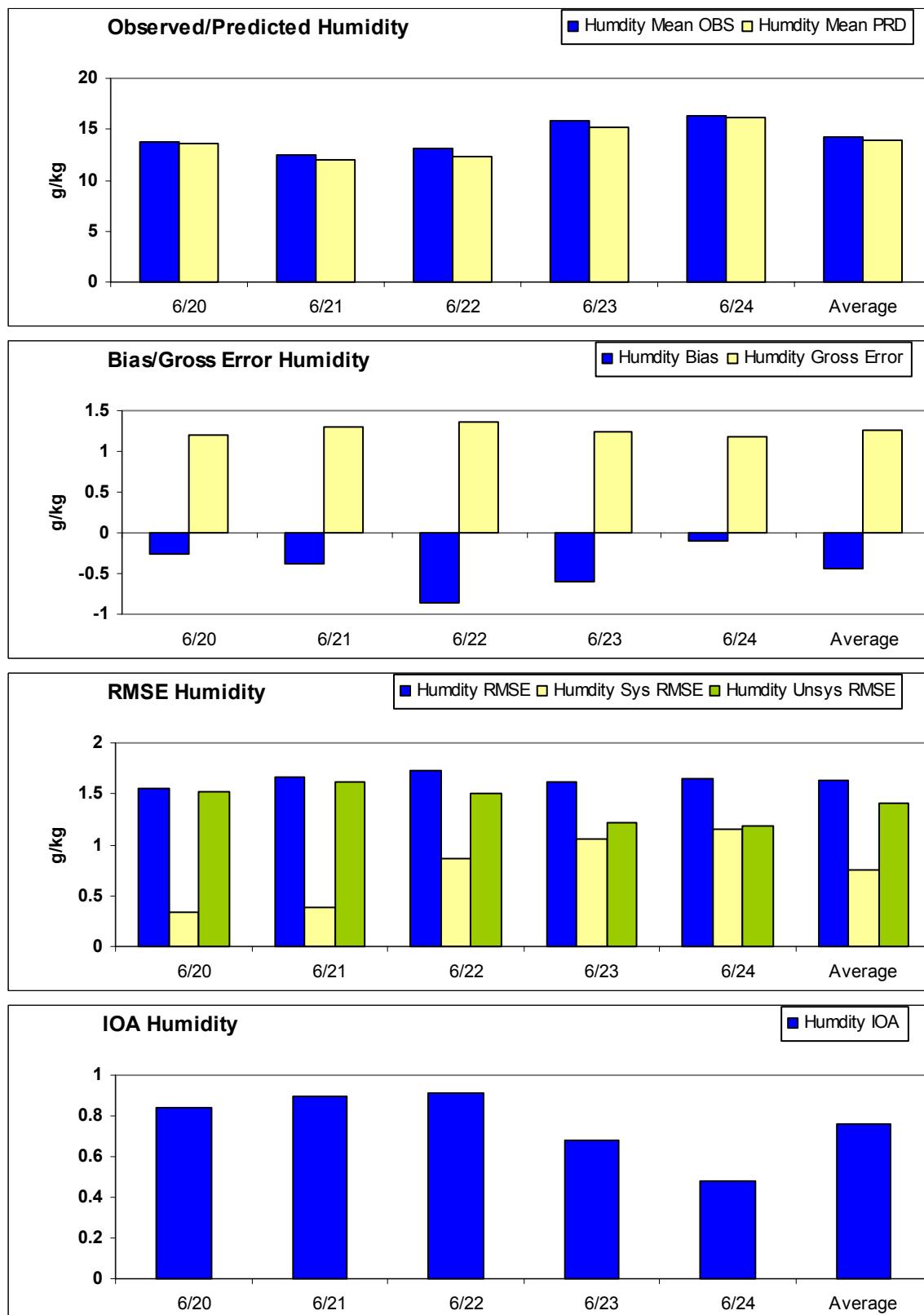


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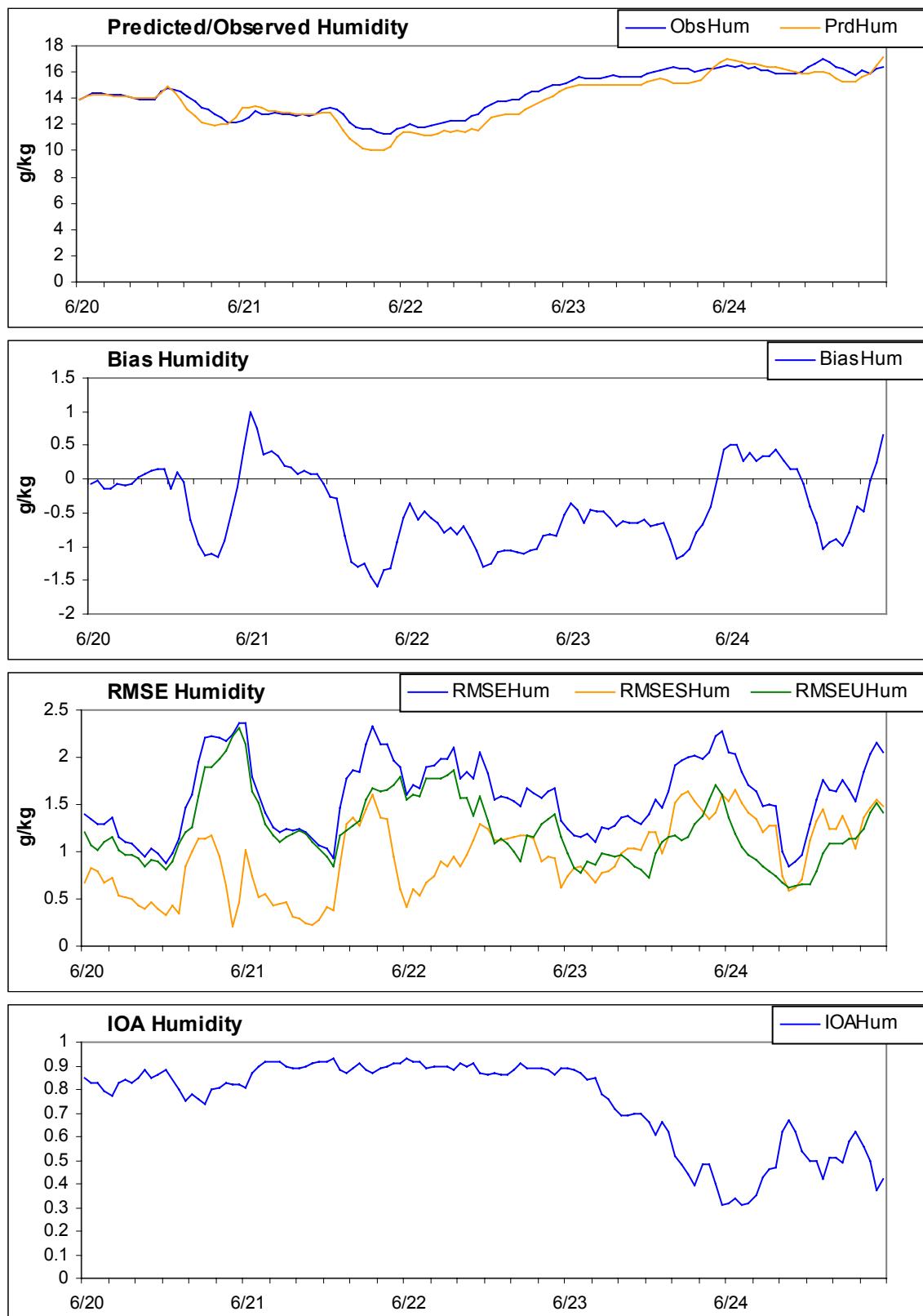


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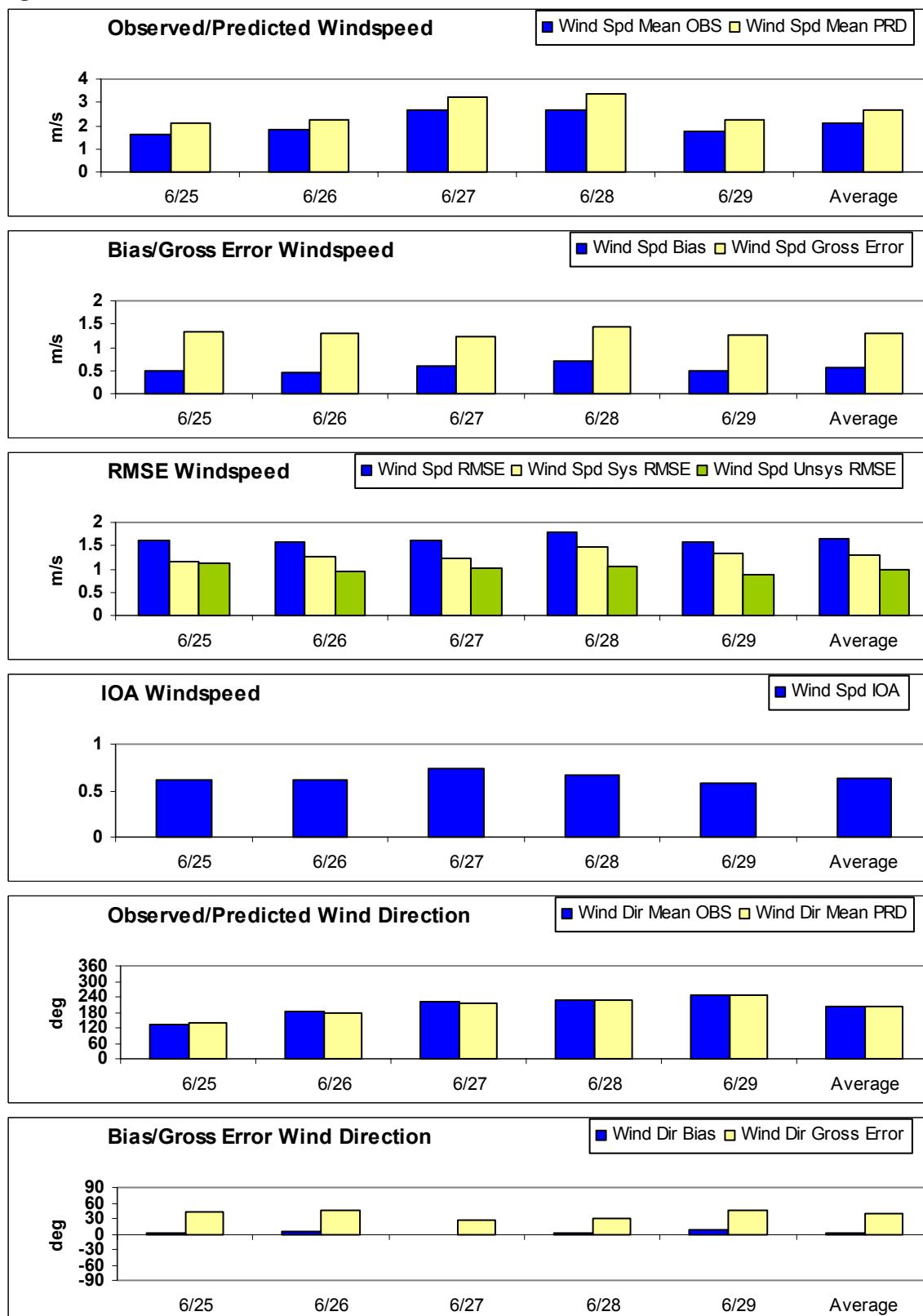


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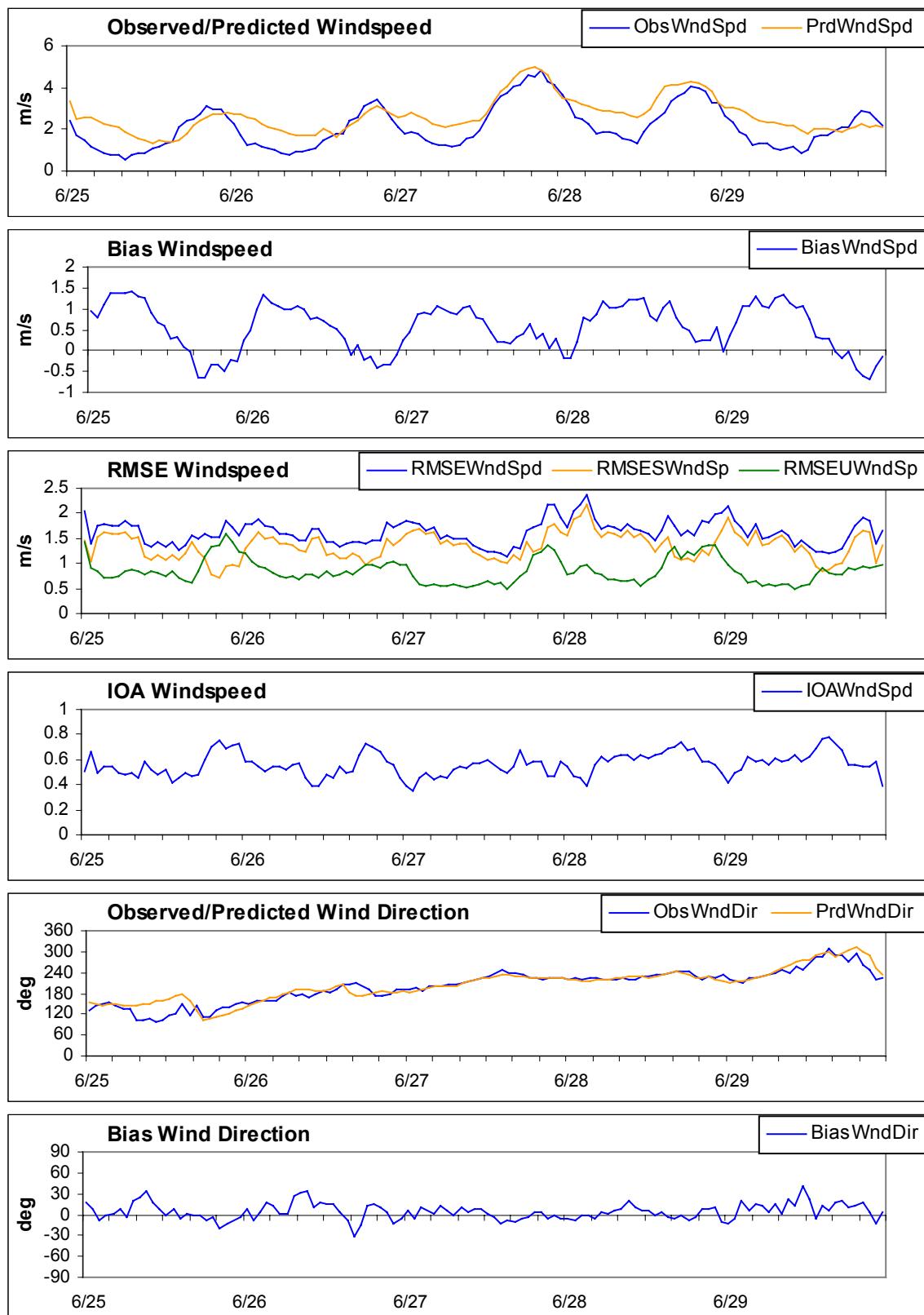


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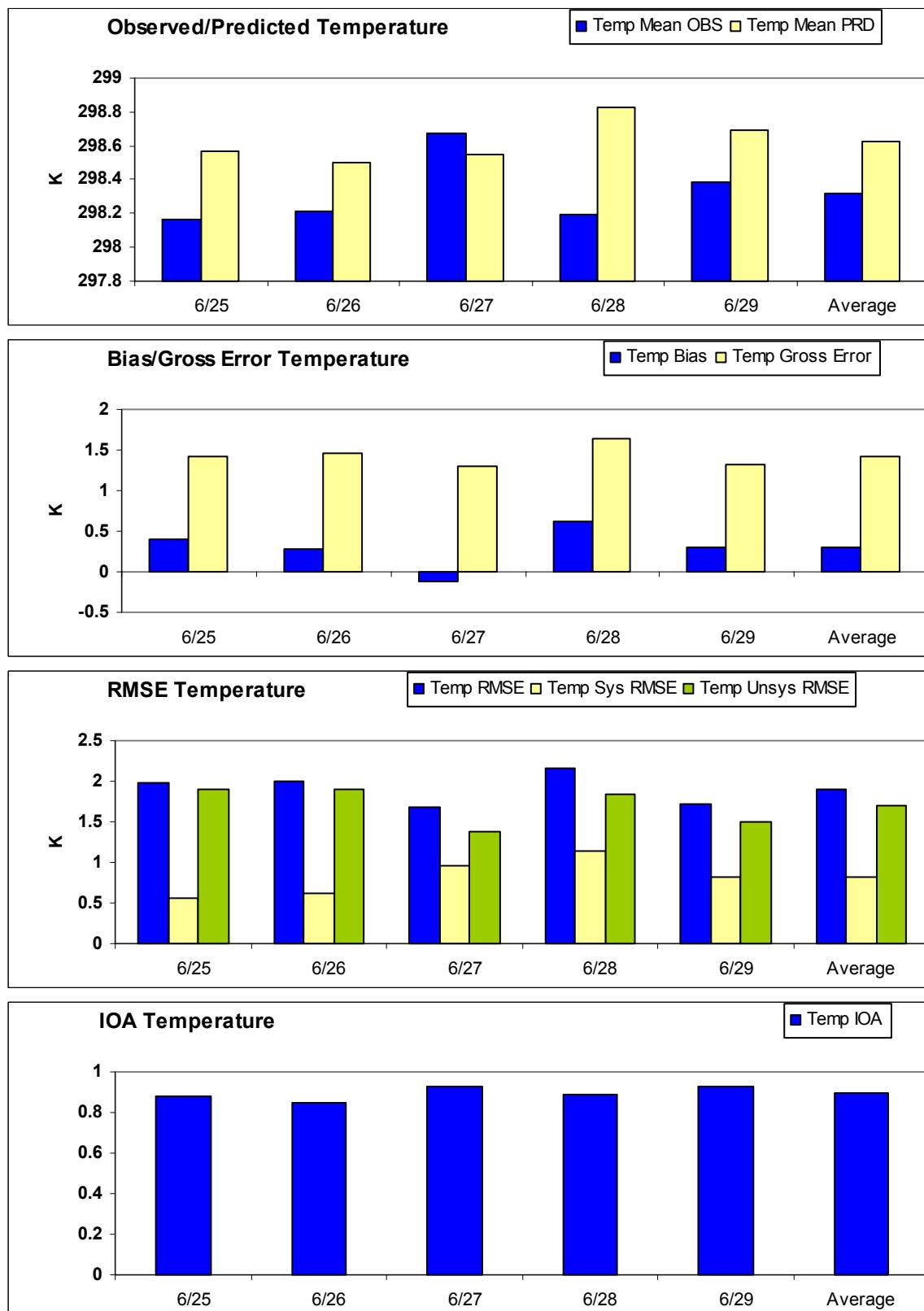


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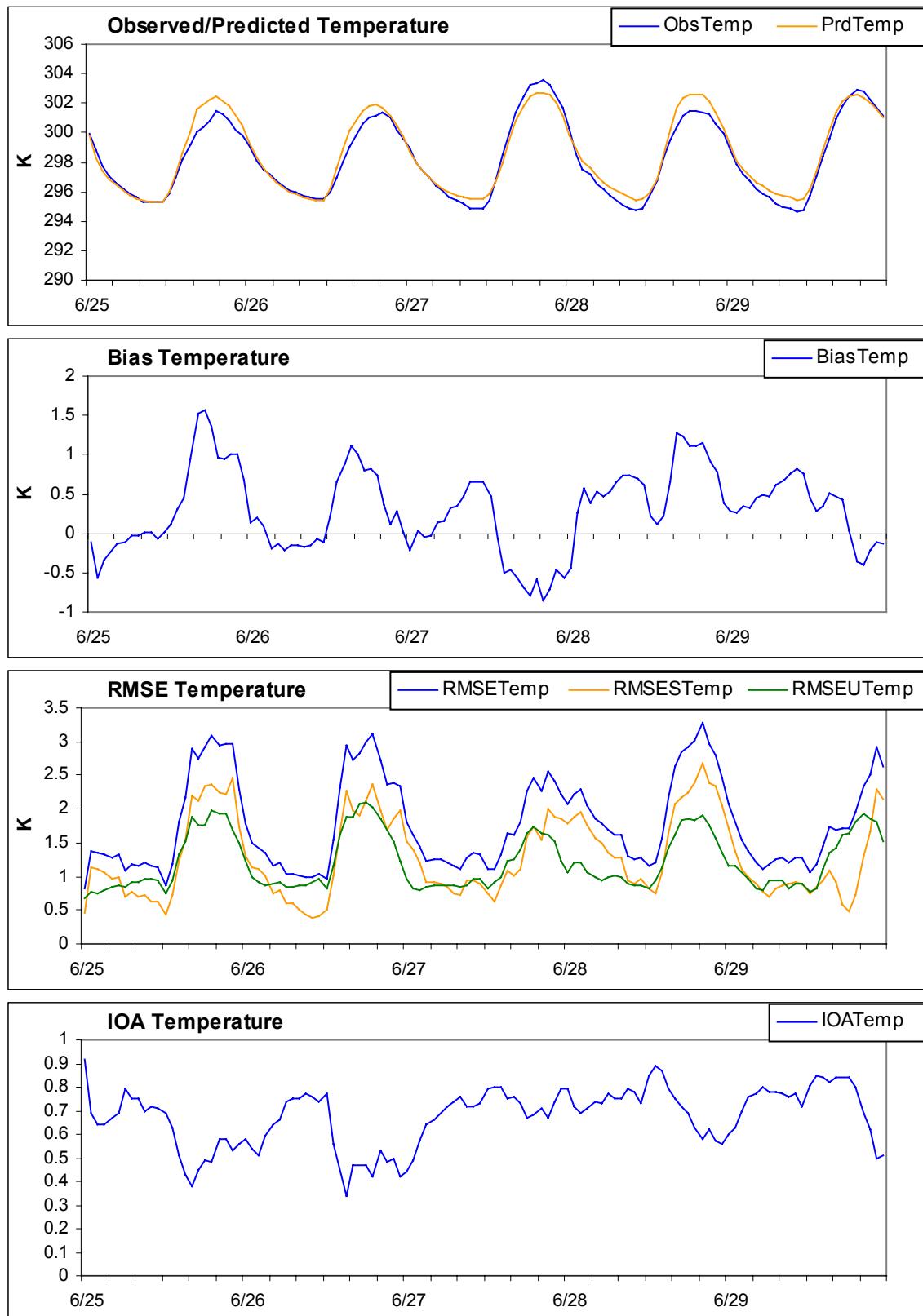


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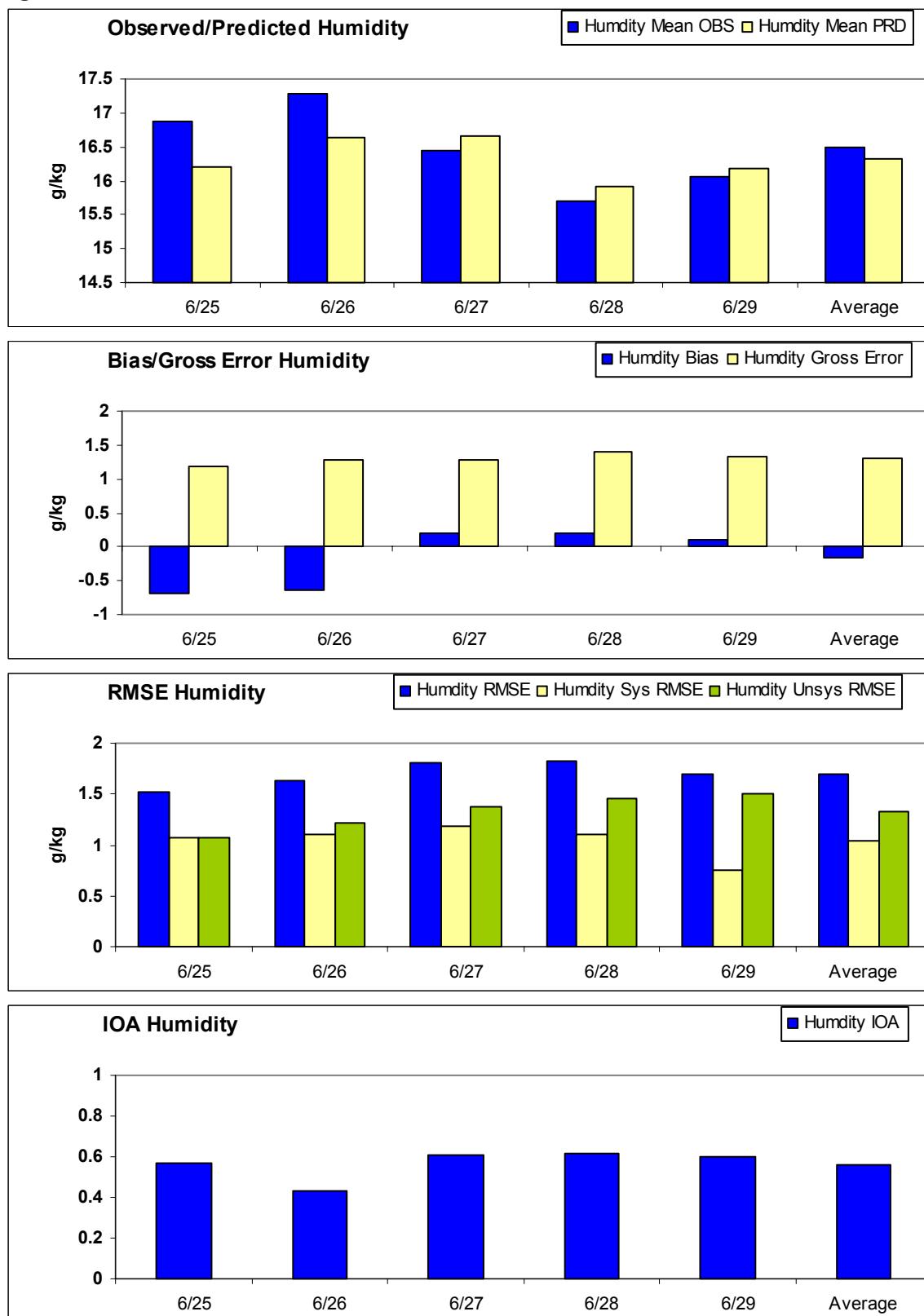


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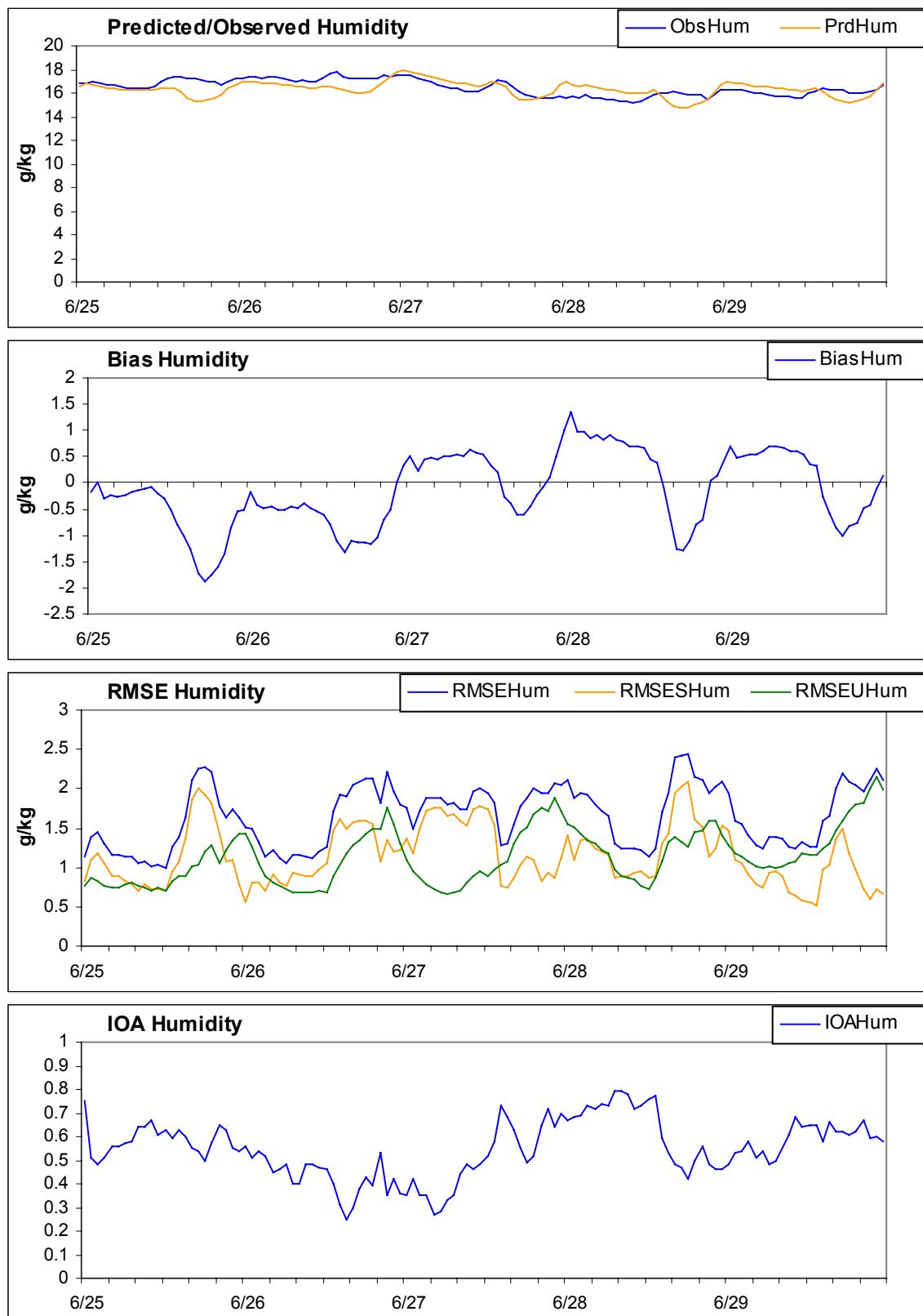


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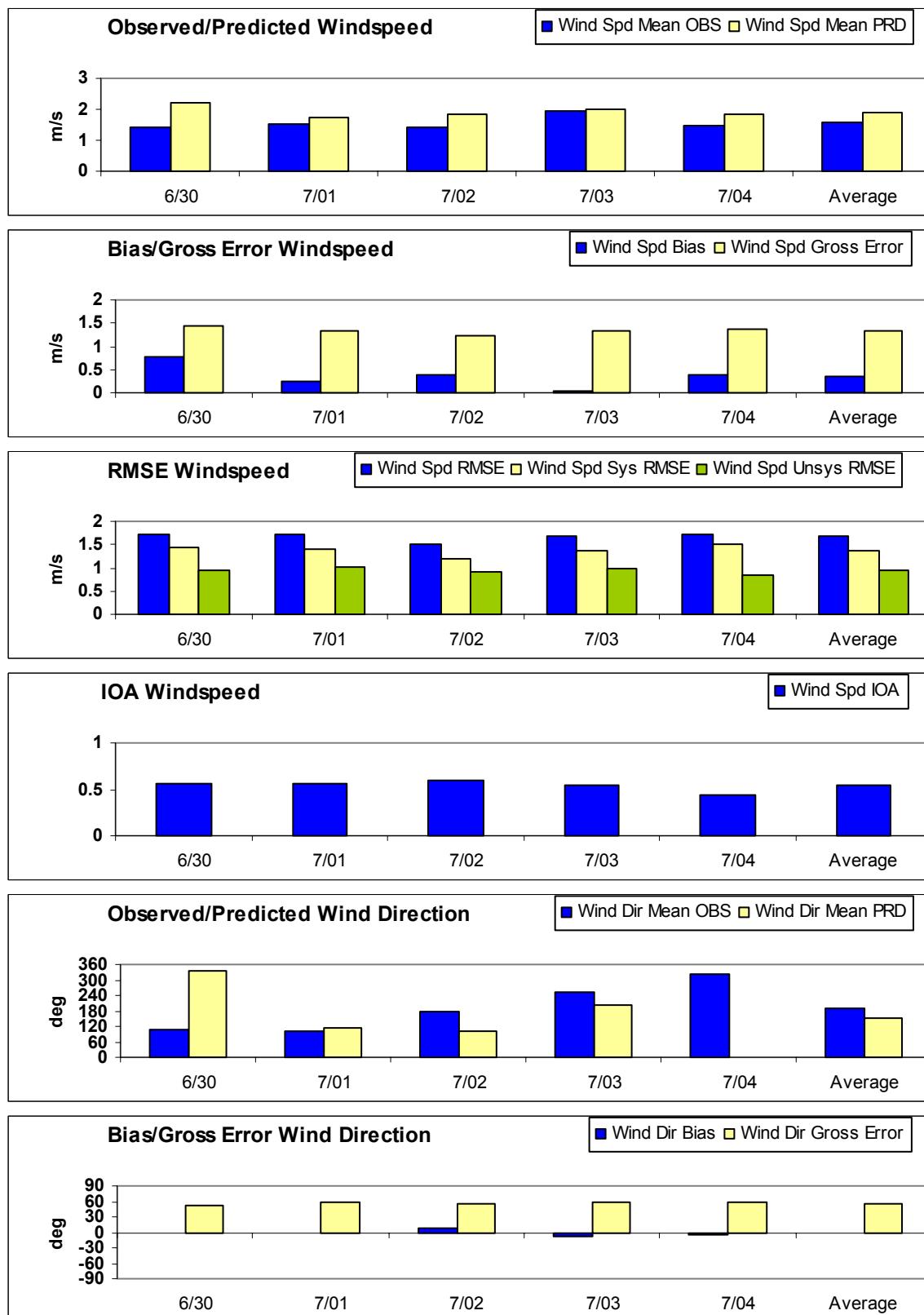


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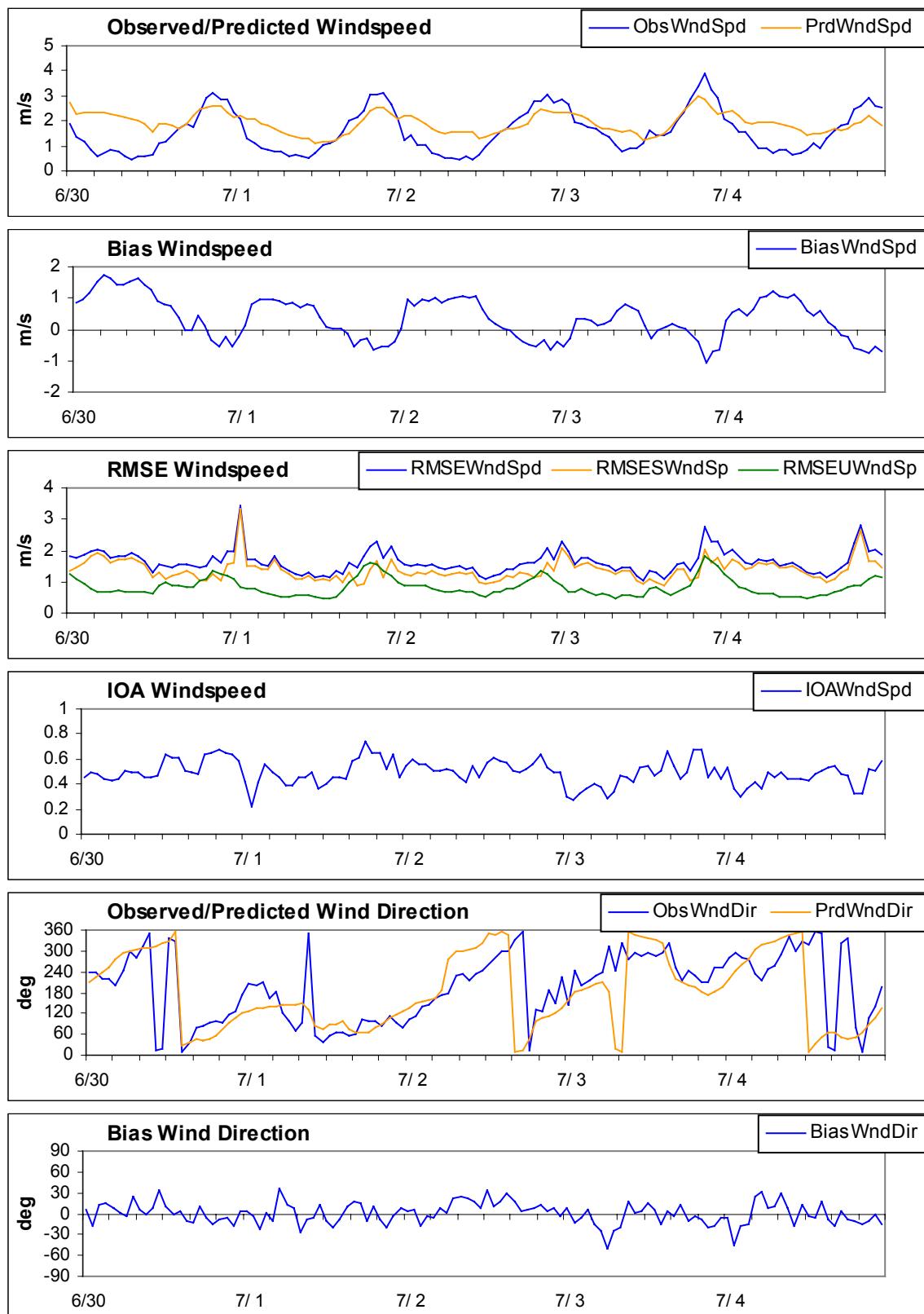


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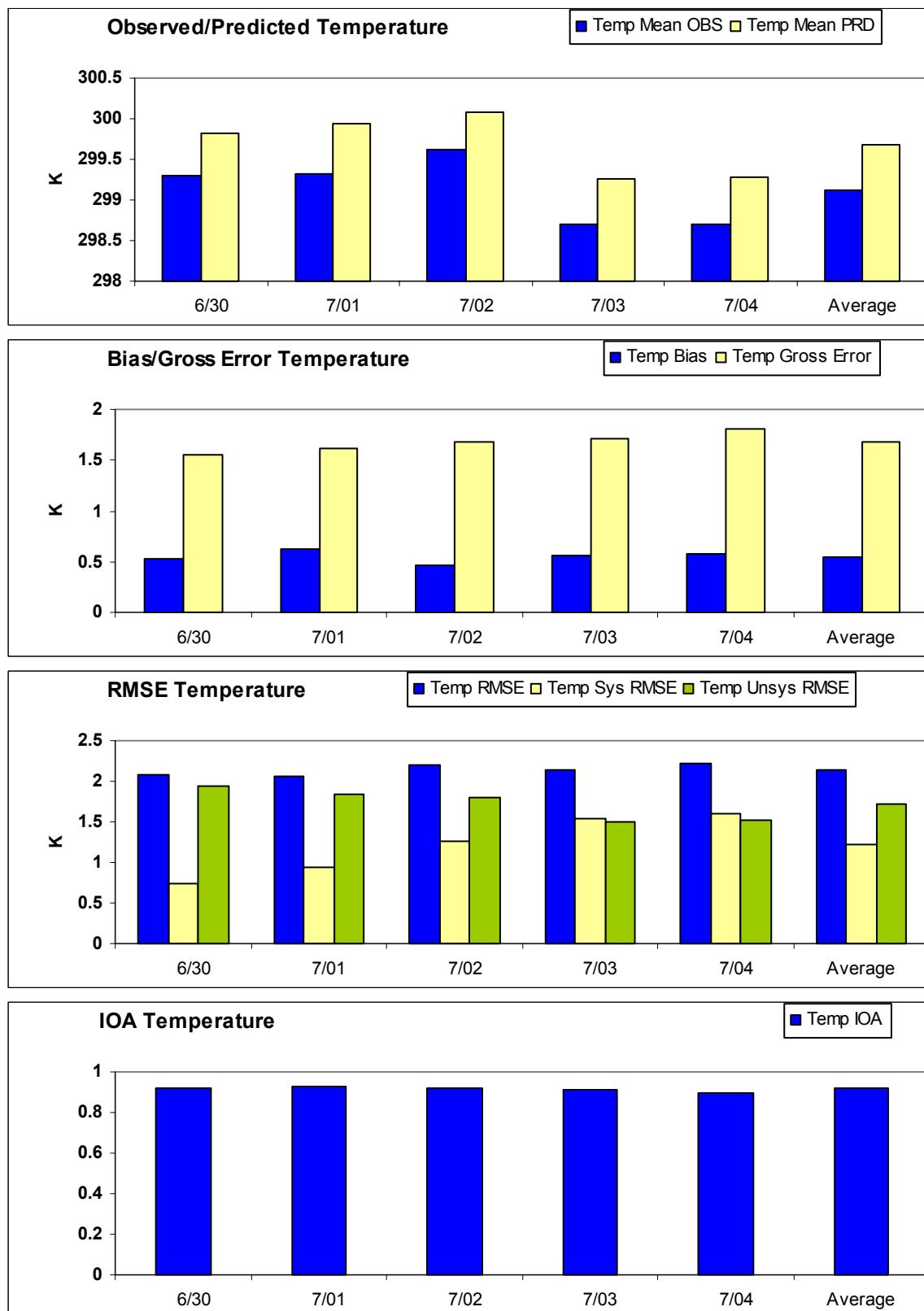


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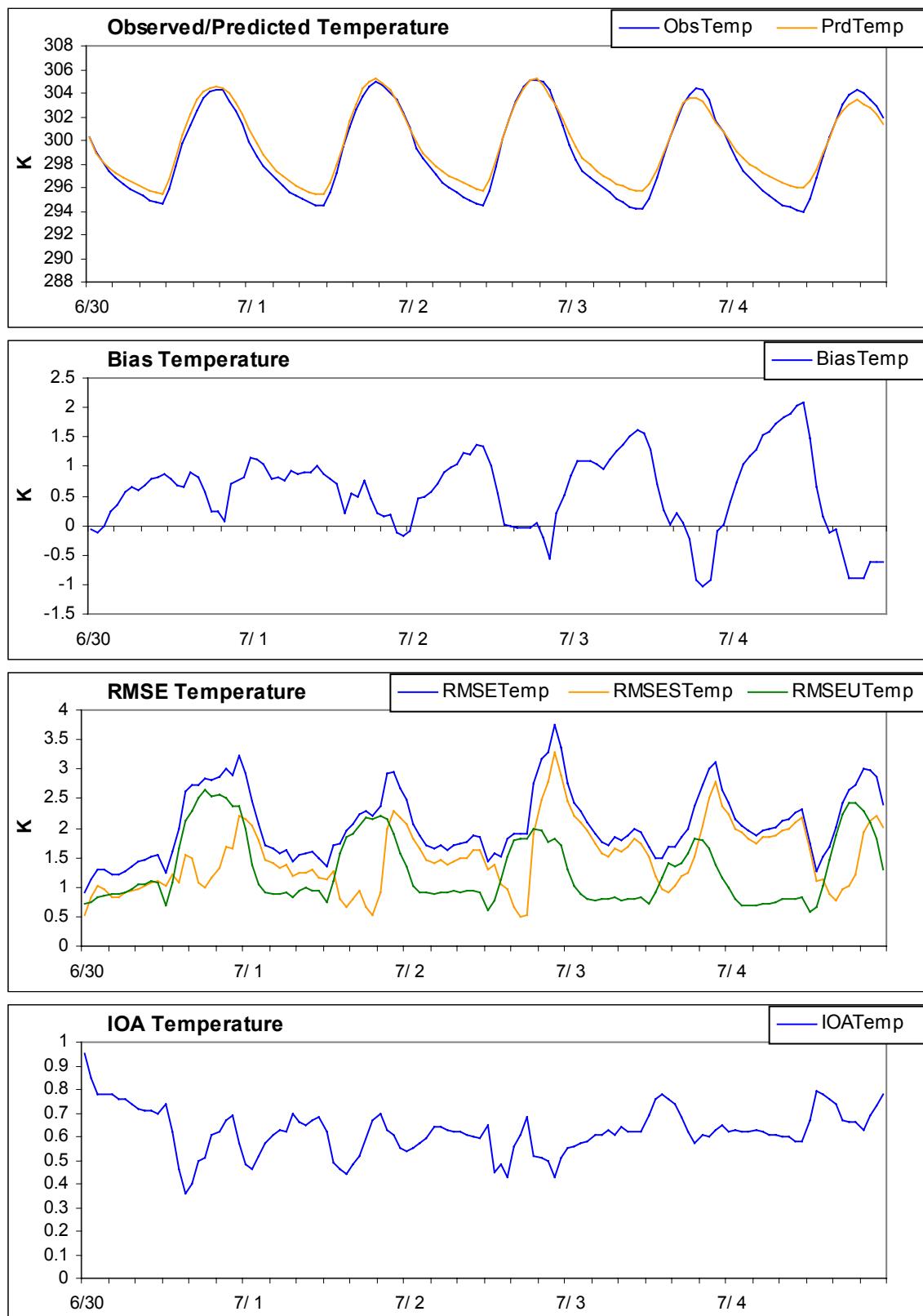


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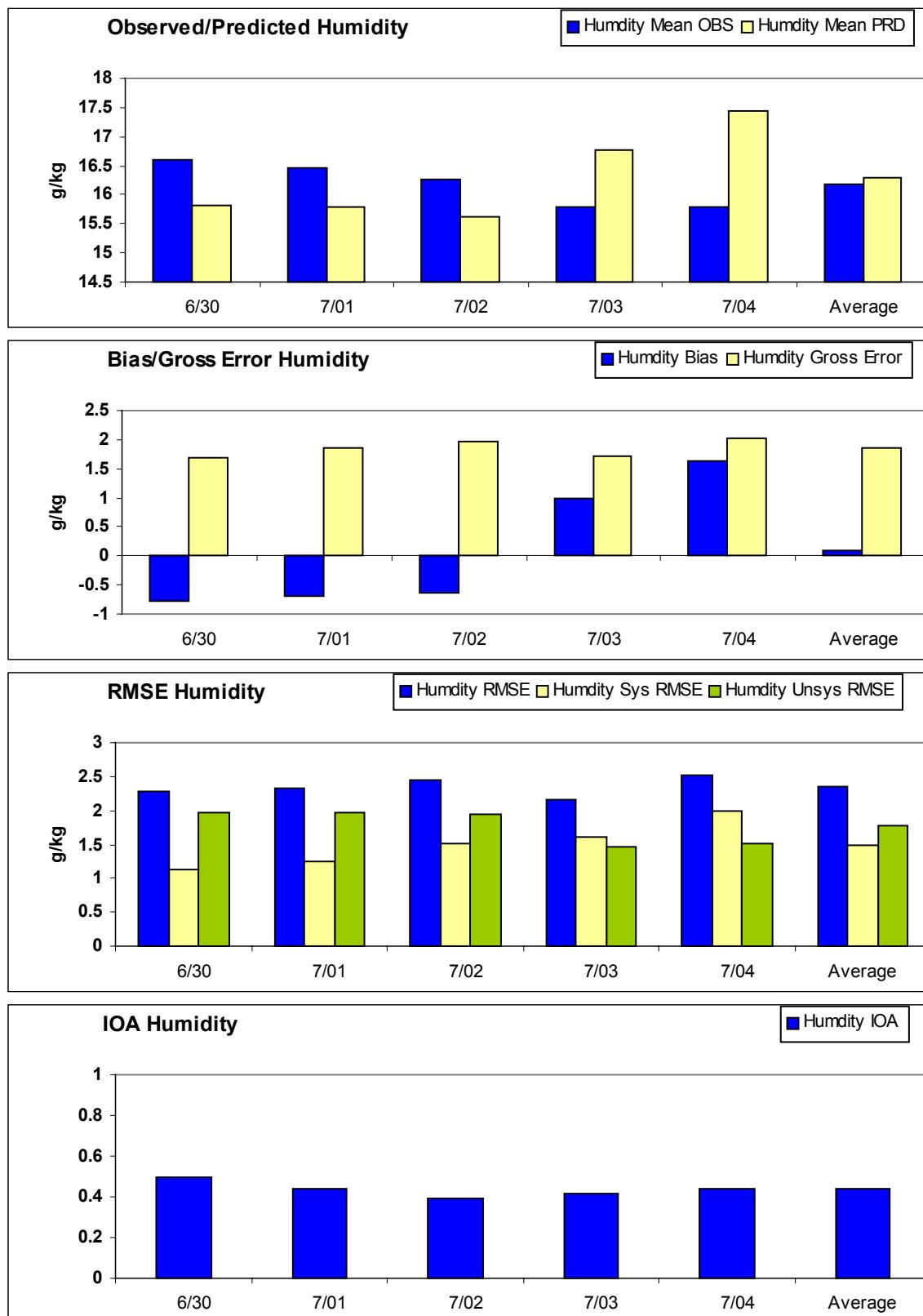


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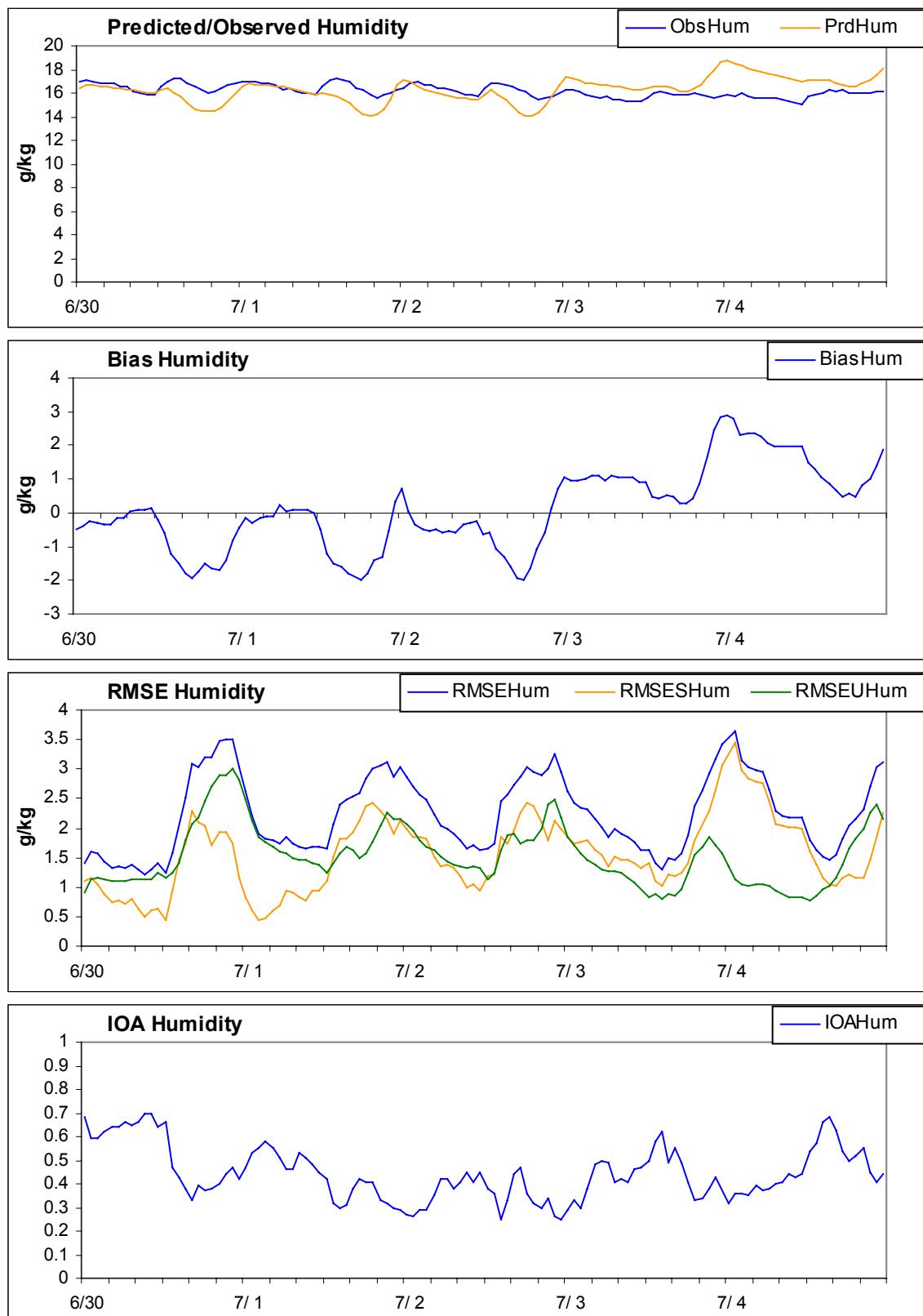


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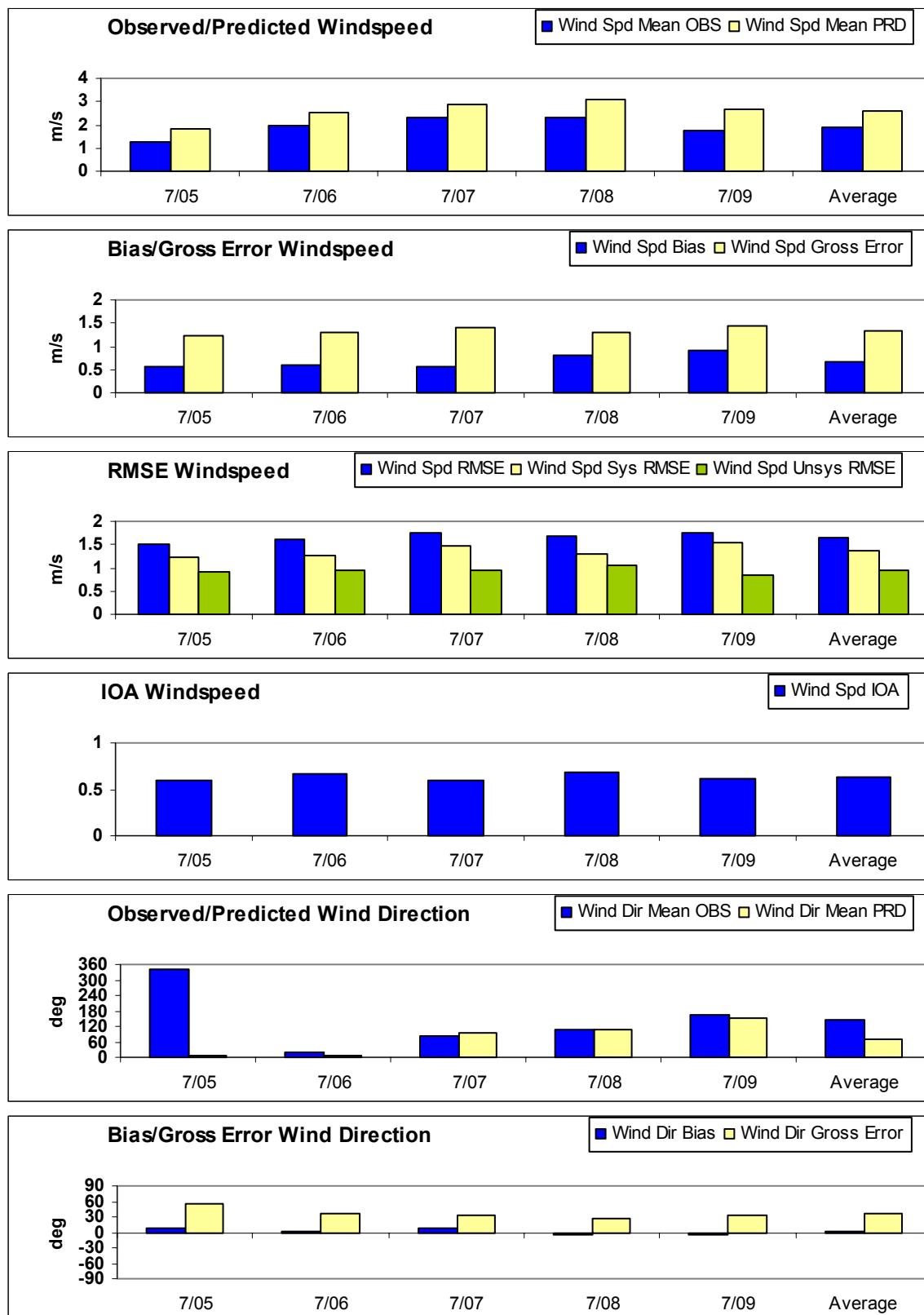


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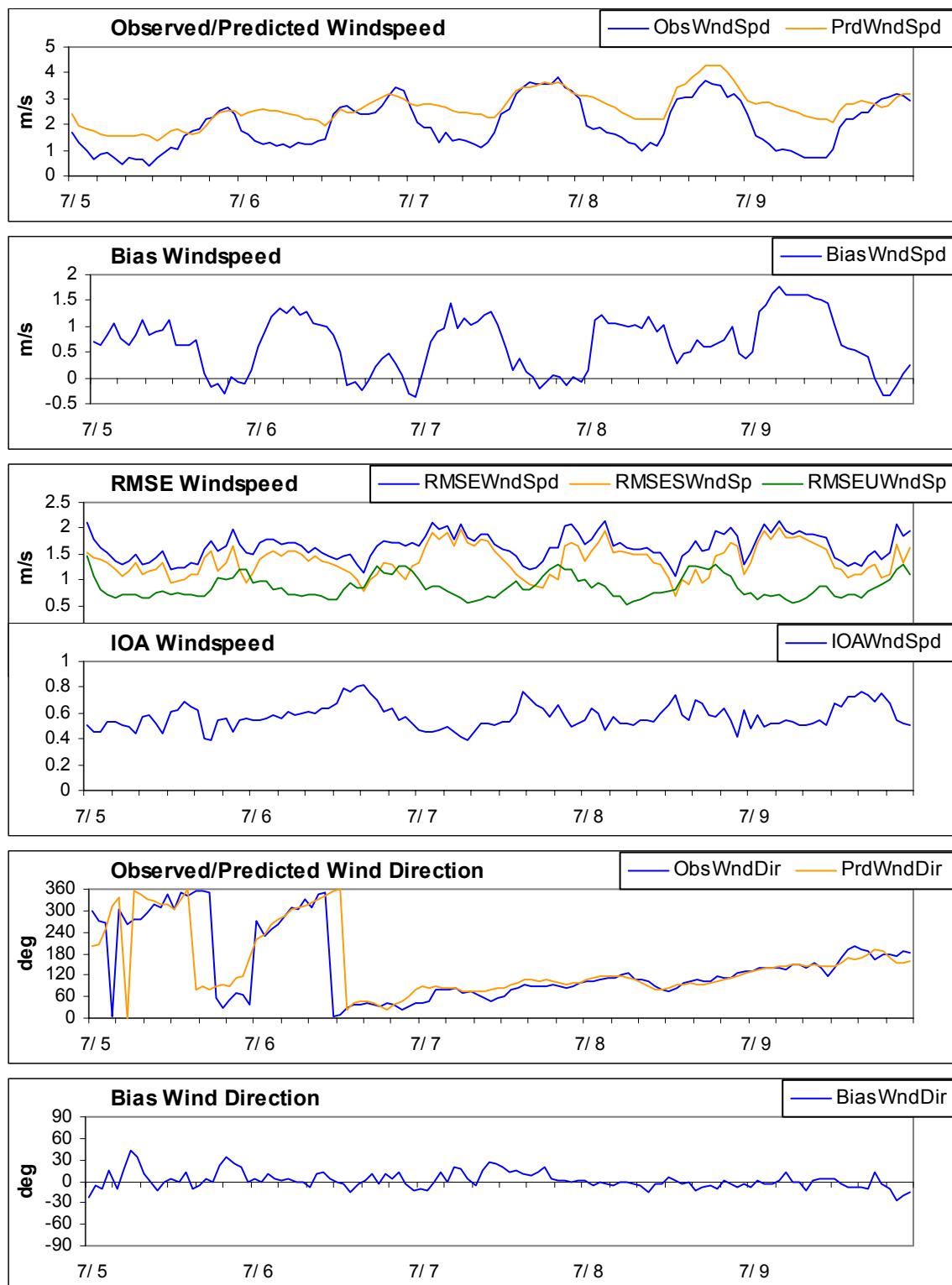


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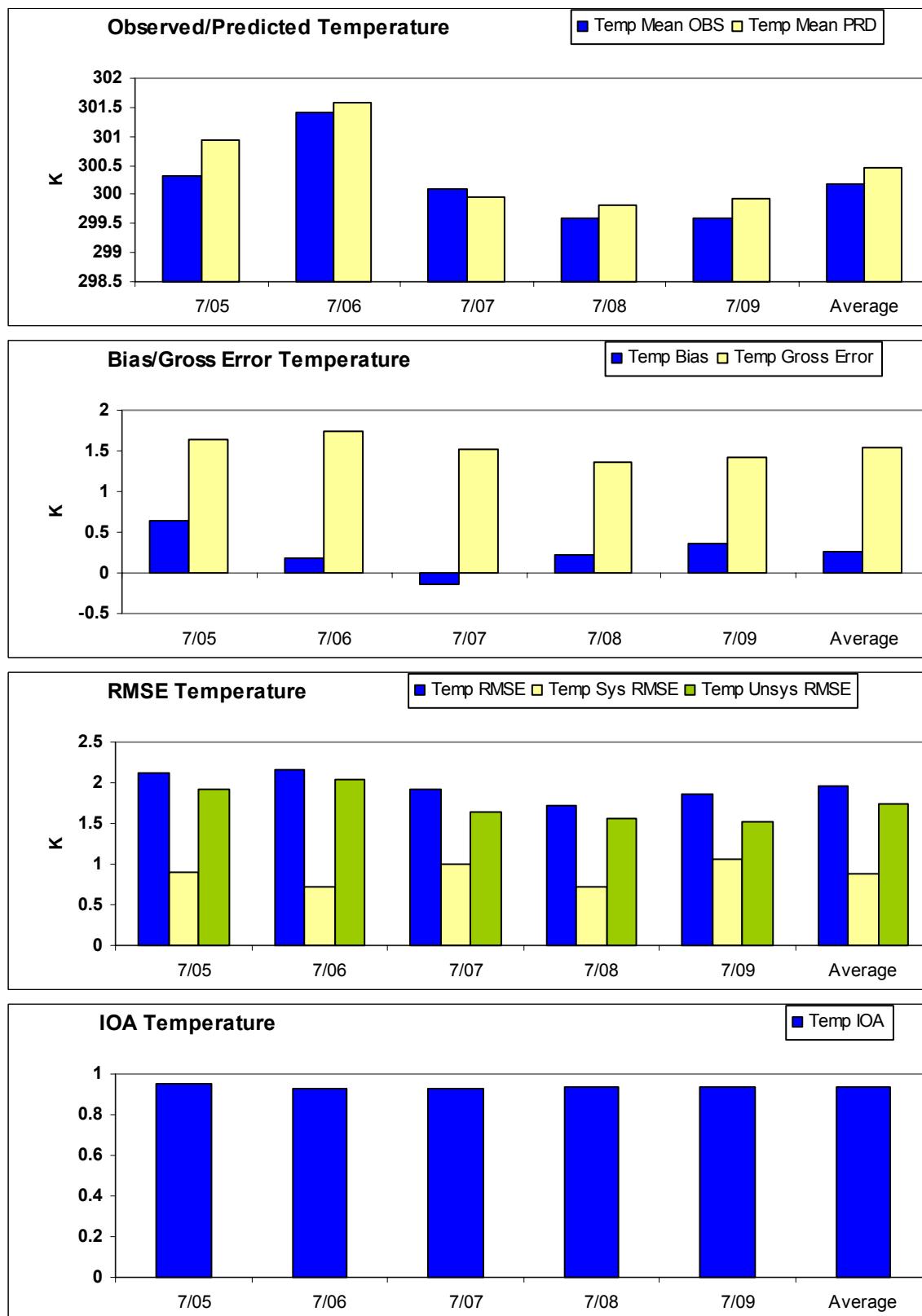


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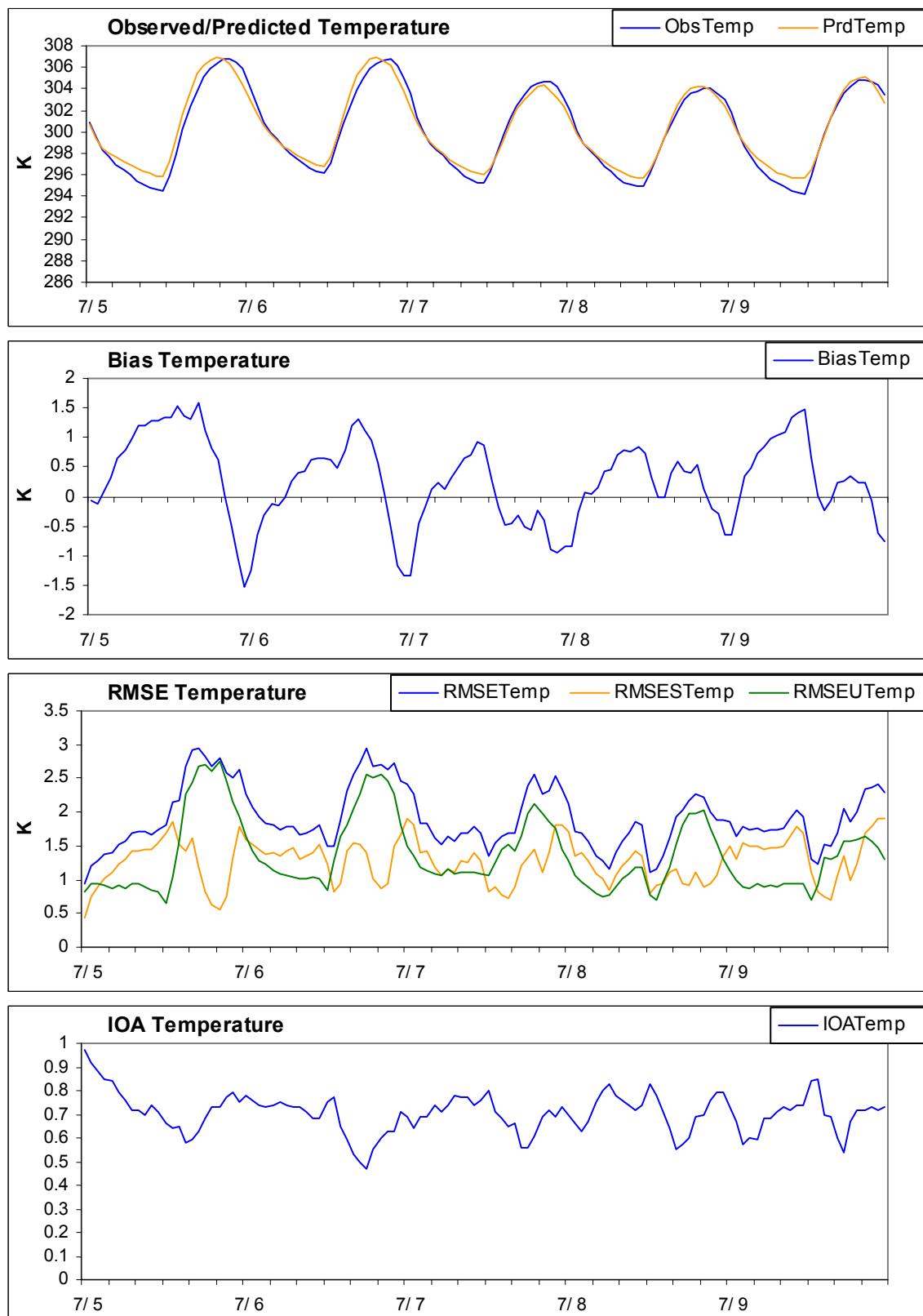


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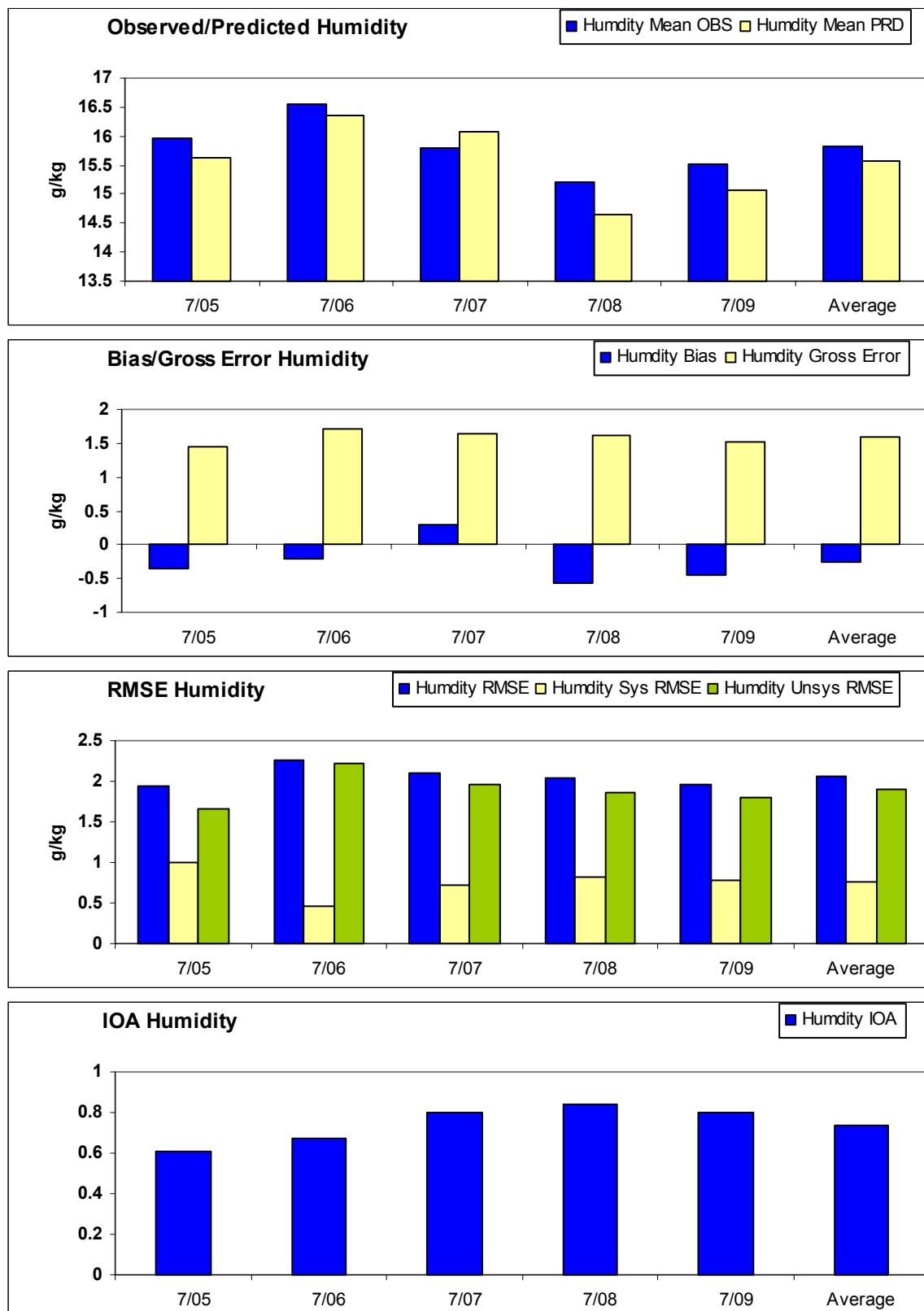


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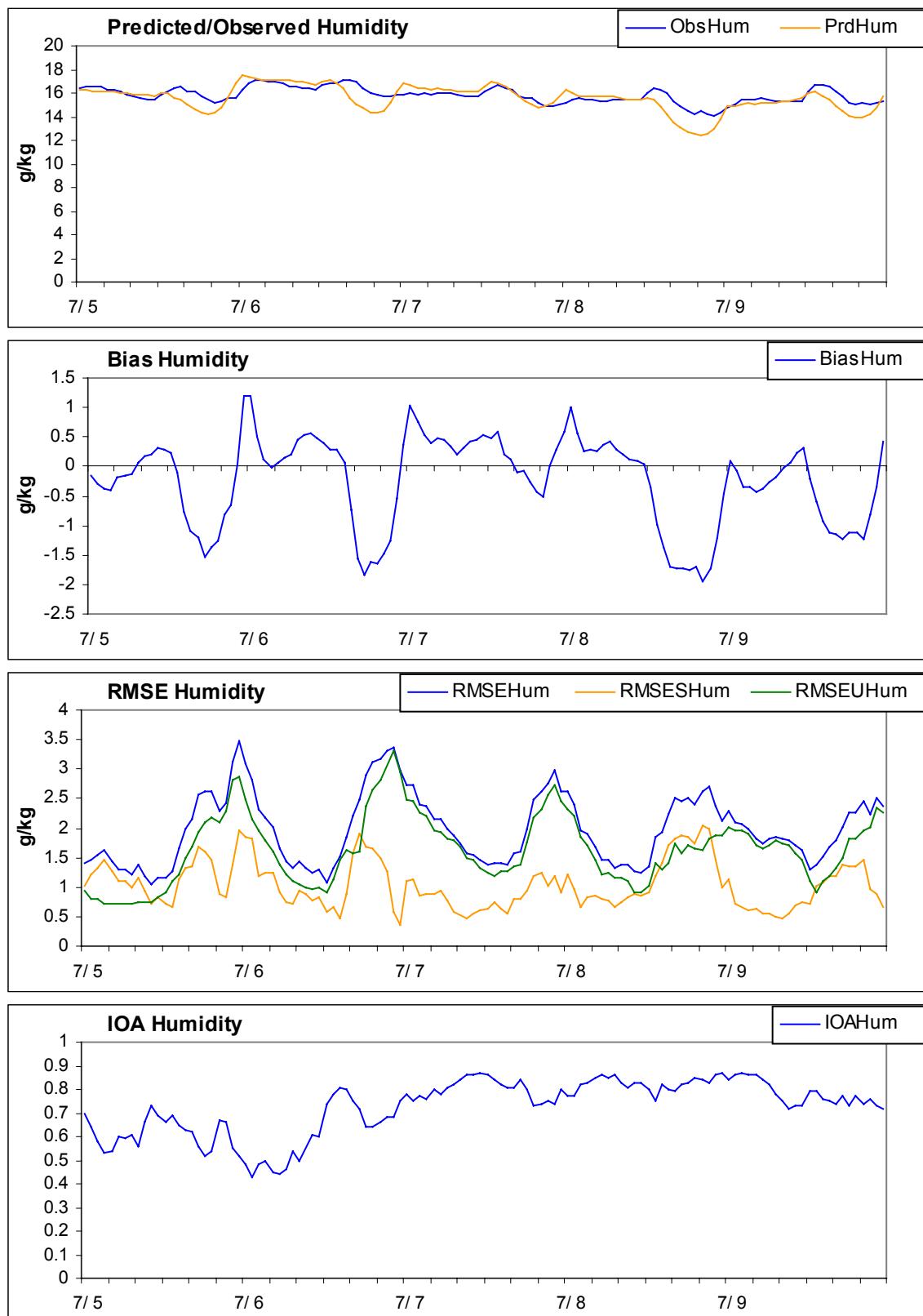


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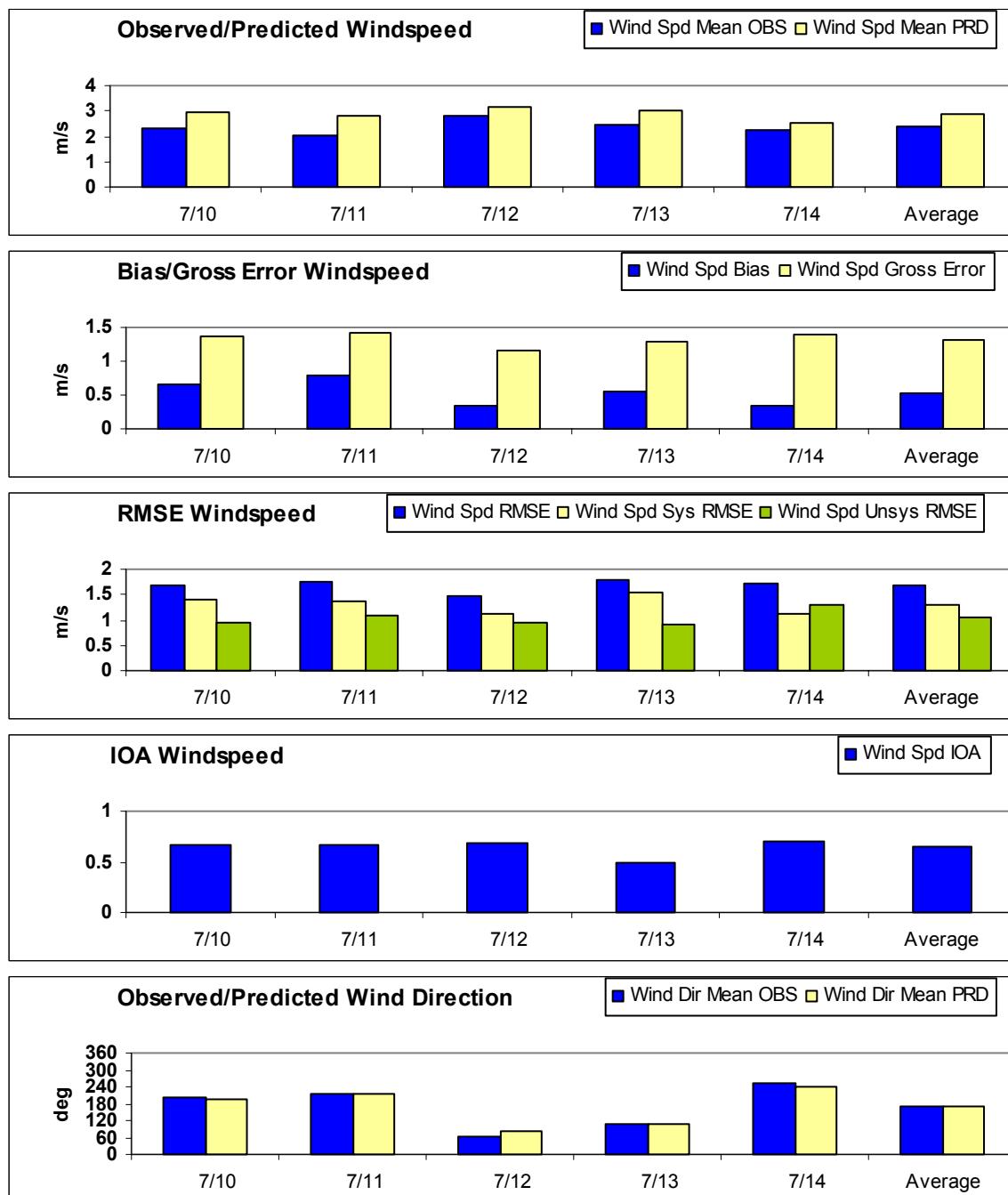


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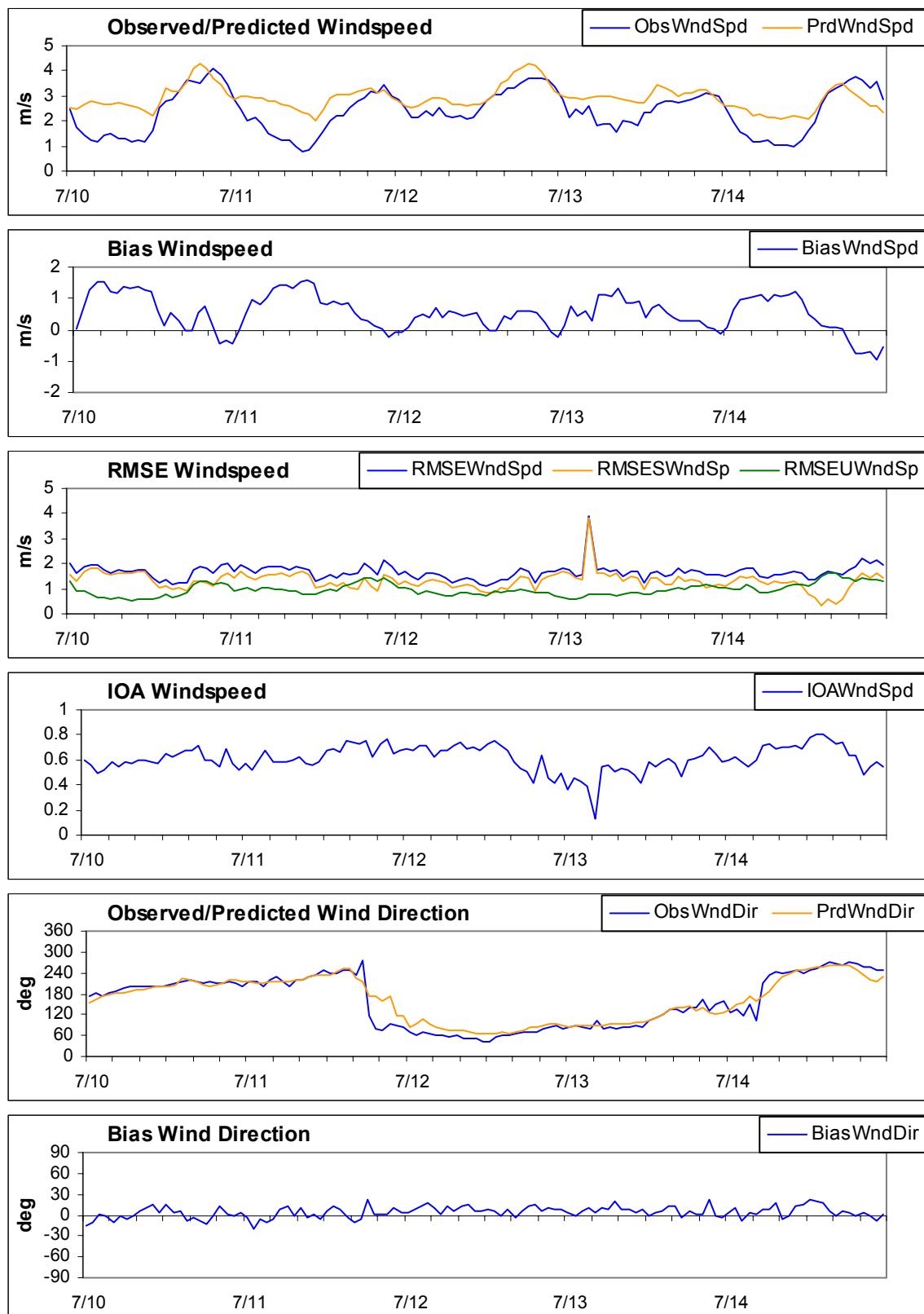


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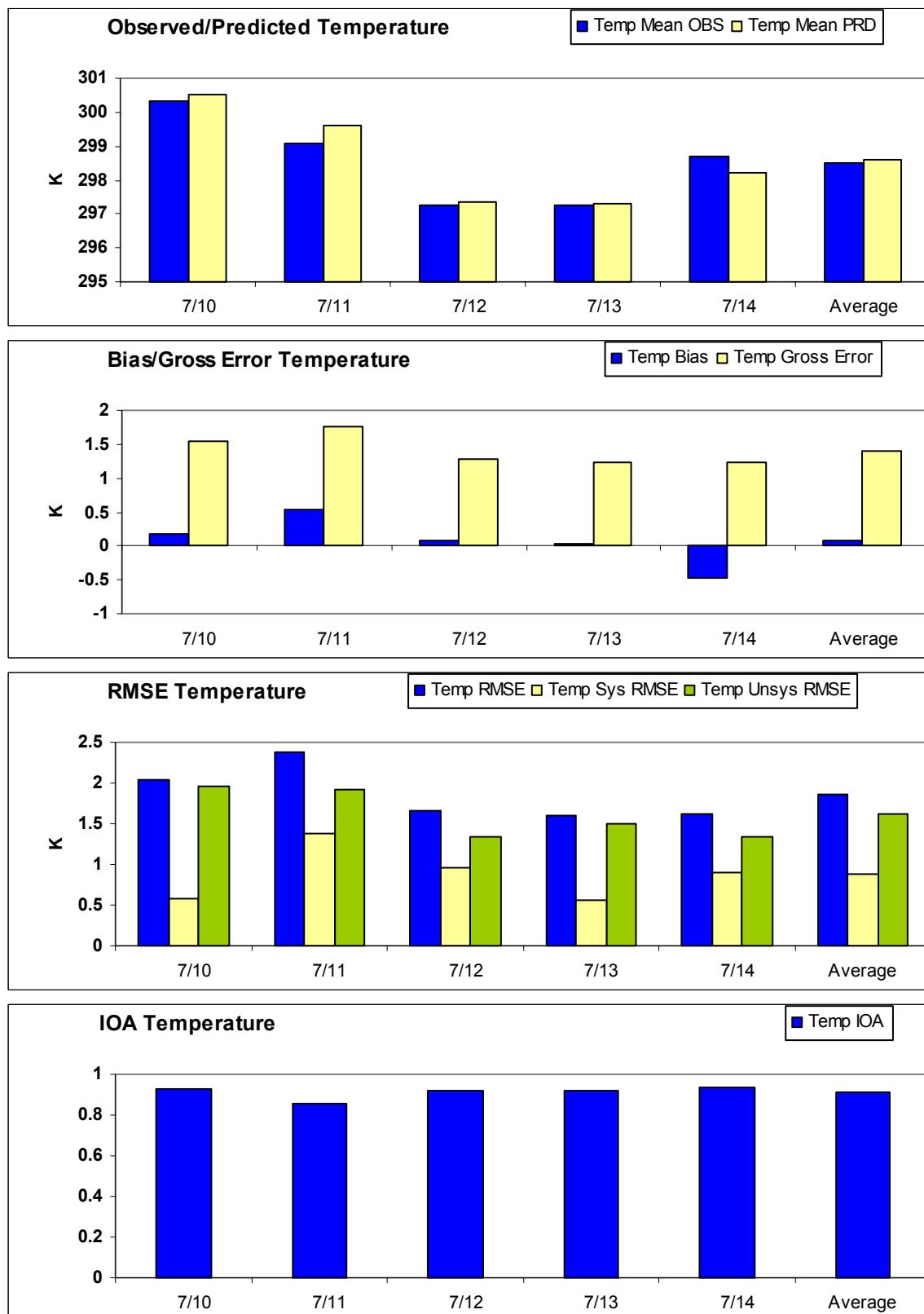


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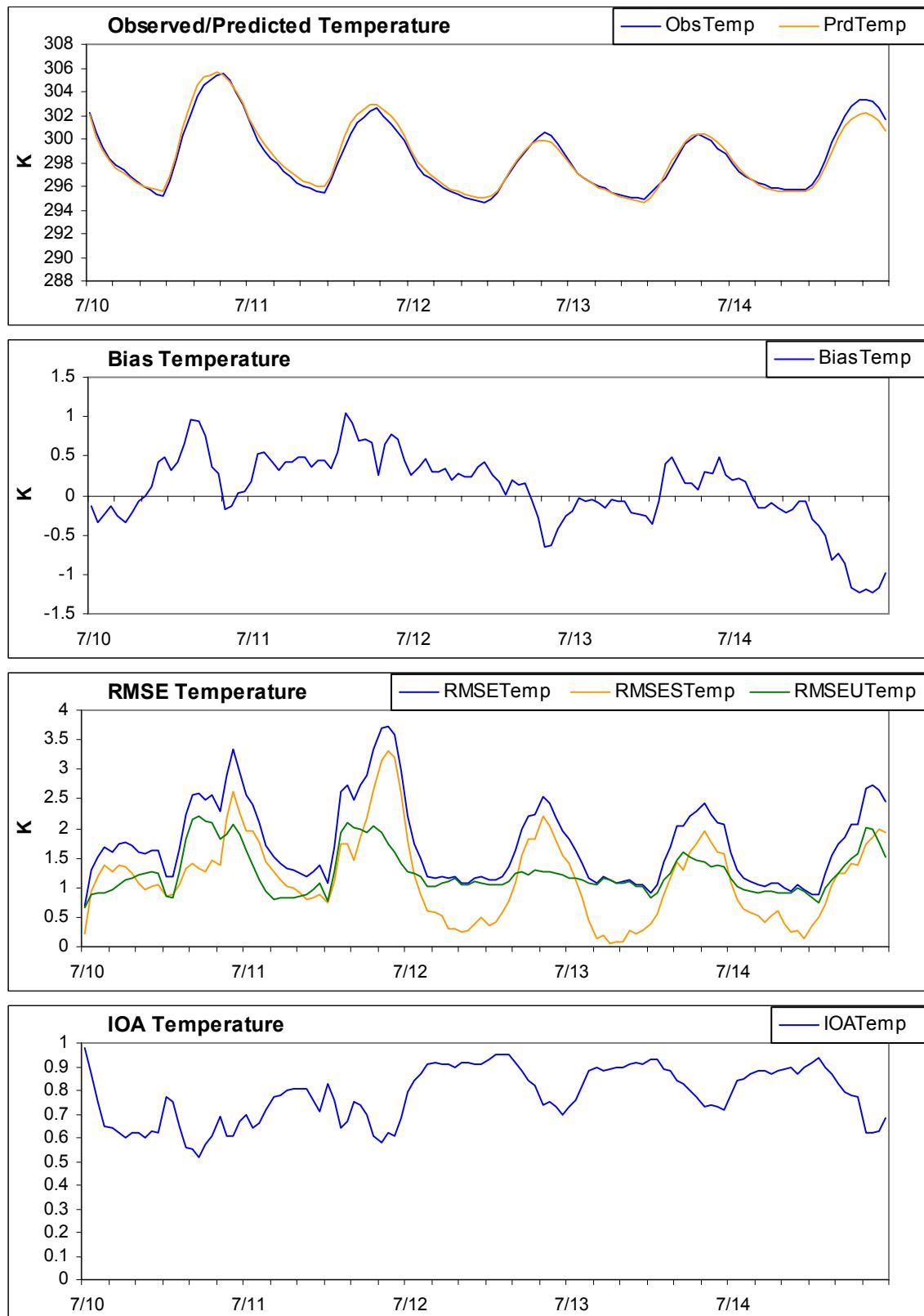


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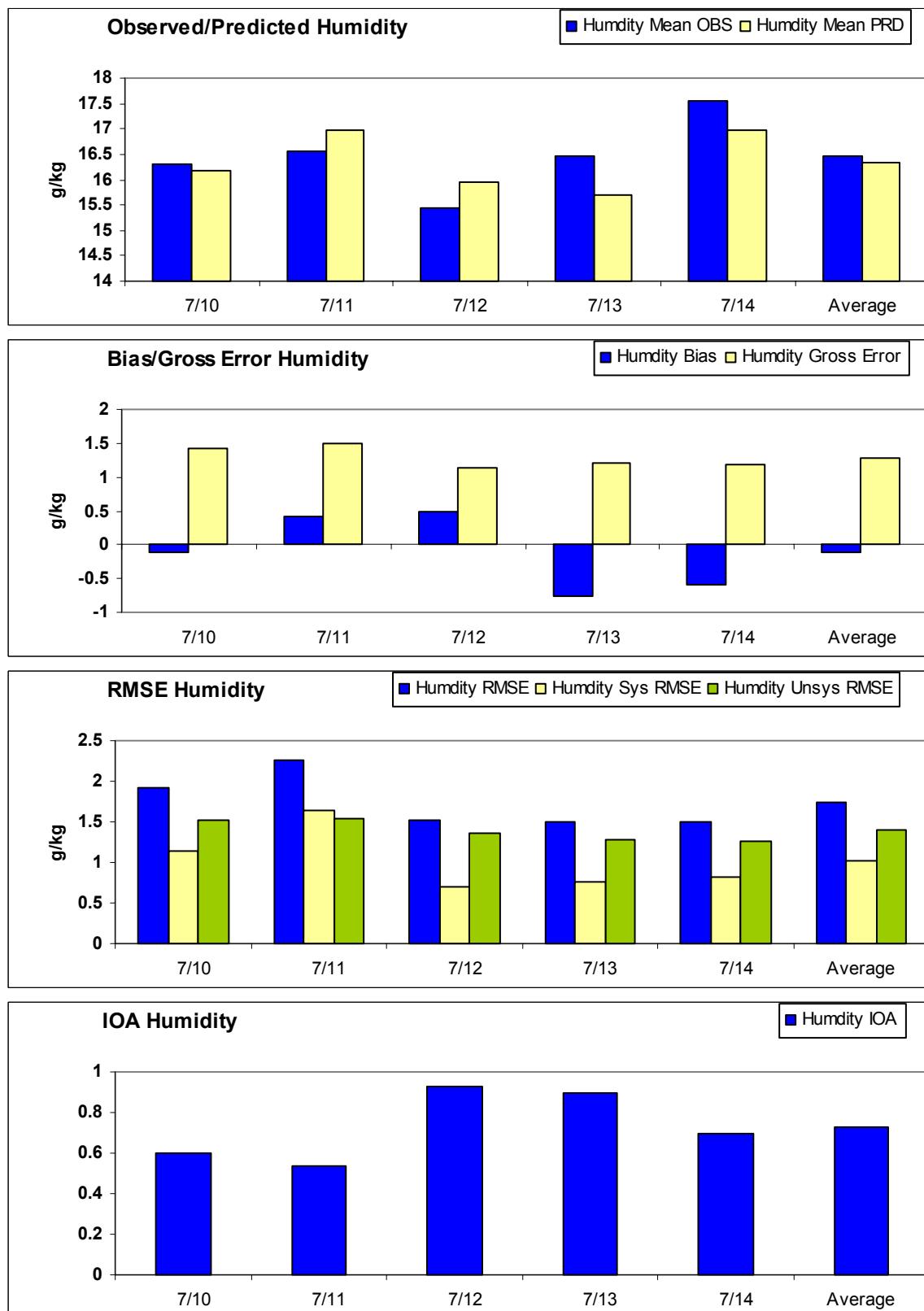


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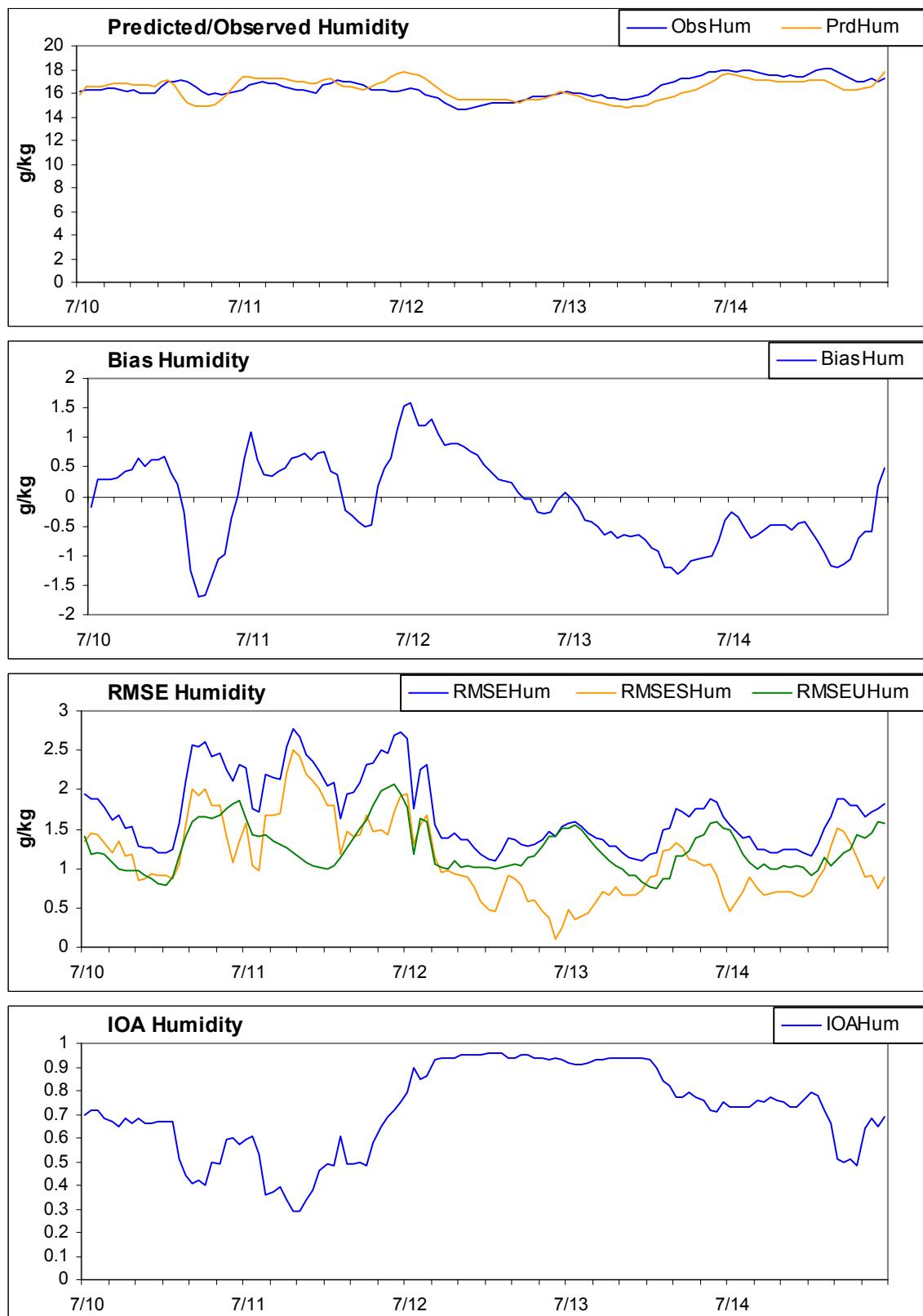


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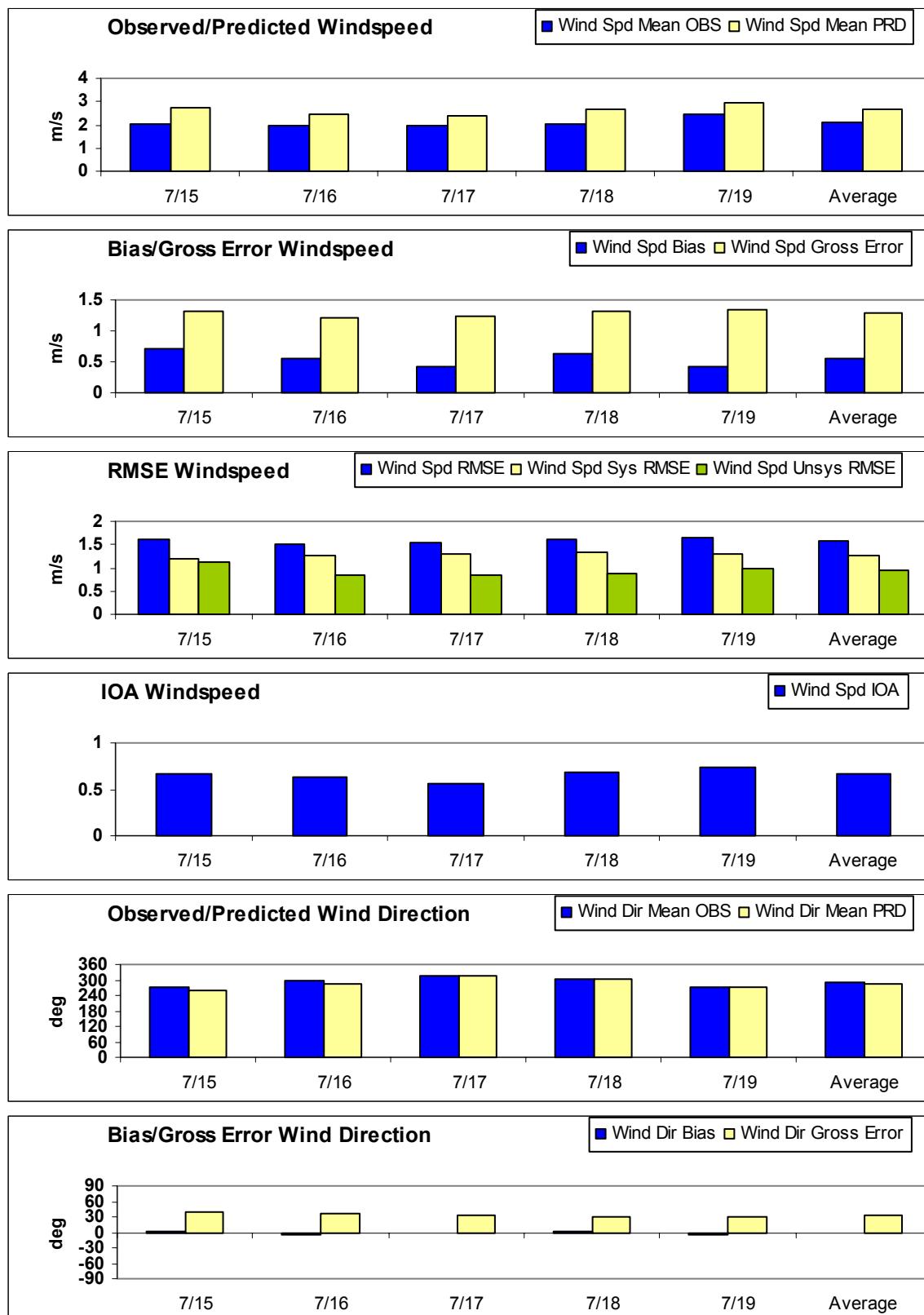


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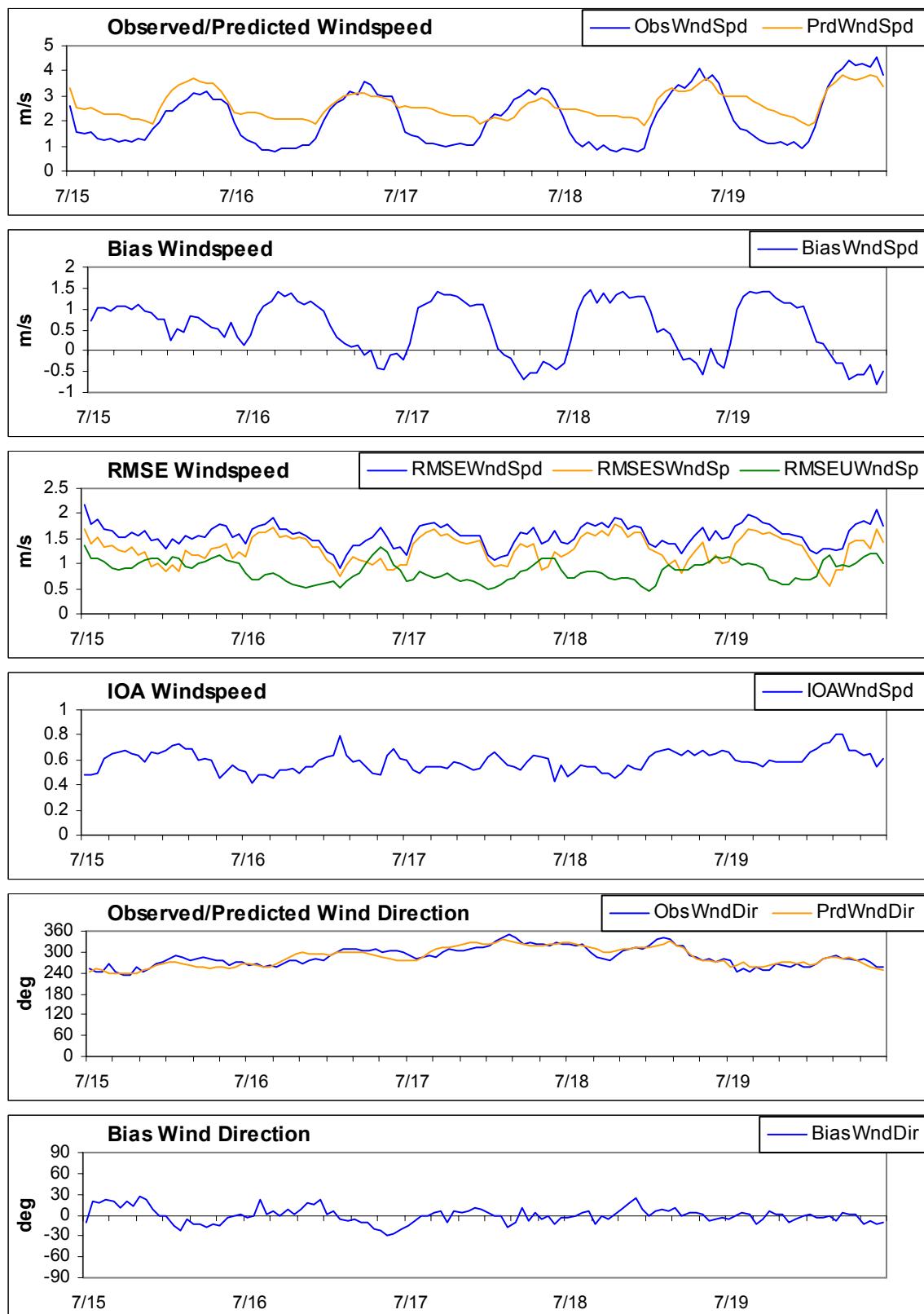


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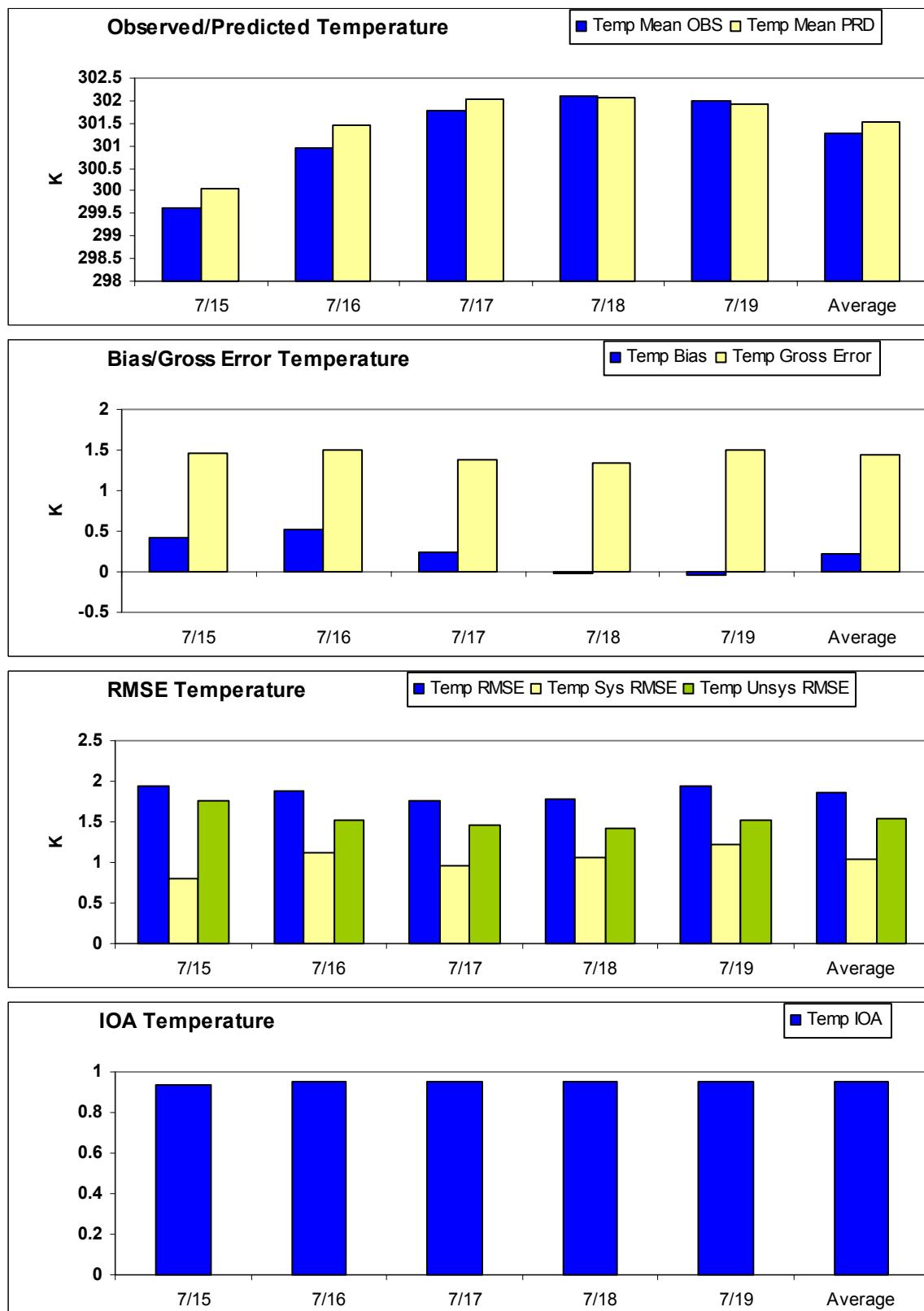


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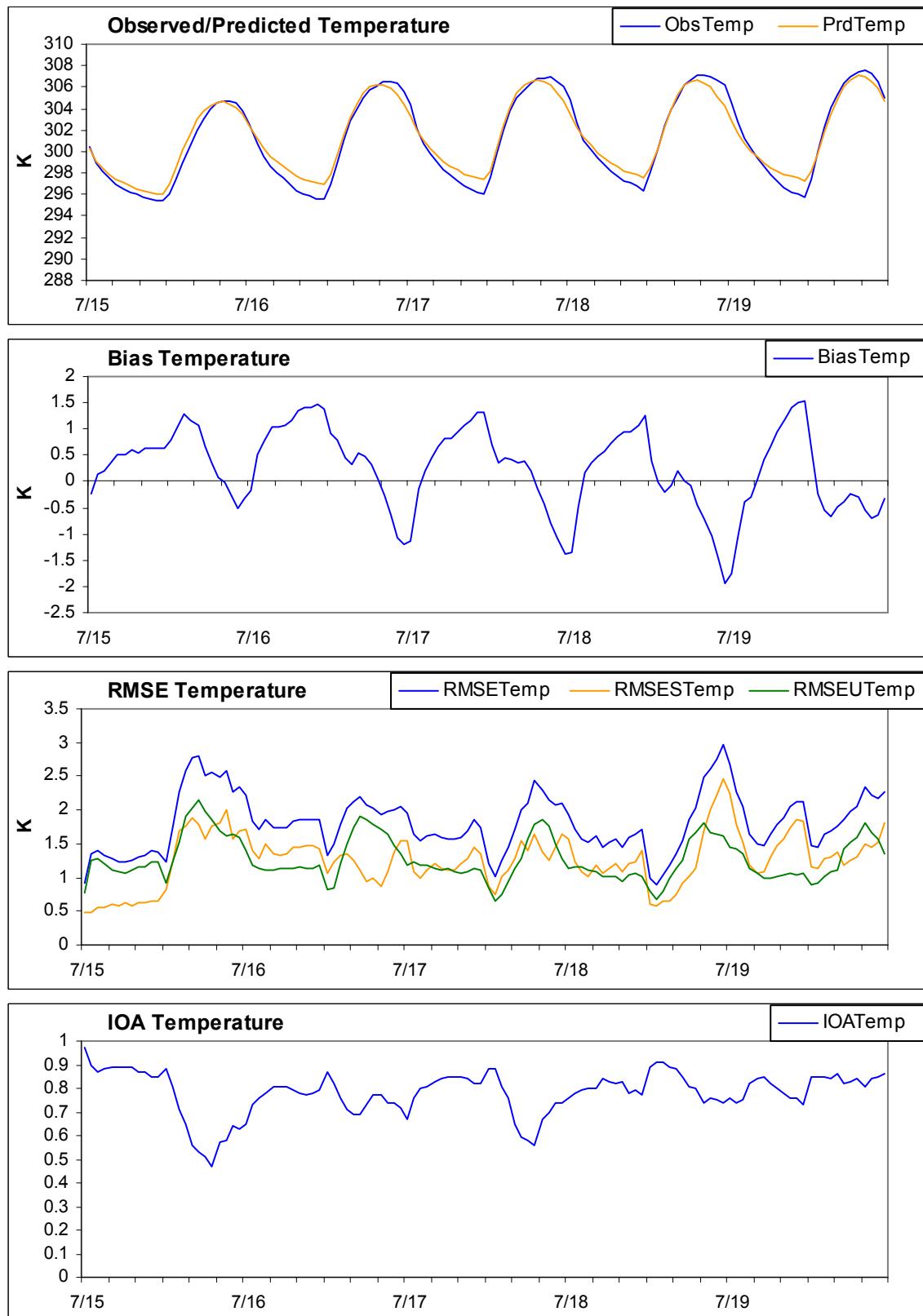


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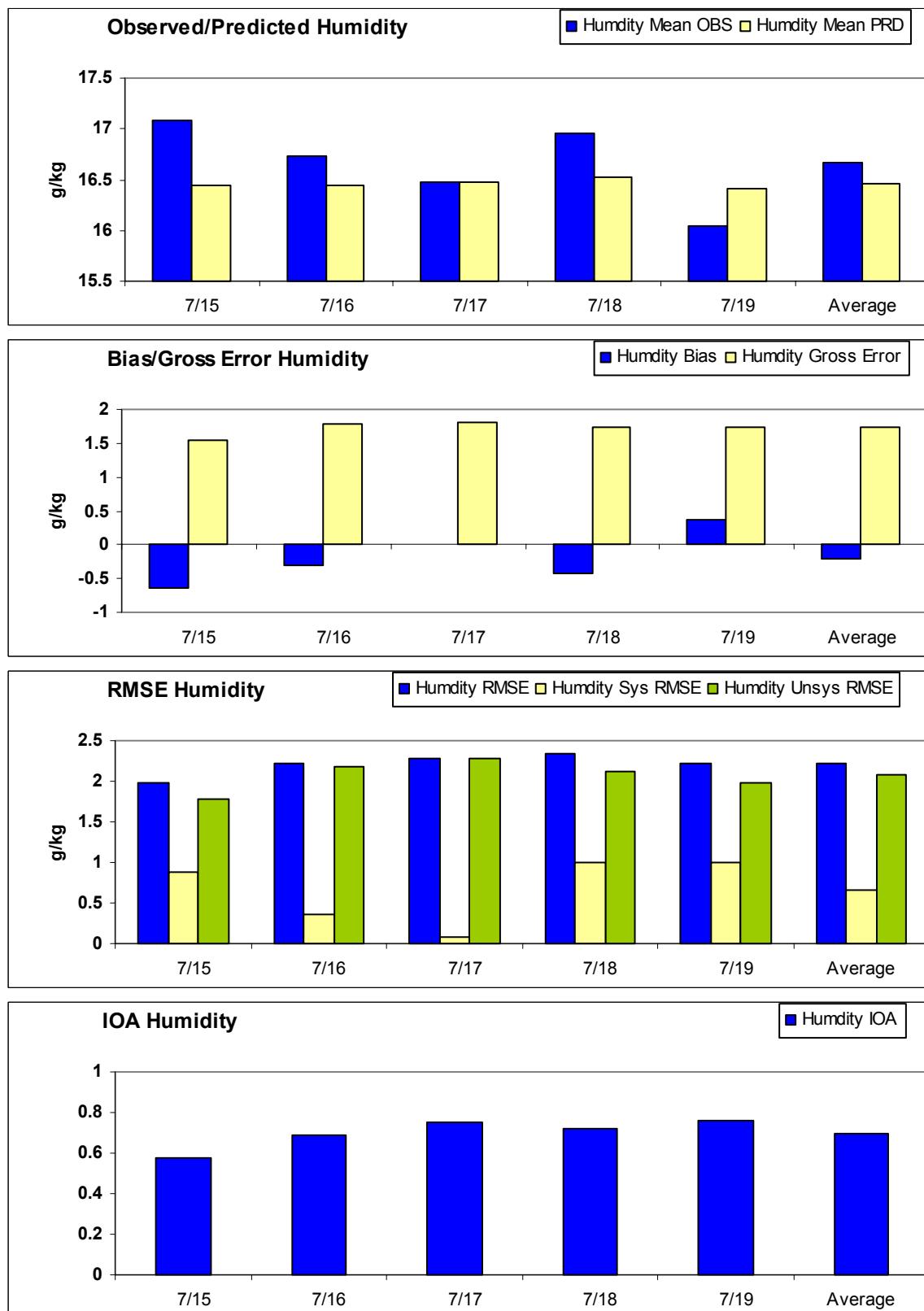


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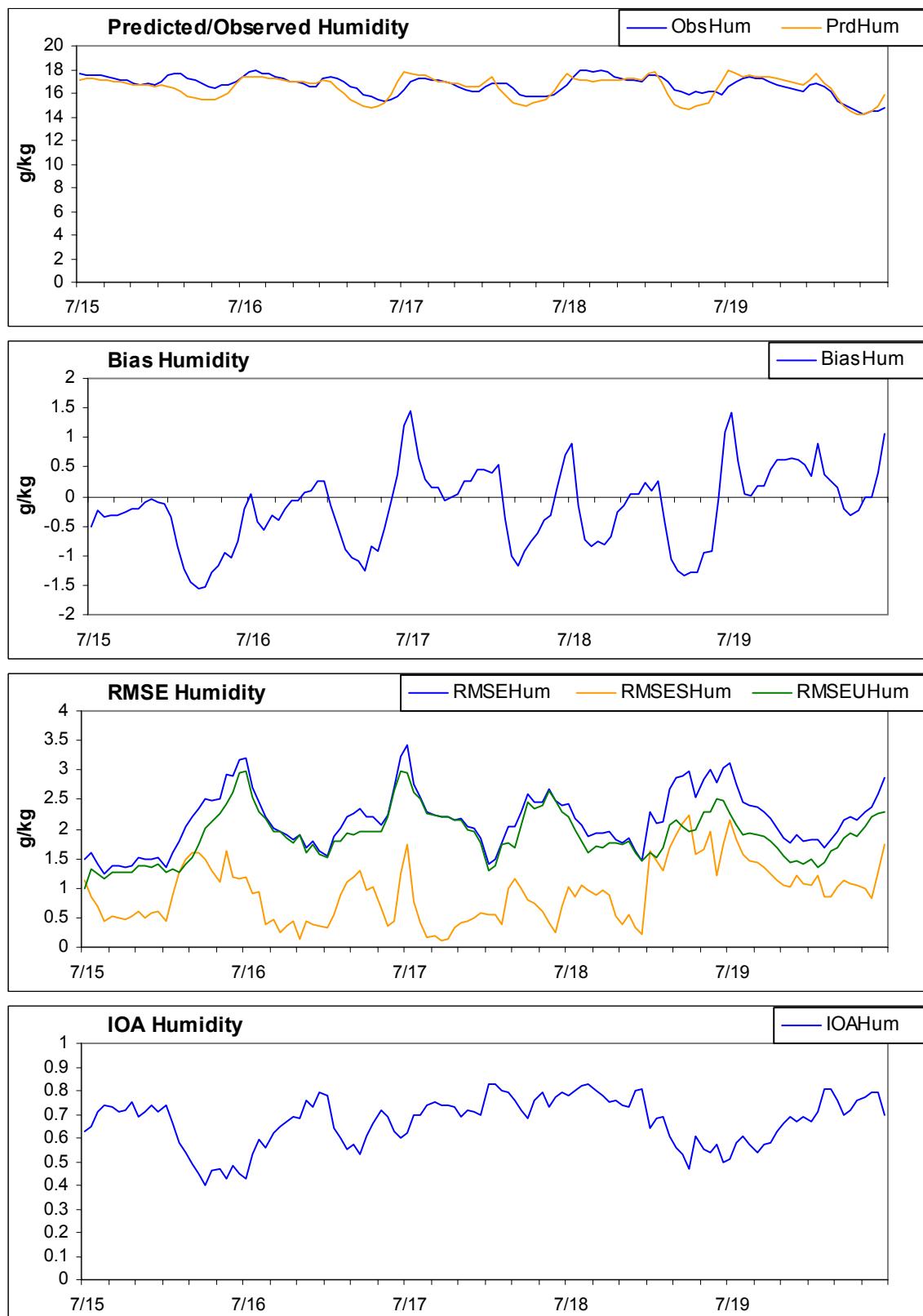


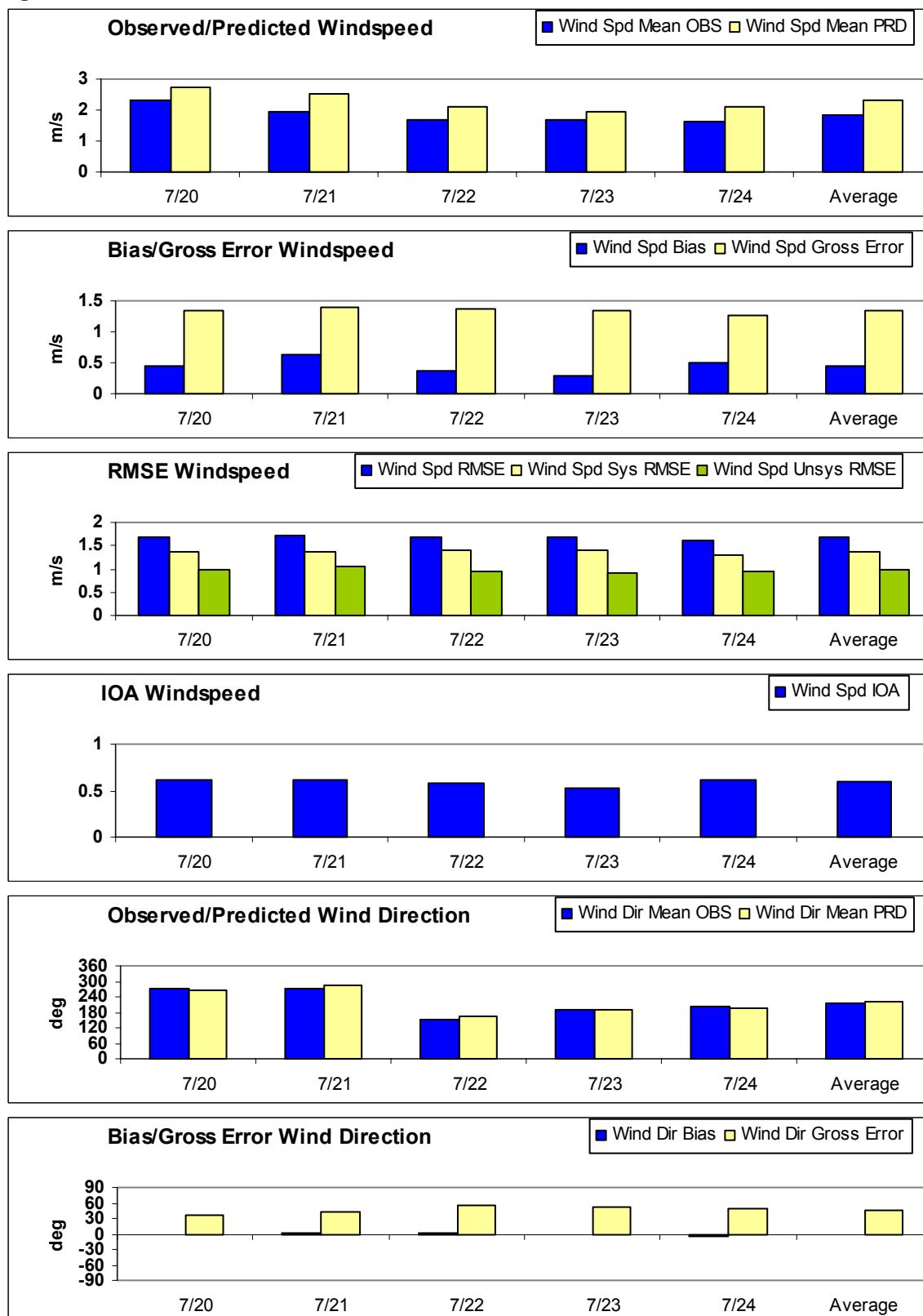
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Figure 74

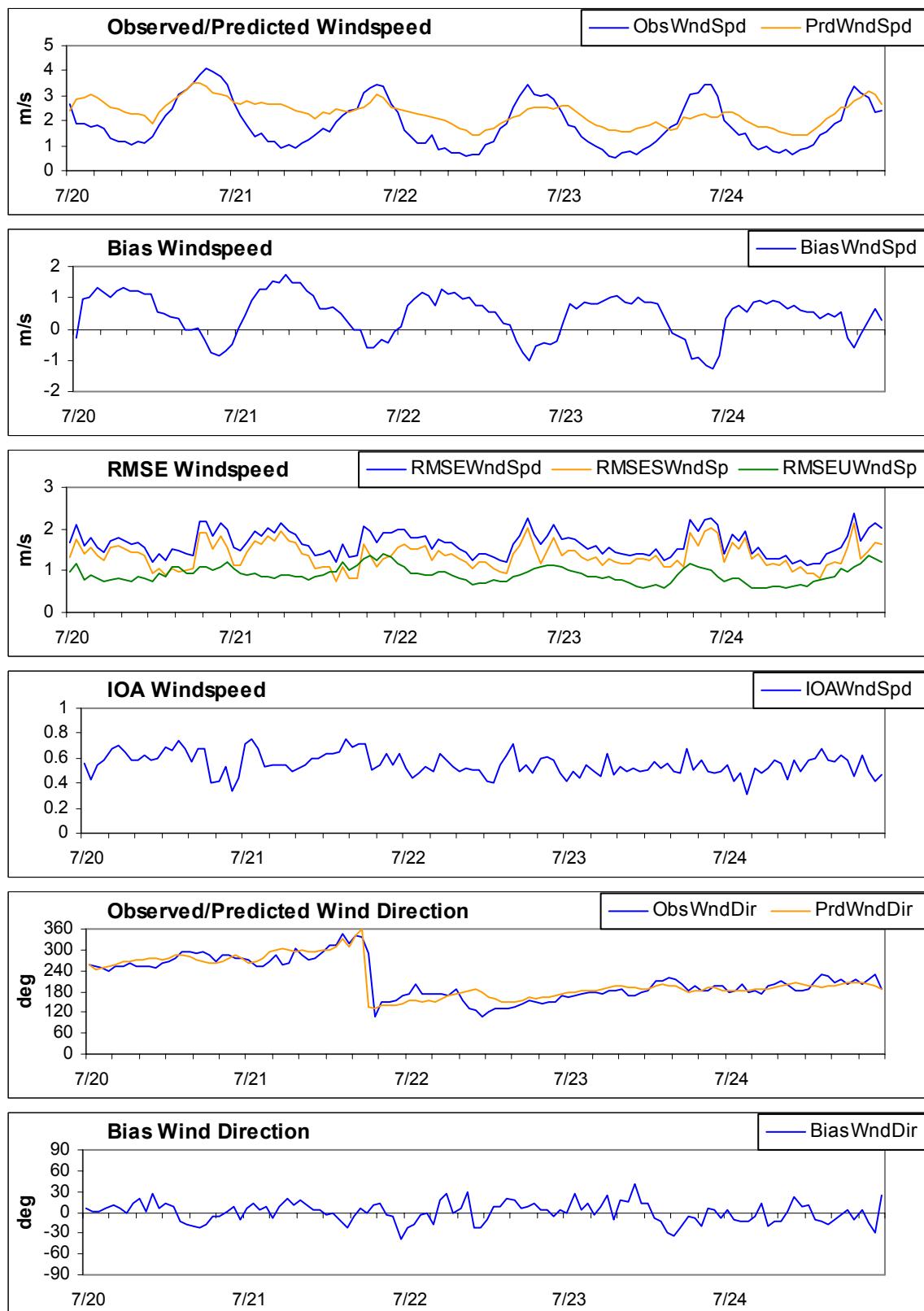


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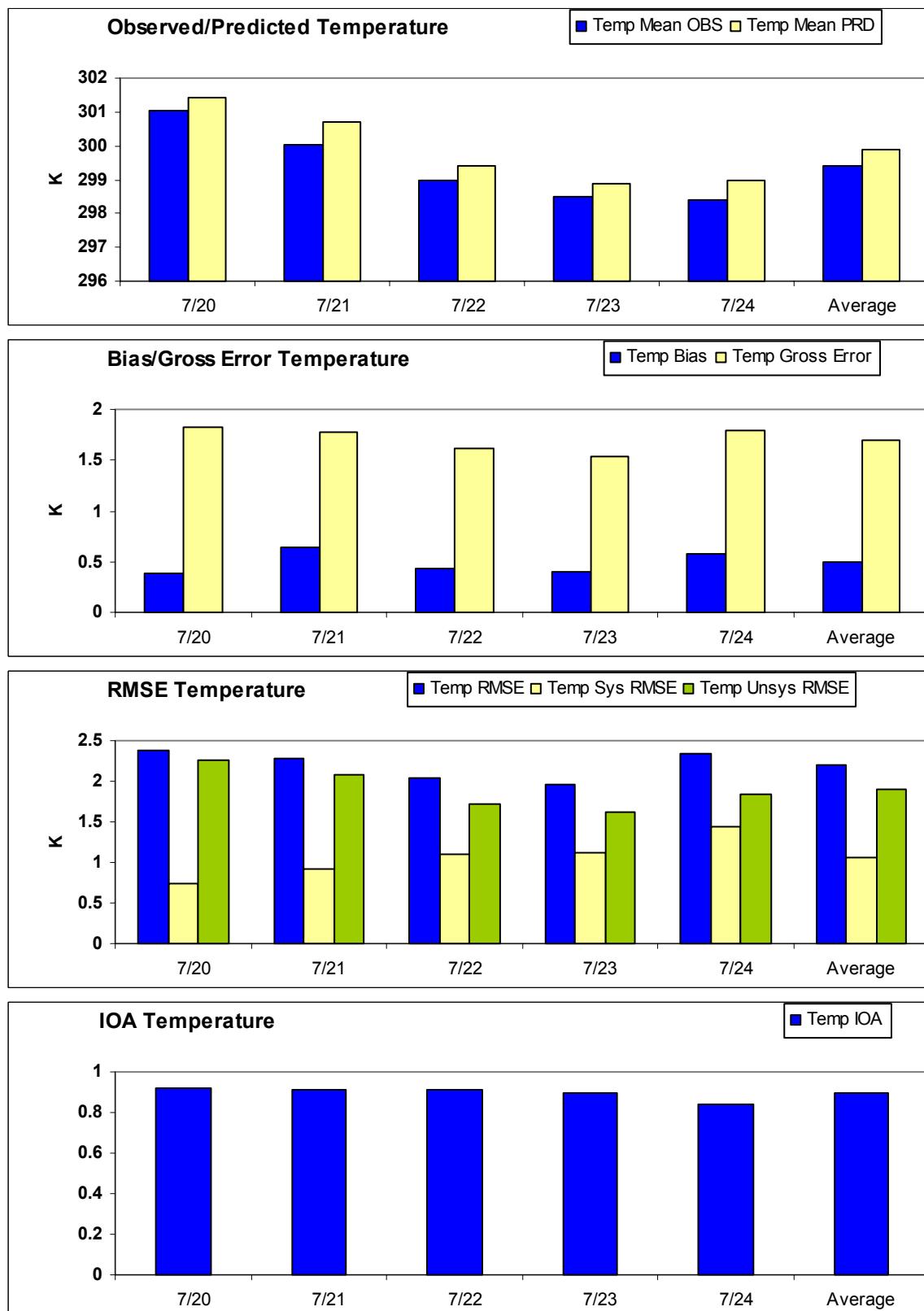


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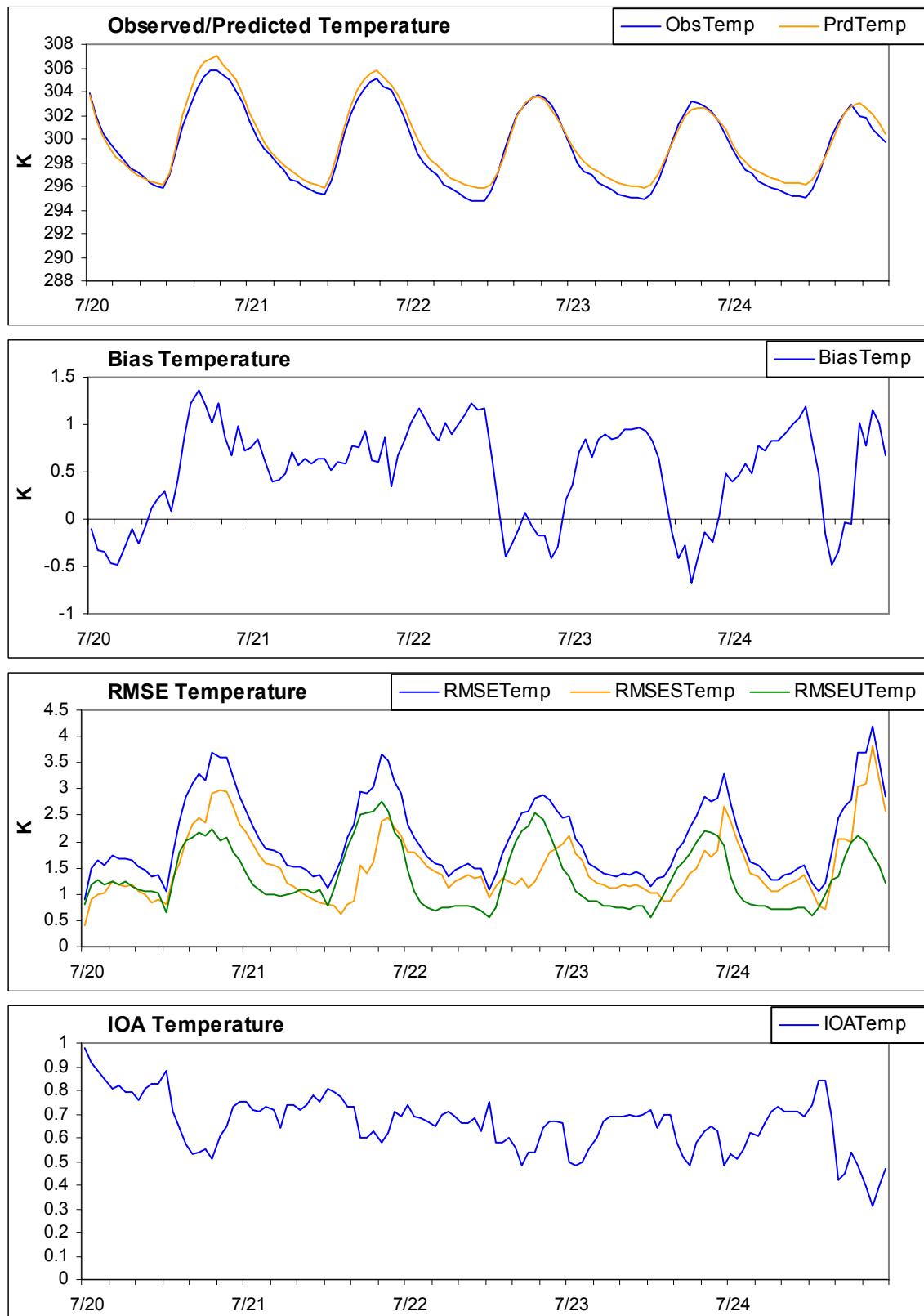


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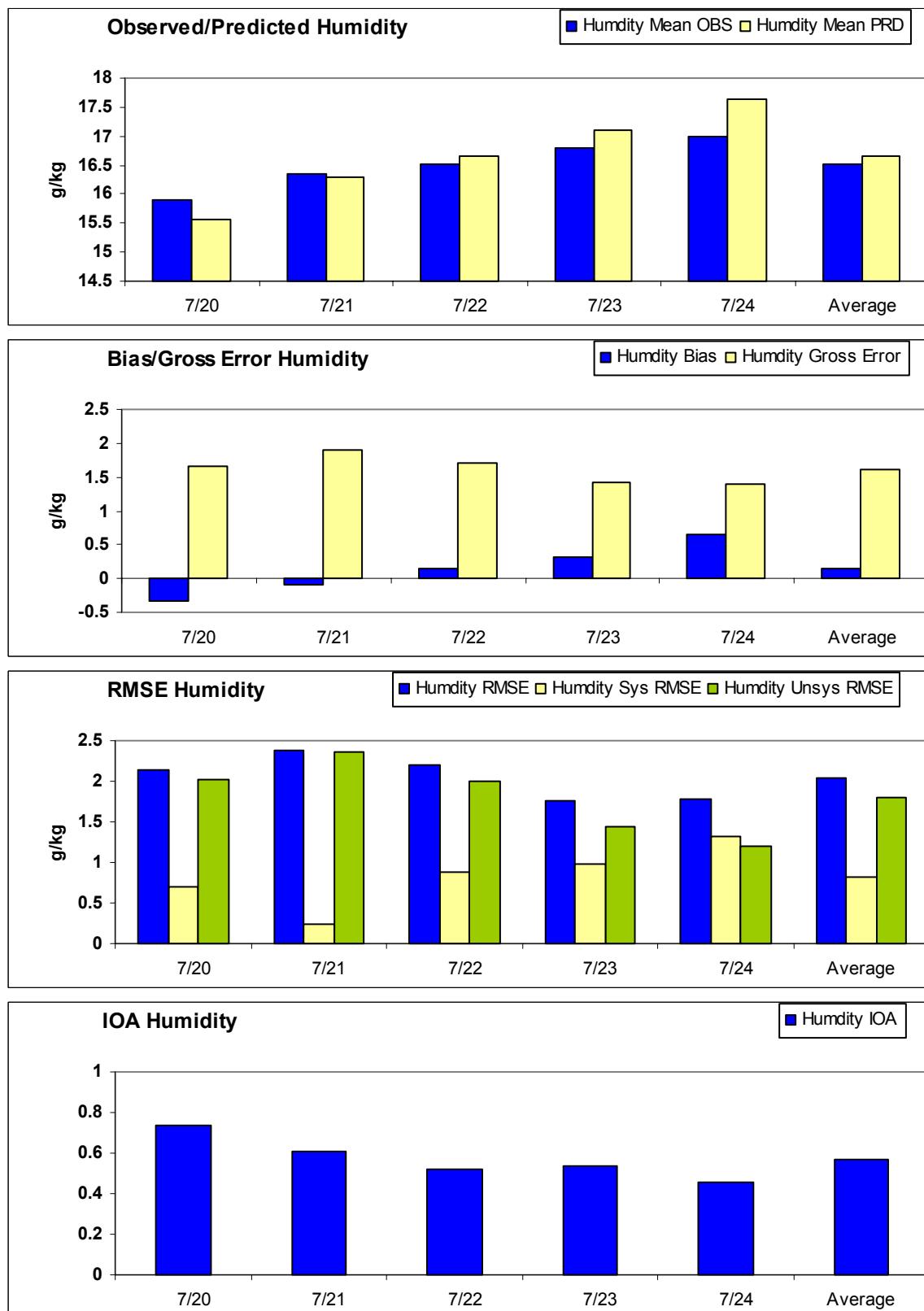


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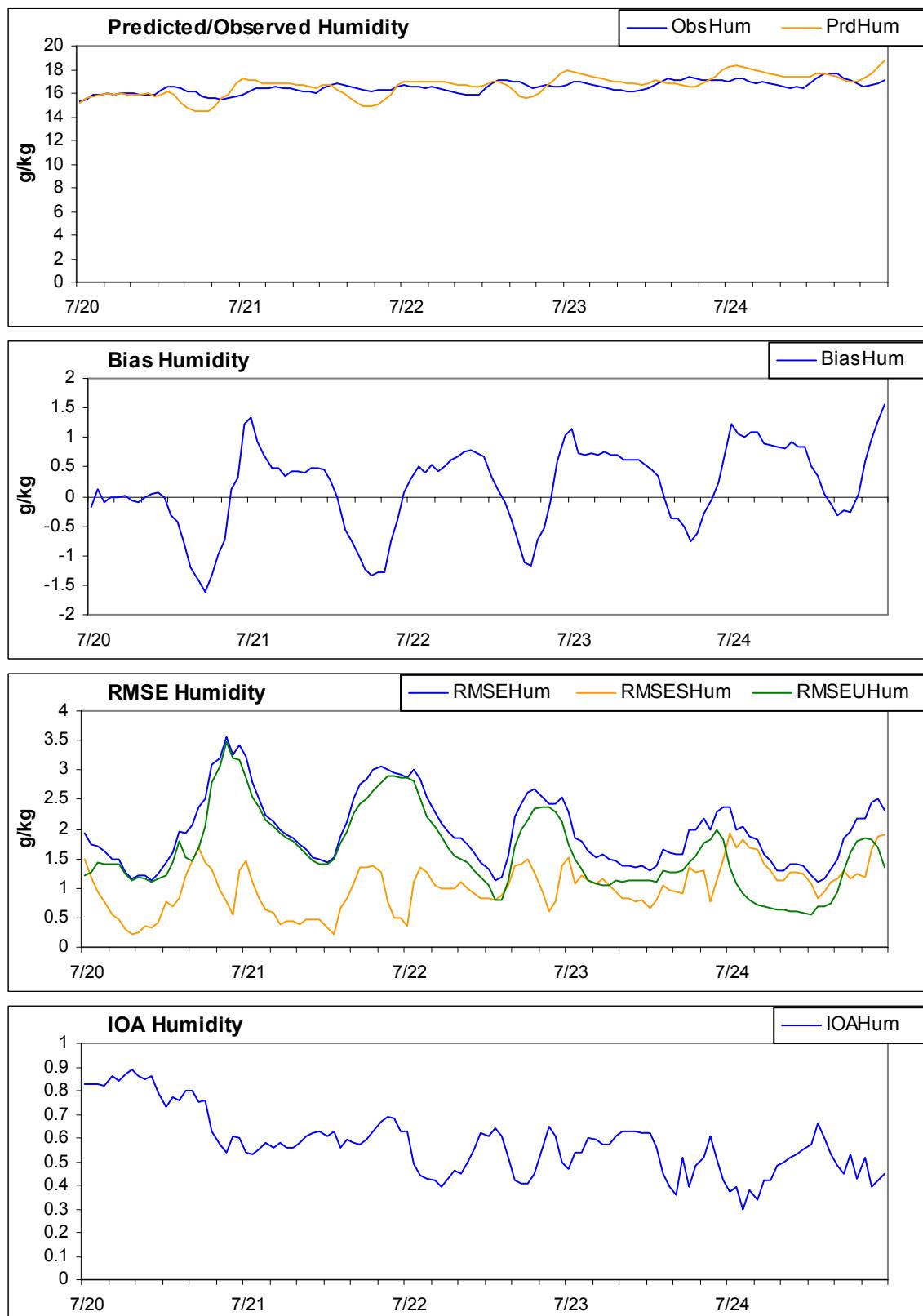


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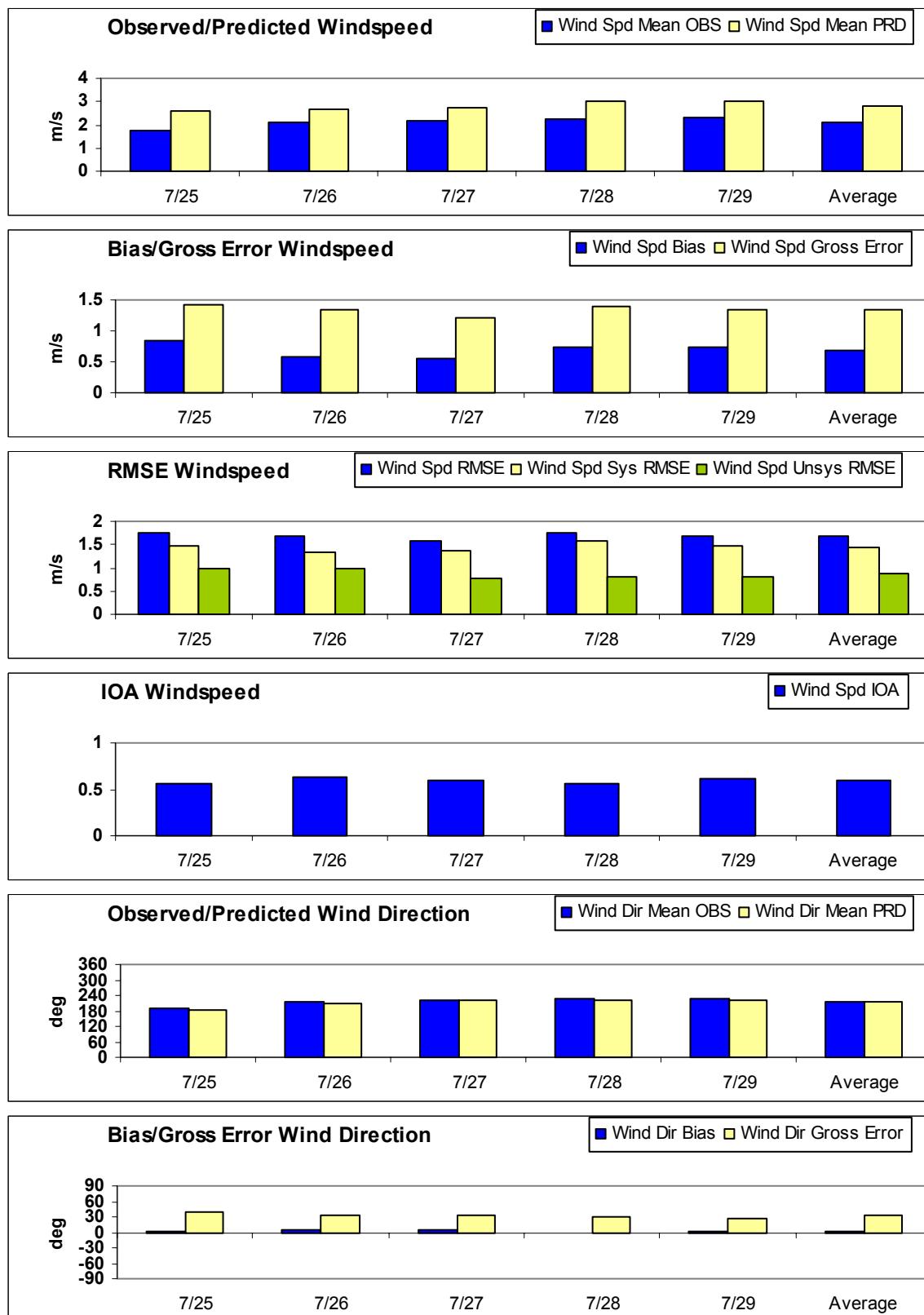


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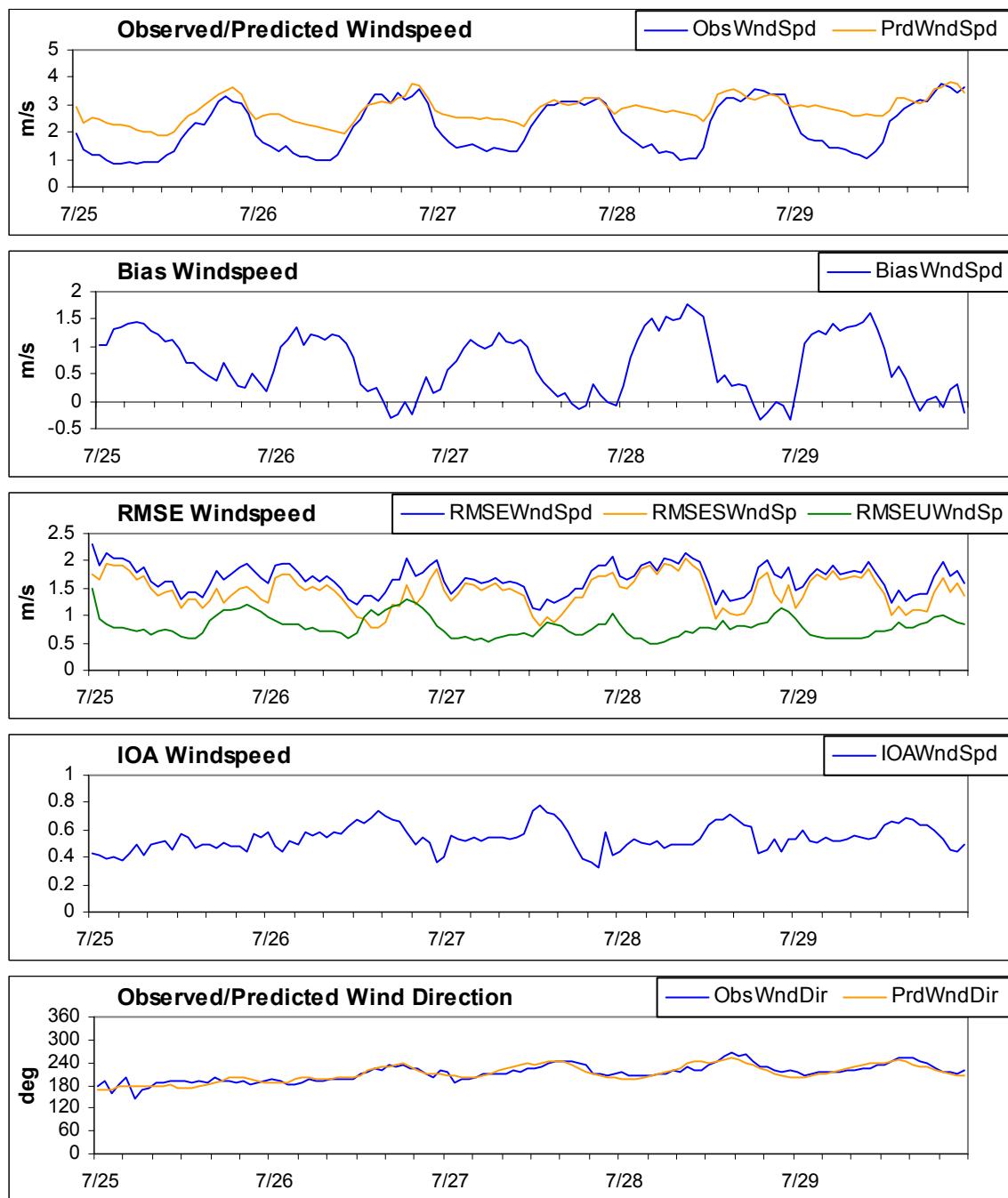


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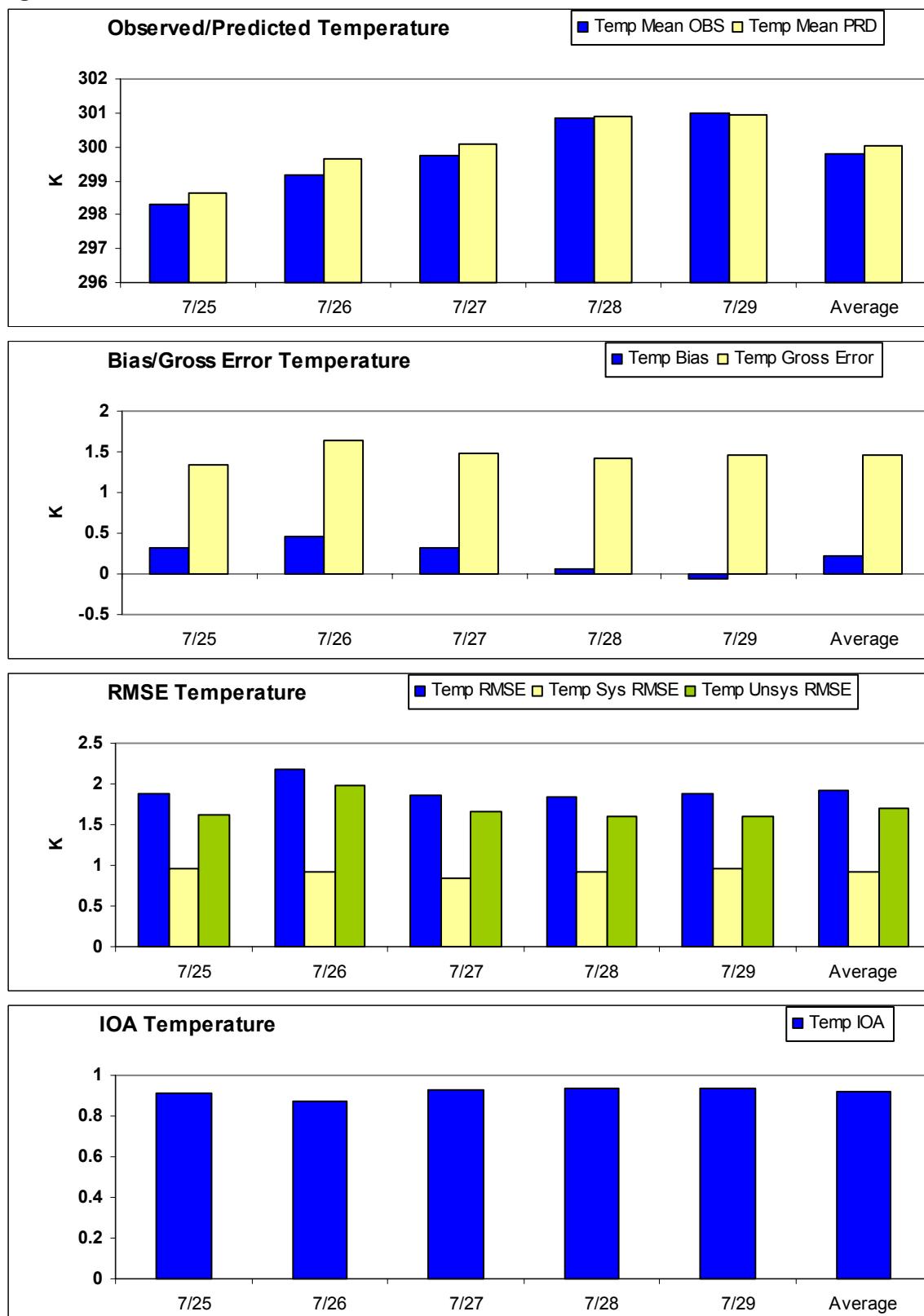


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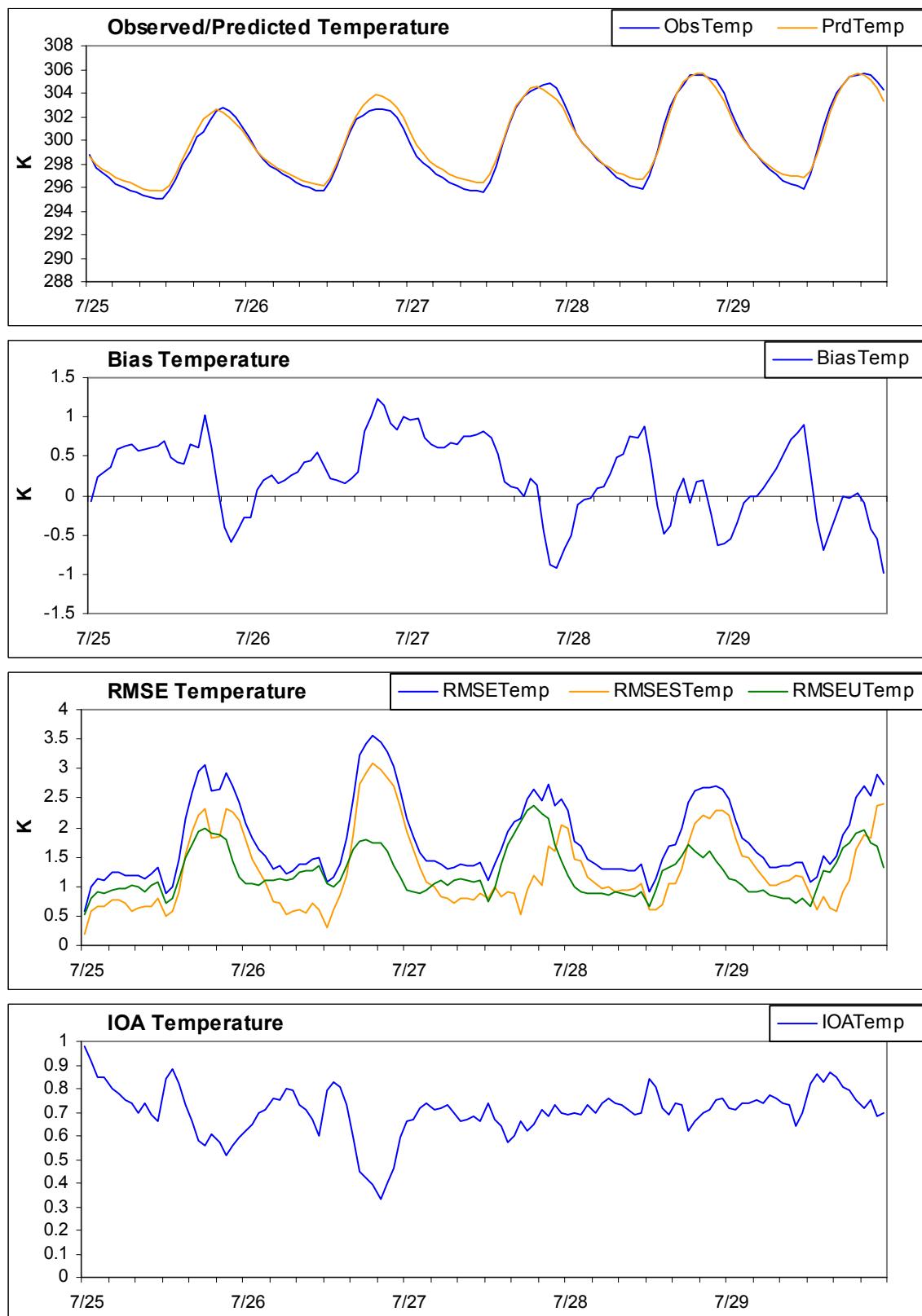


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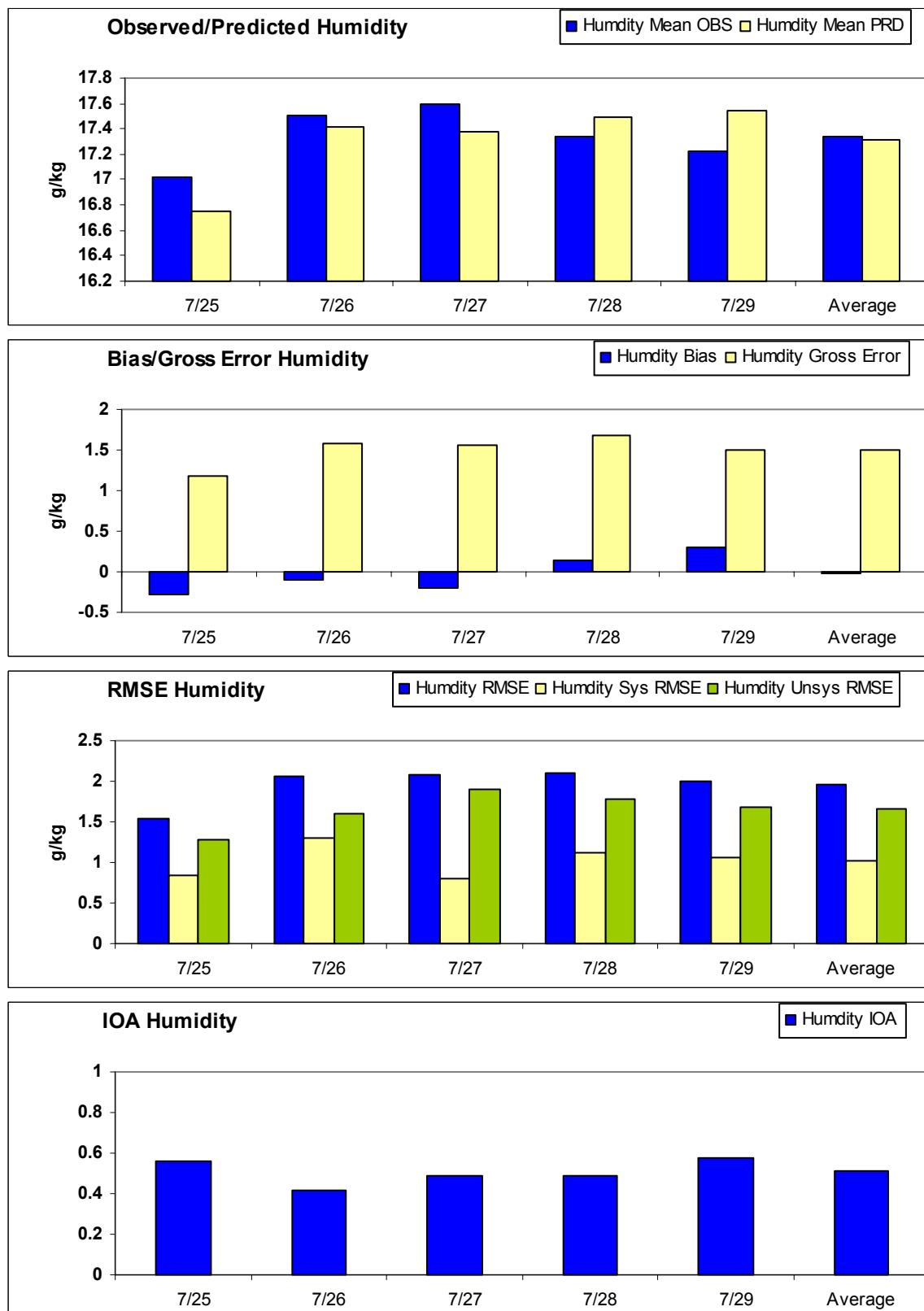


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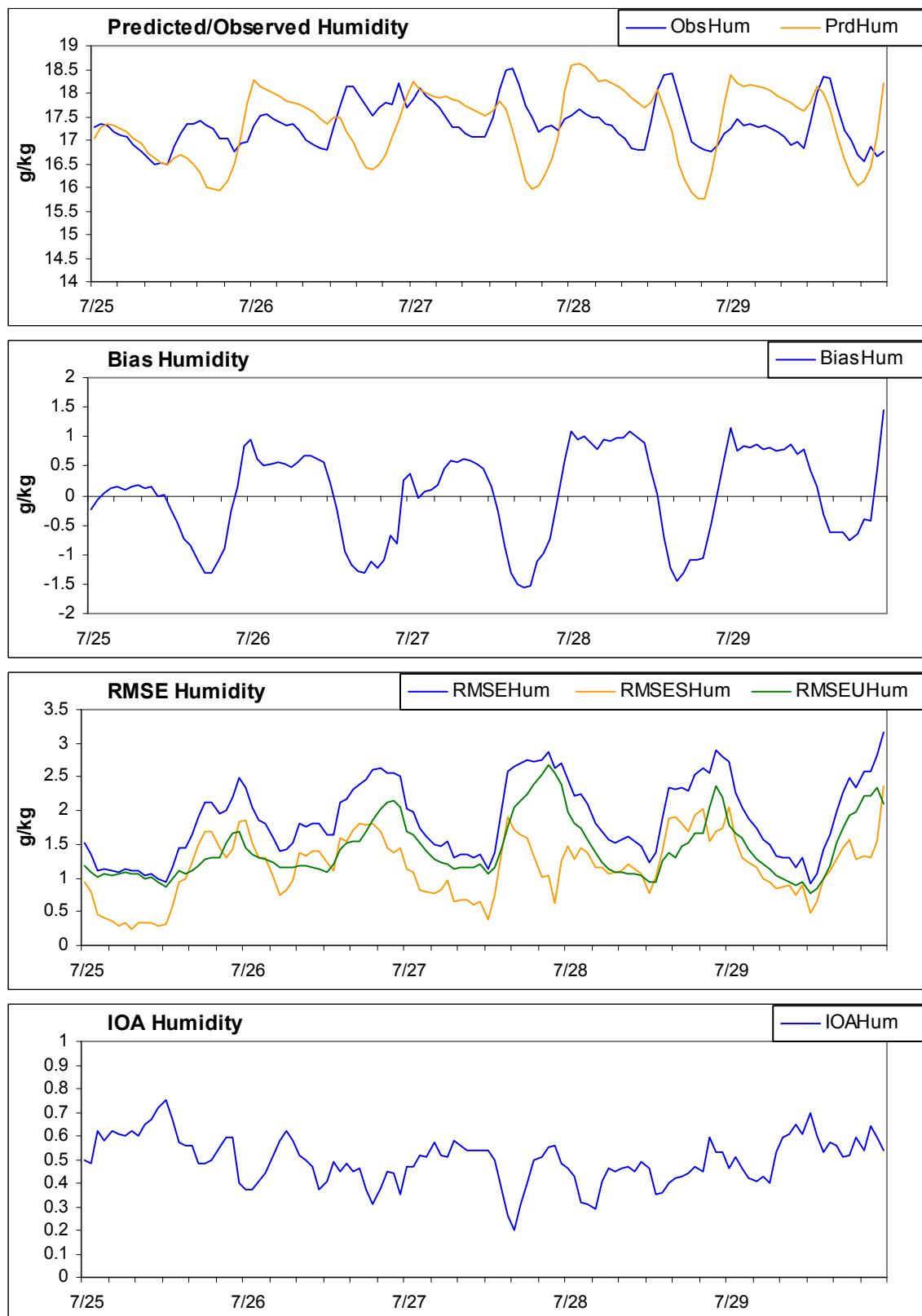


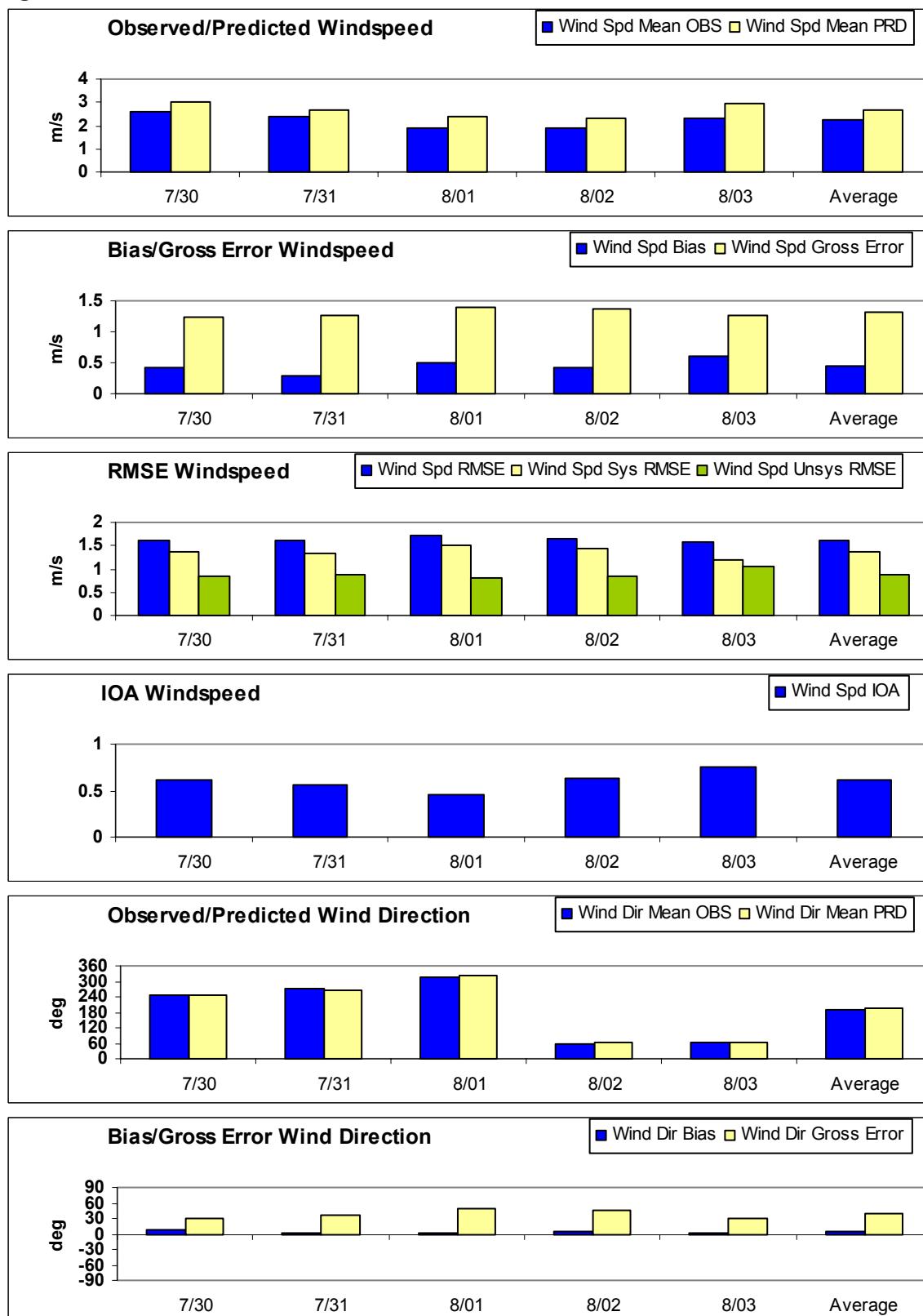
Figure 85


Figure 86

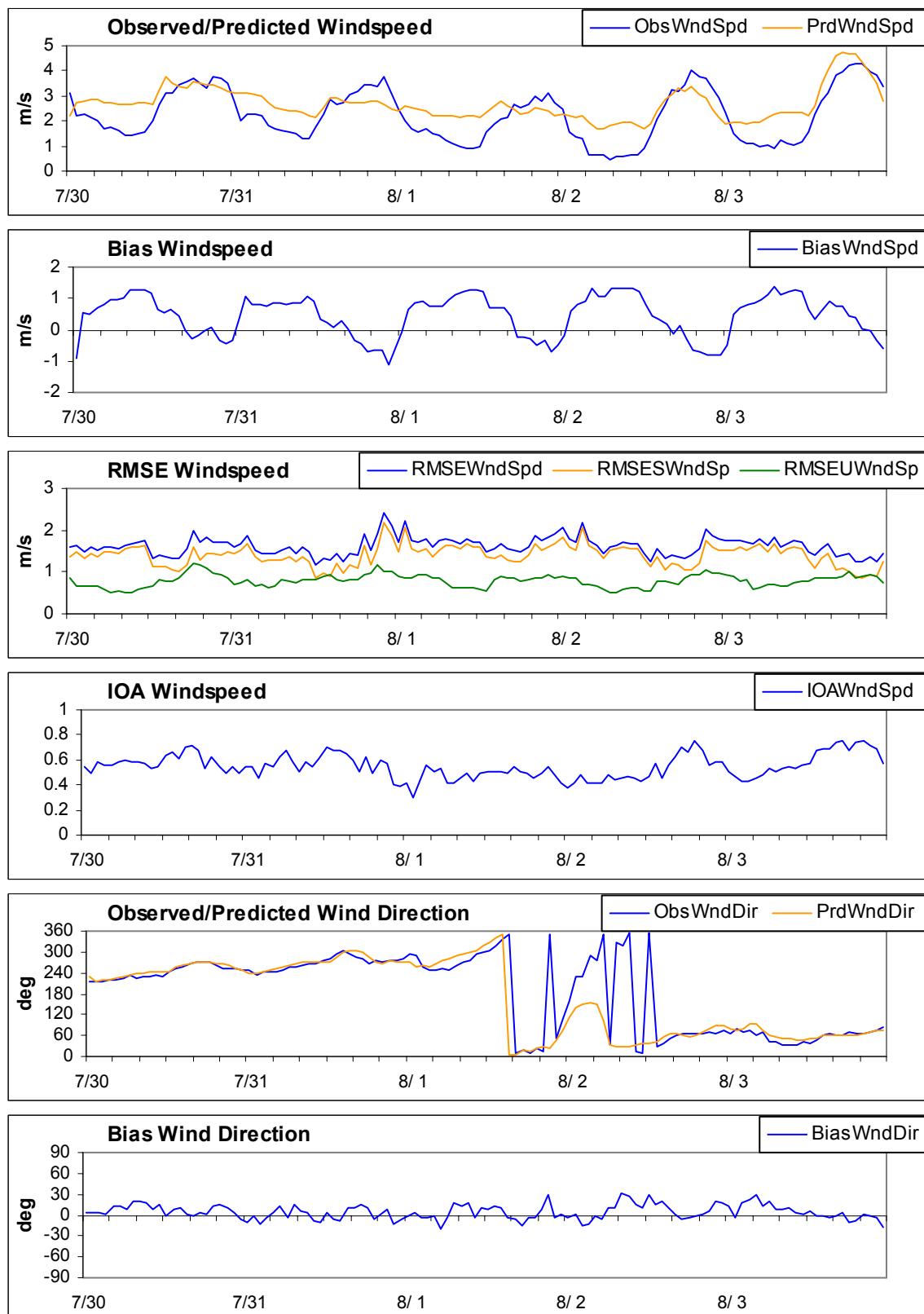


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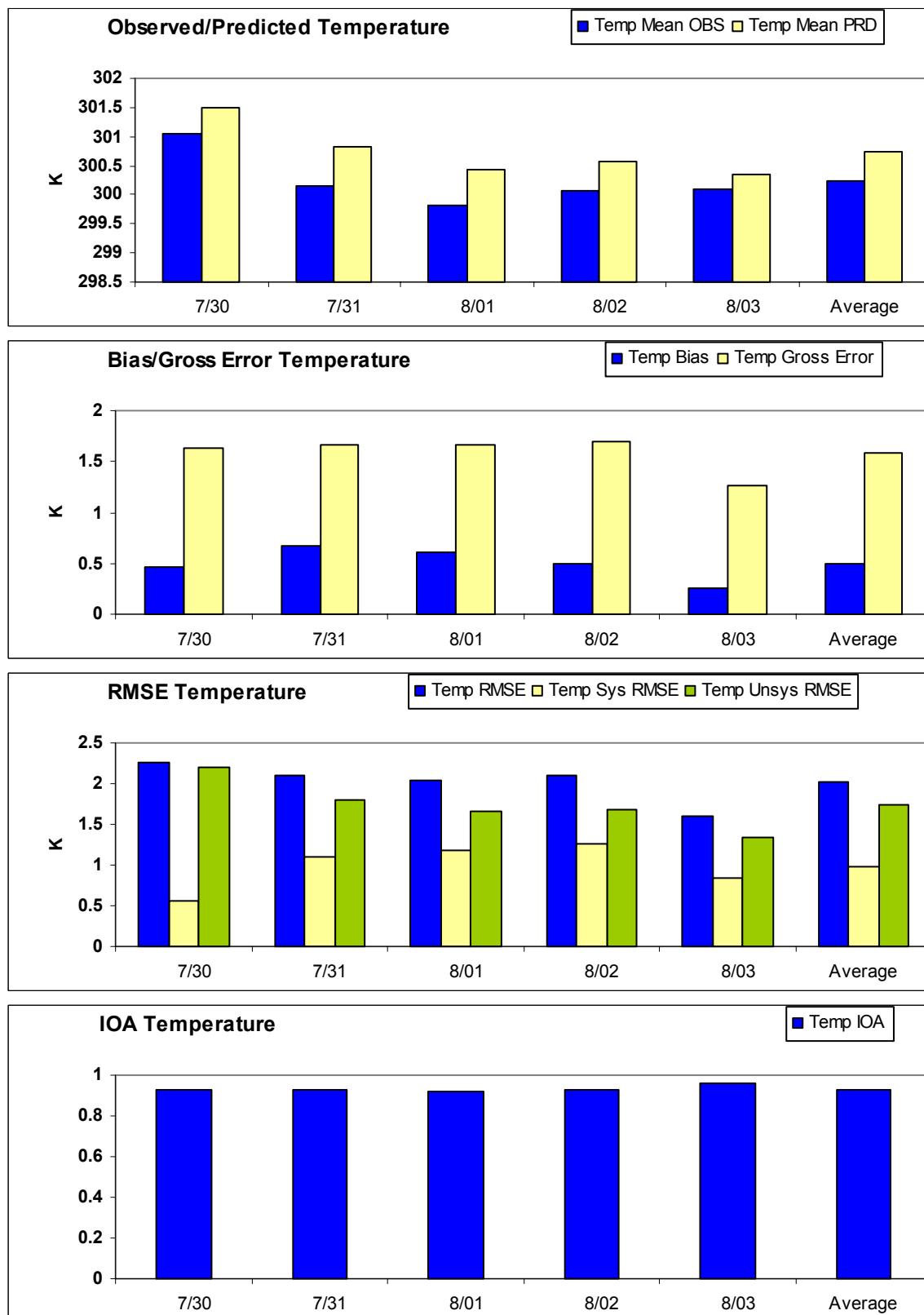


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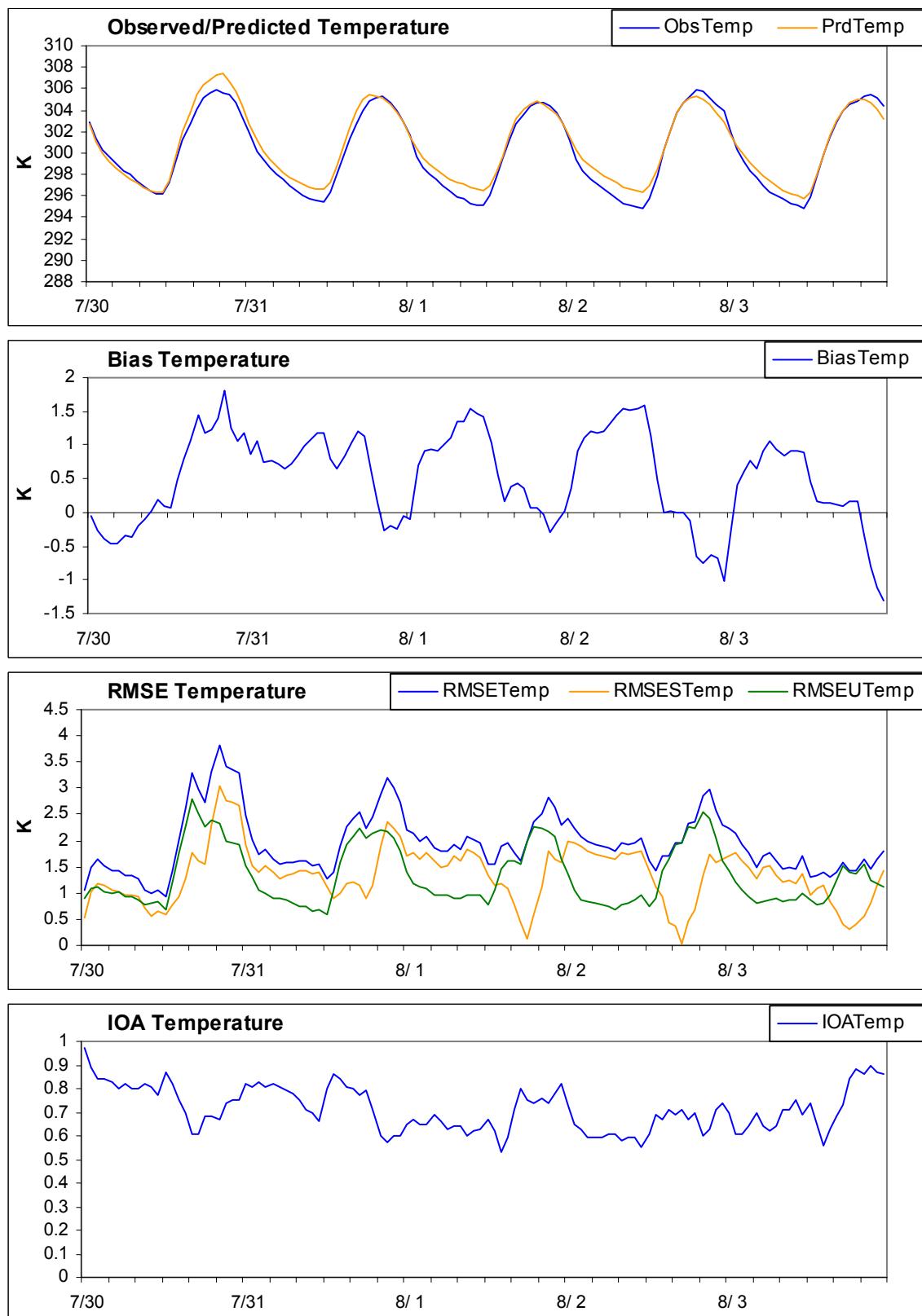


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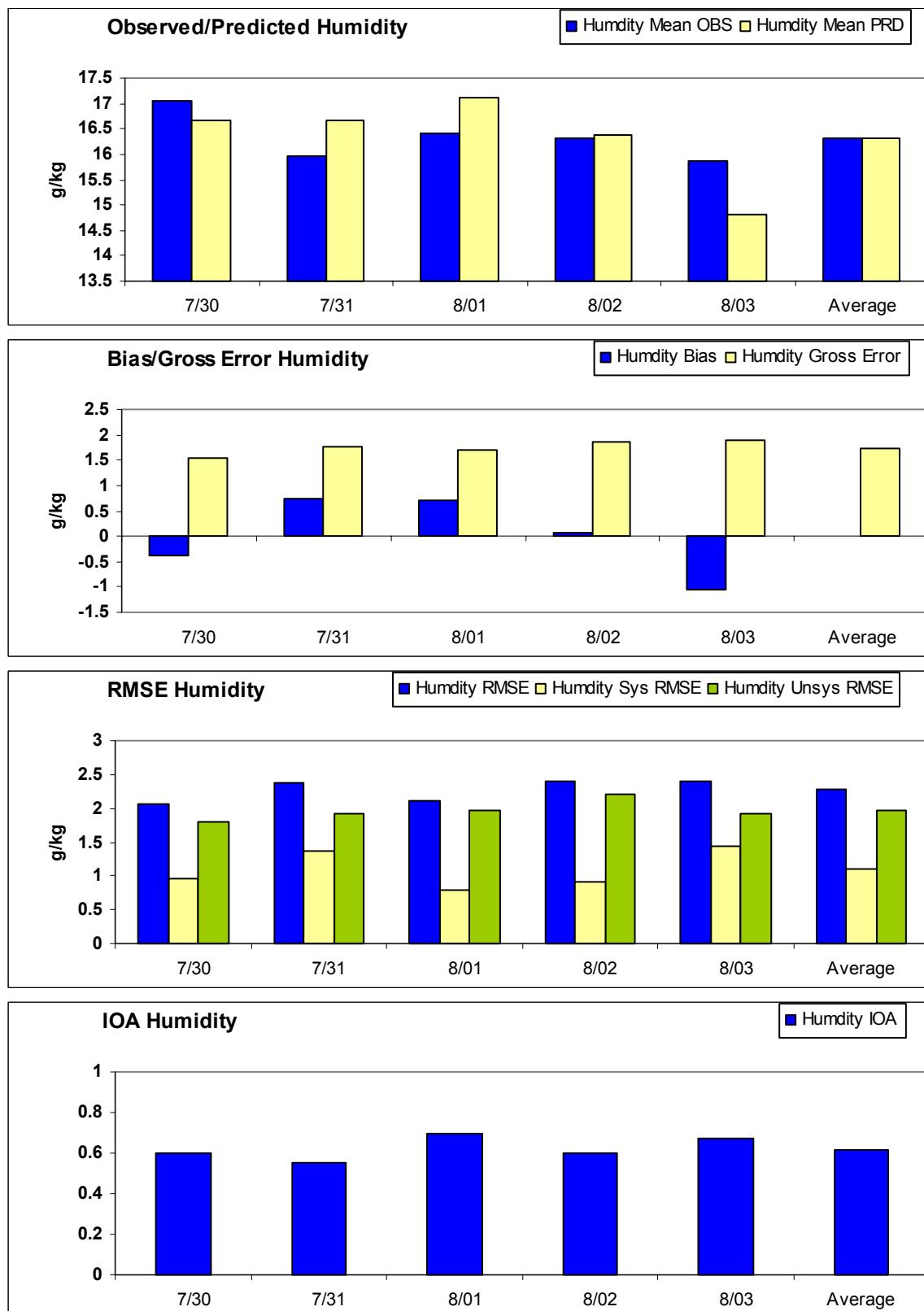


Figure 90

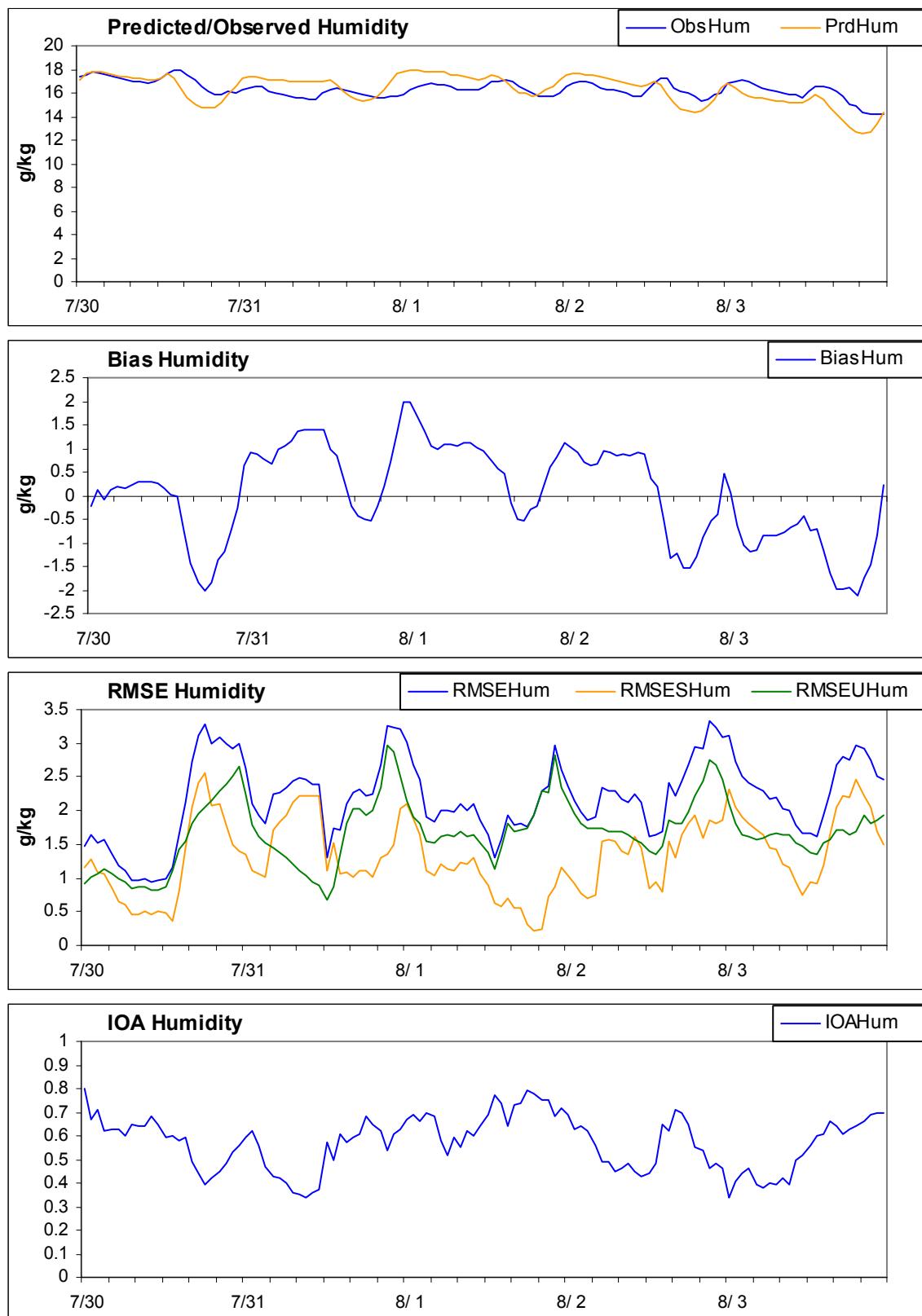


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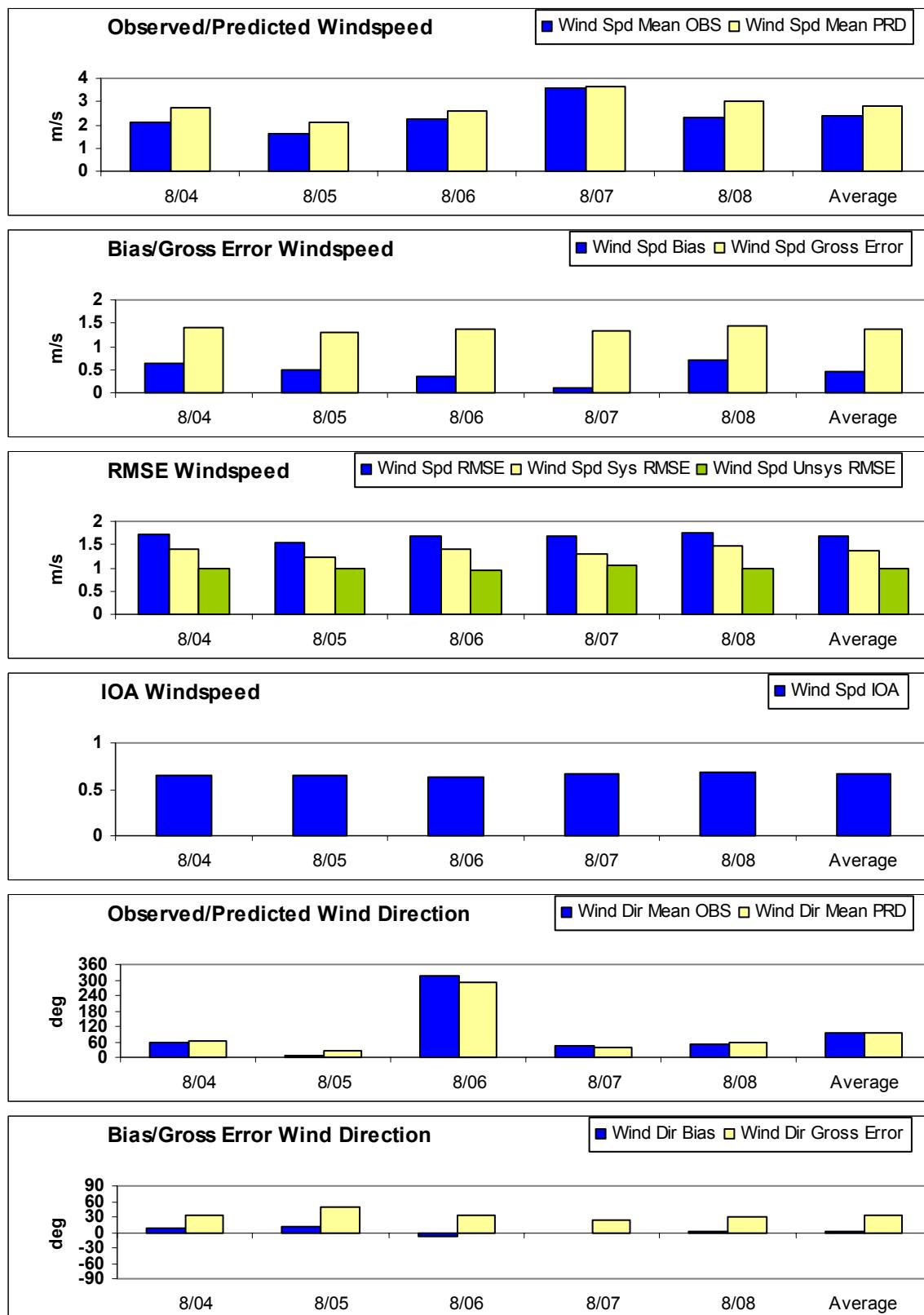


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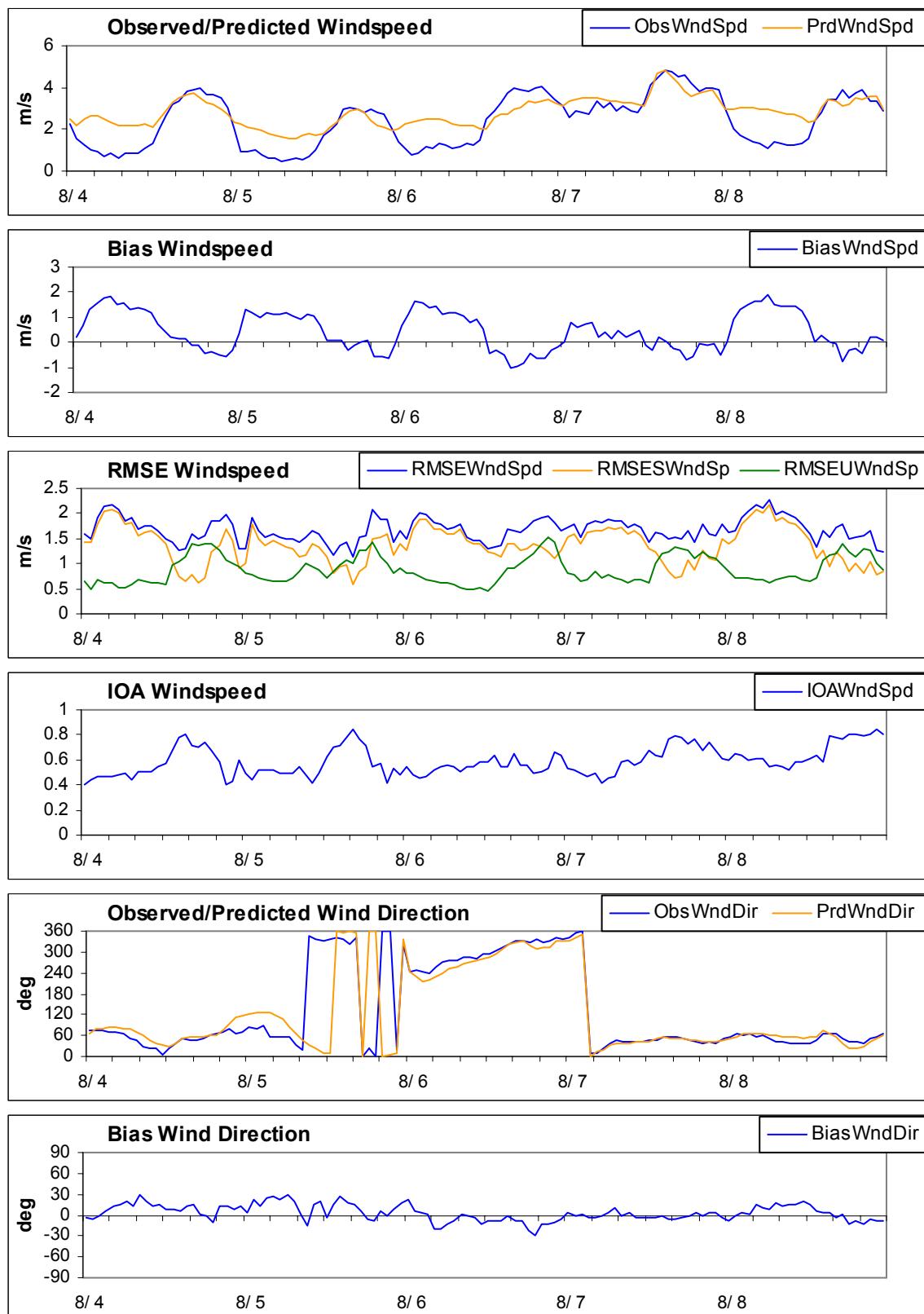


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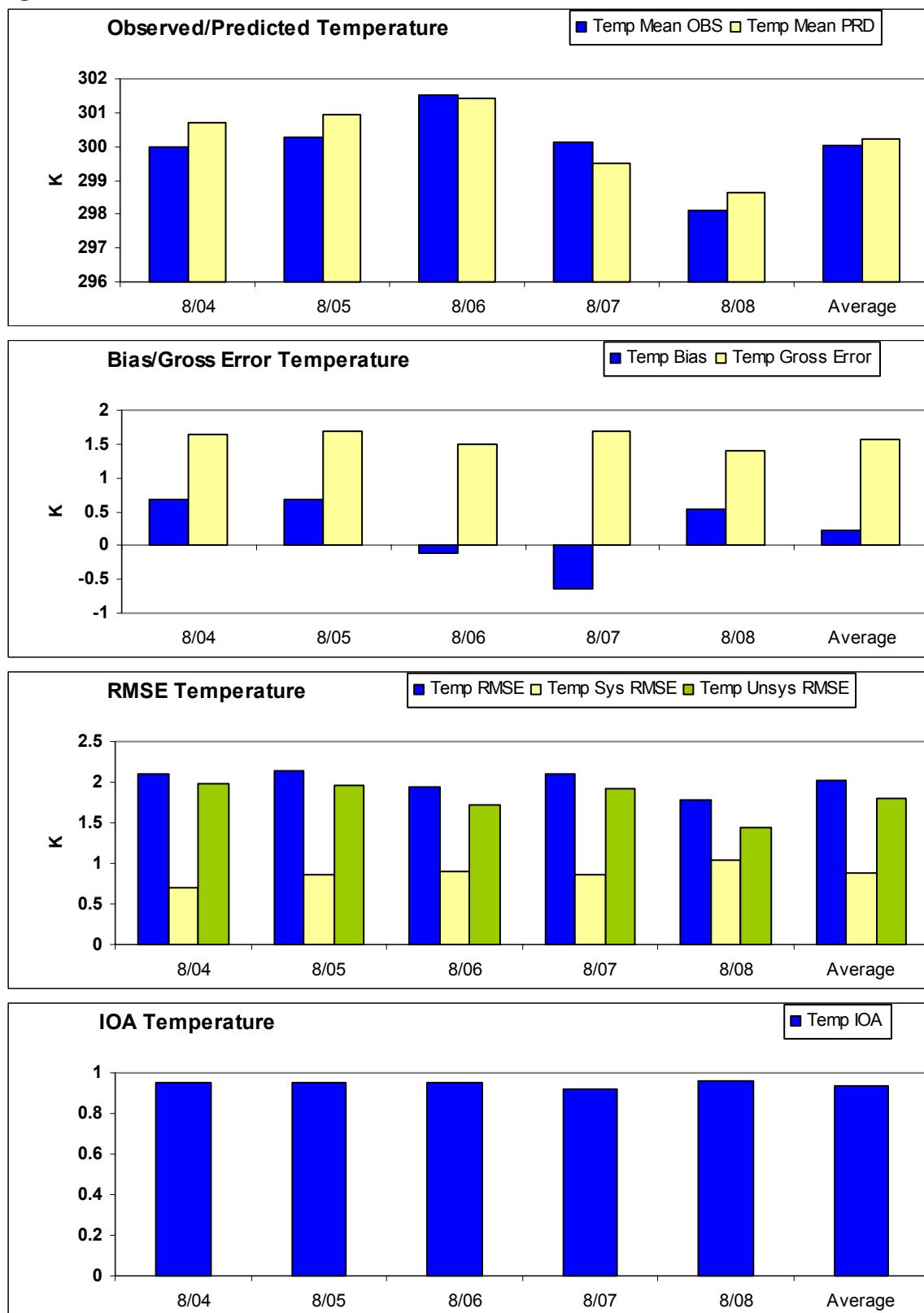


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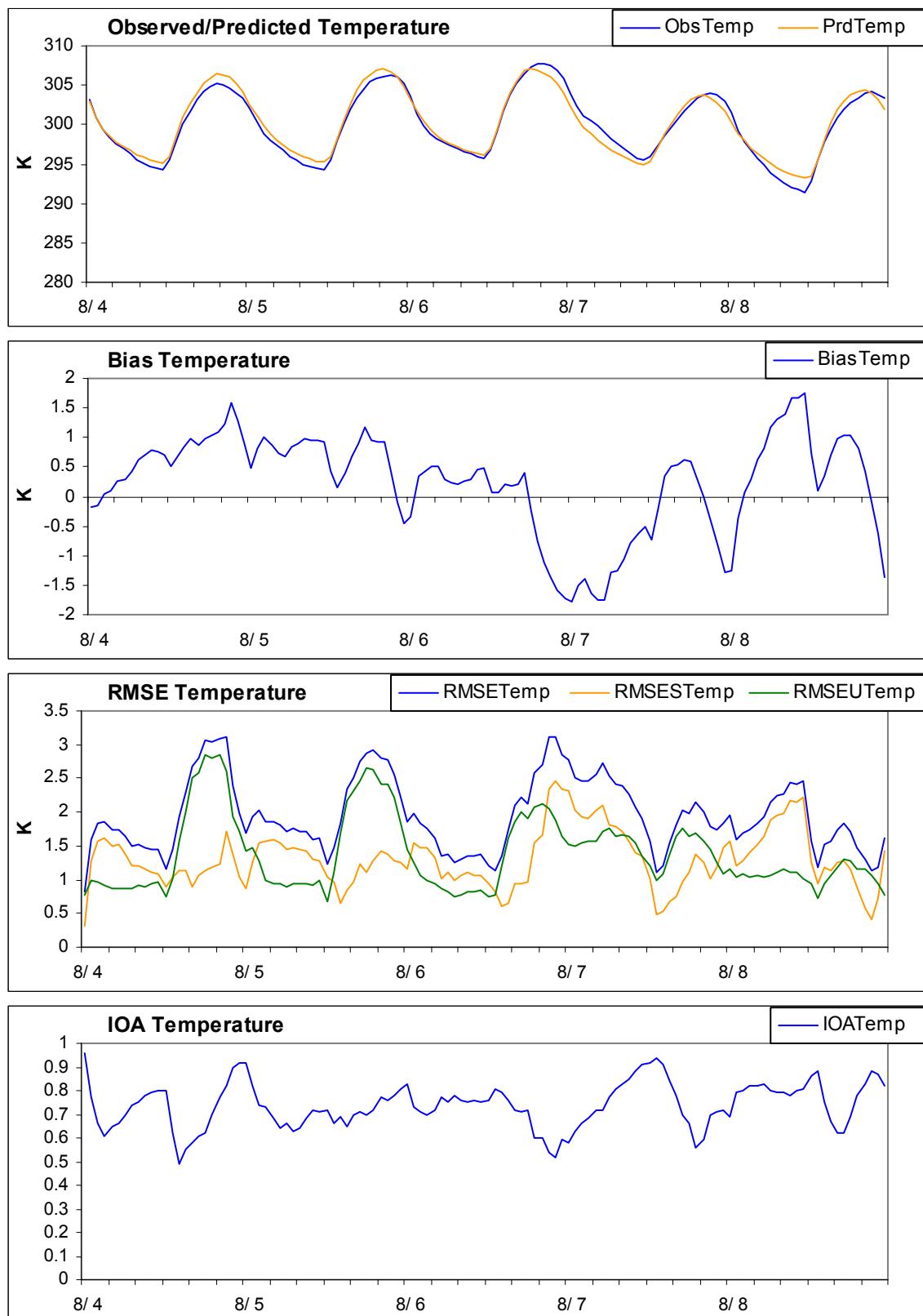


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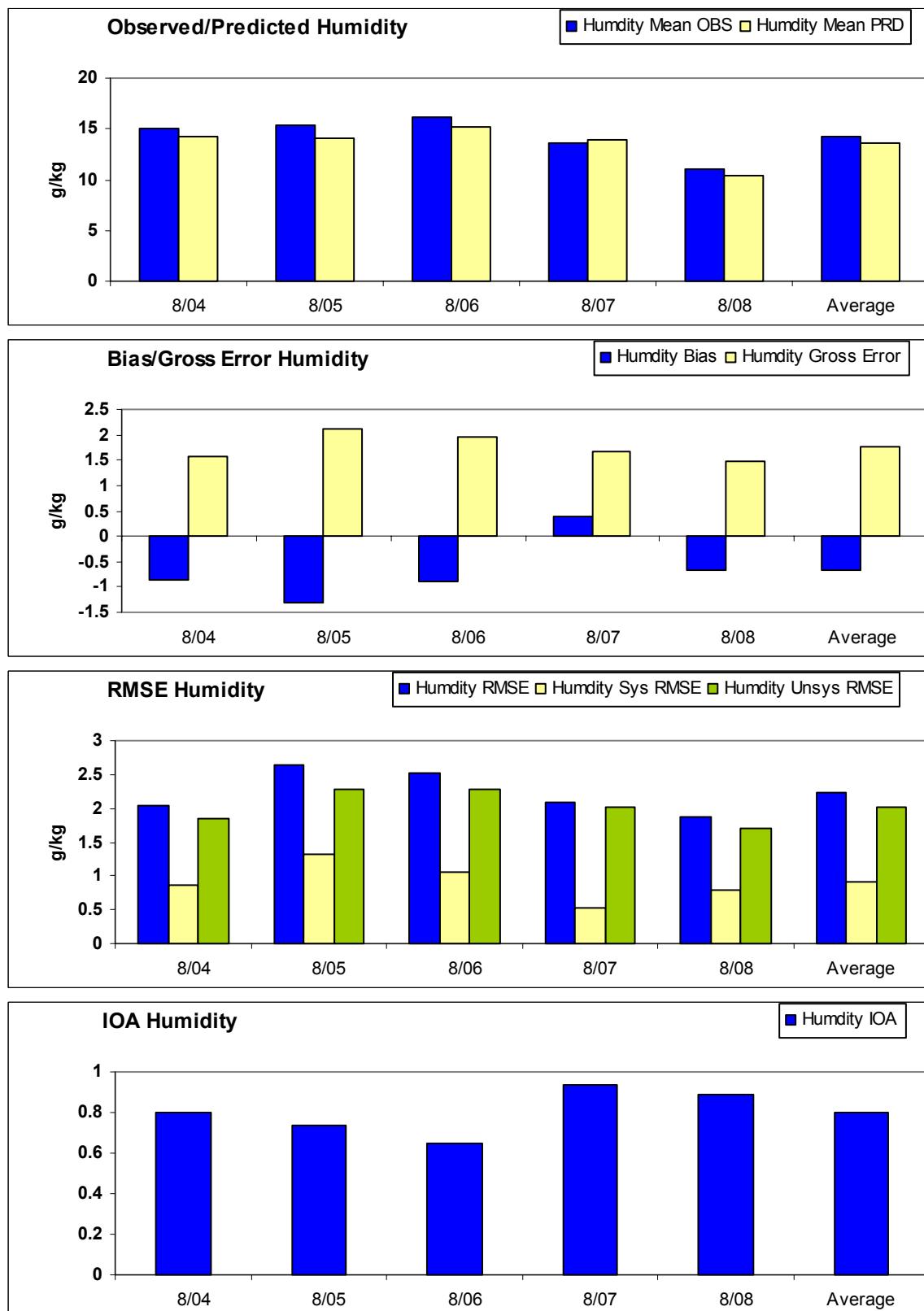


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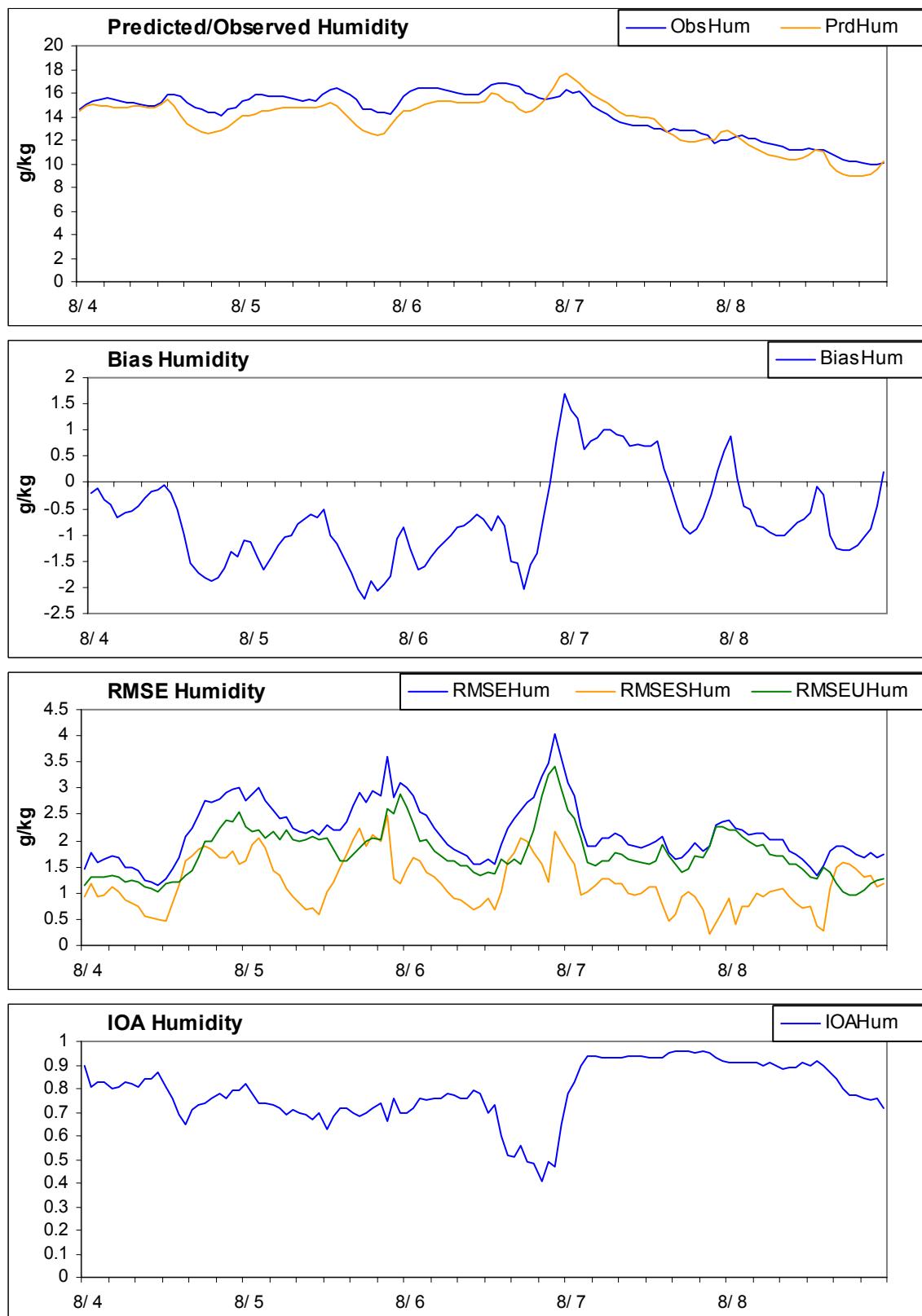


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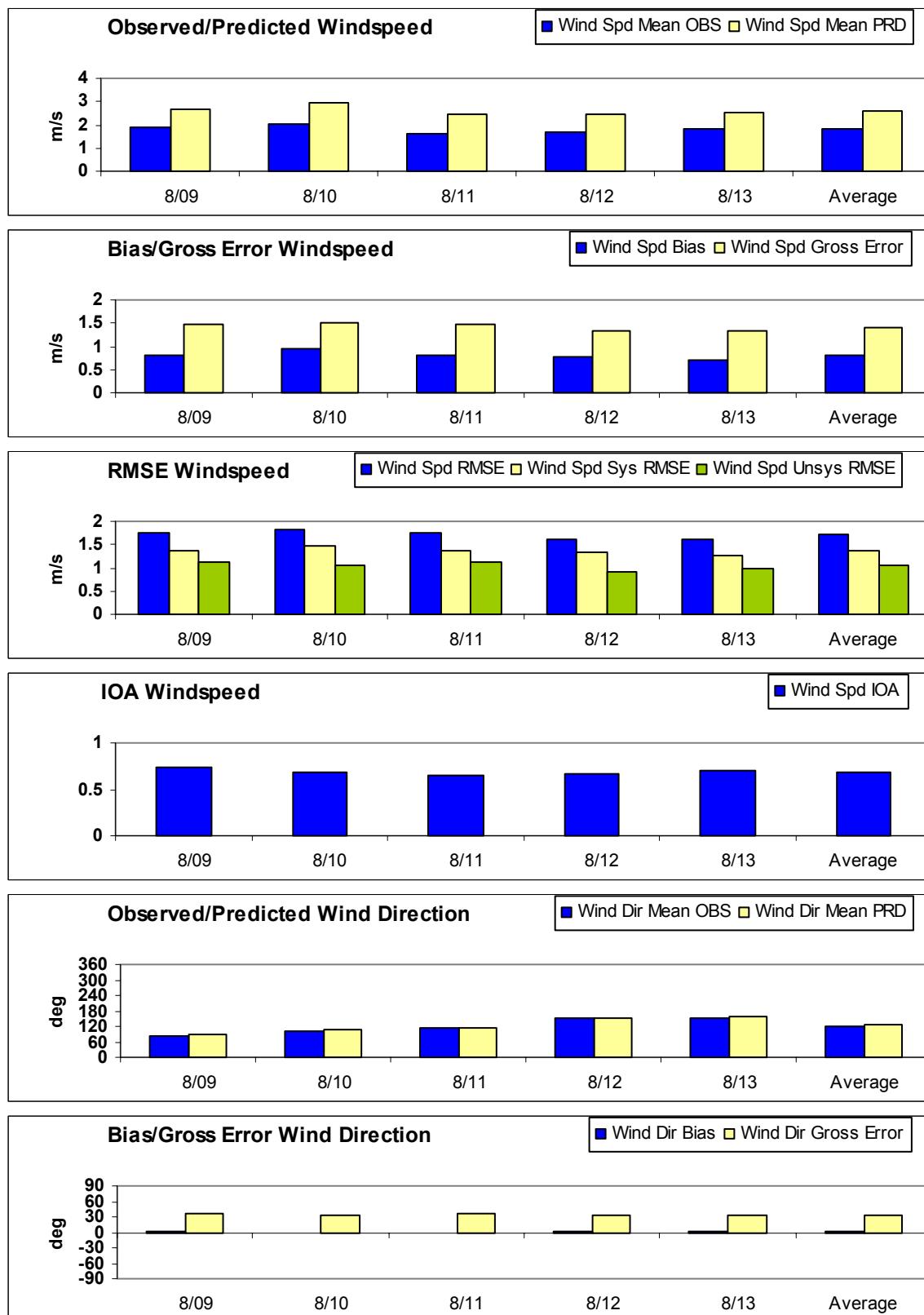


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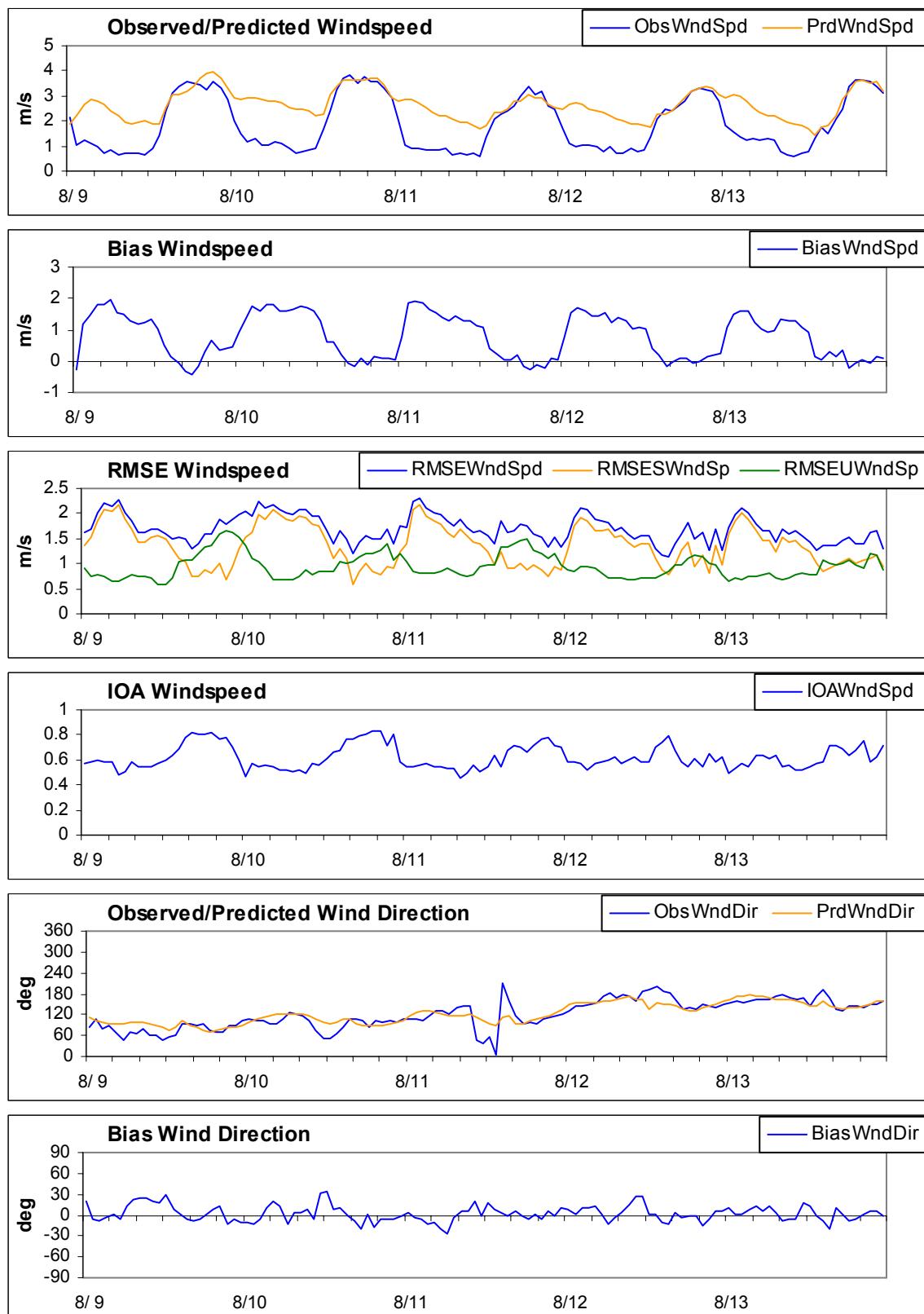


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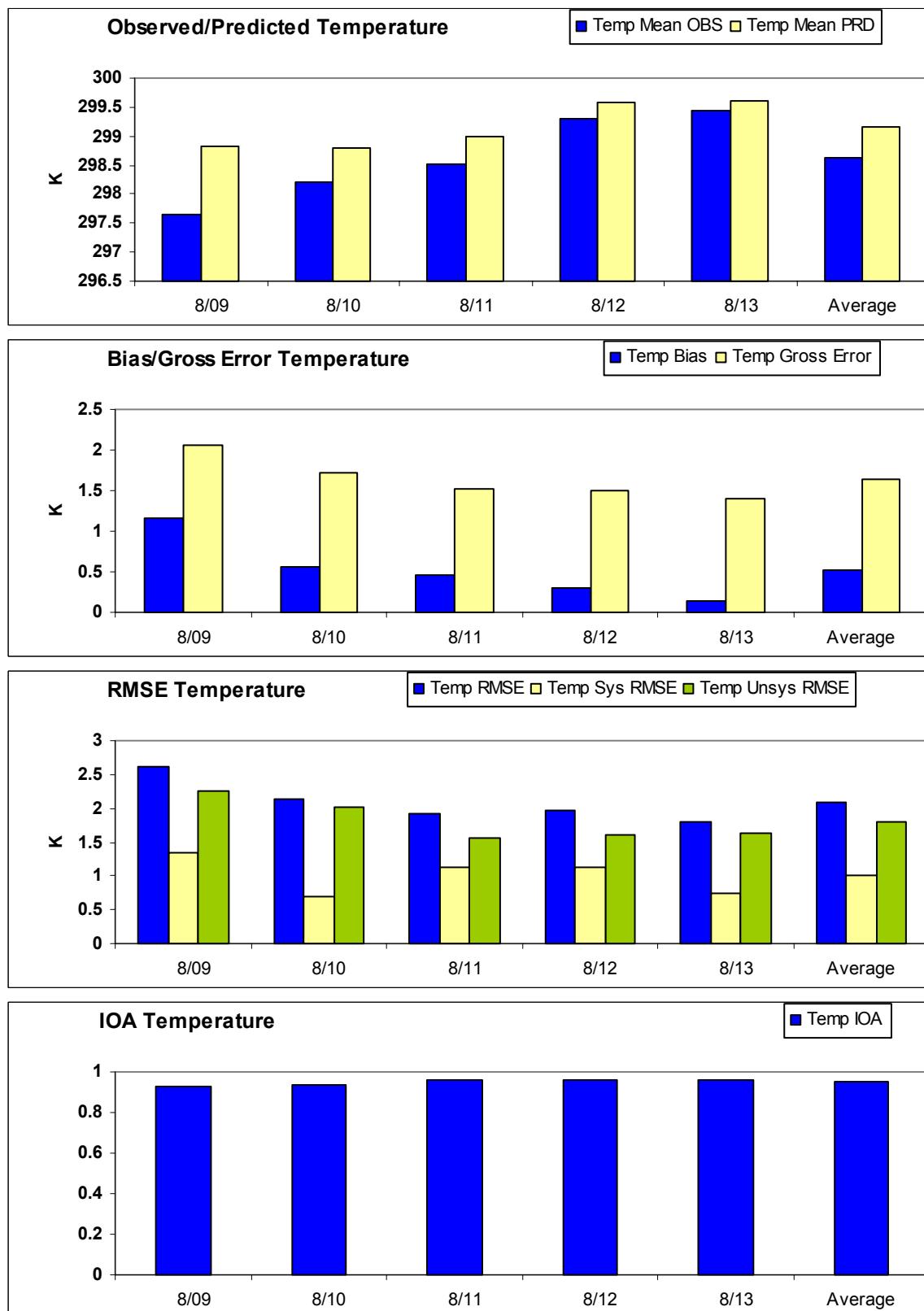


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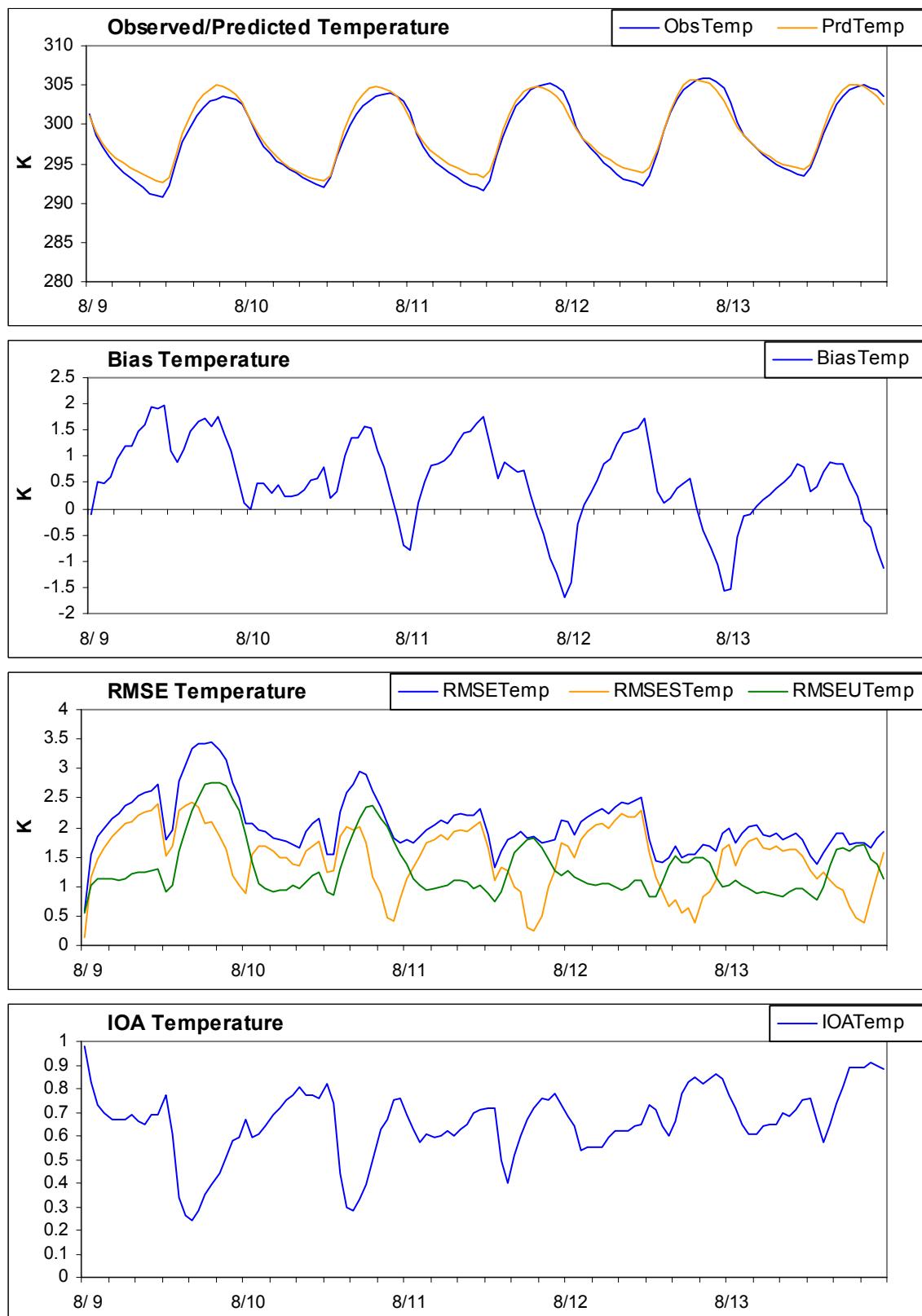


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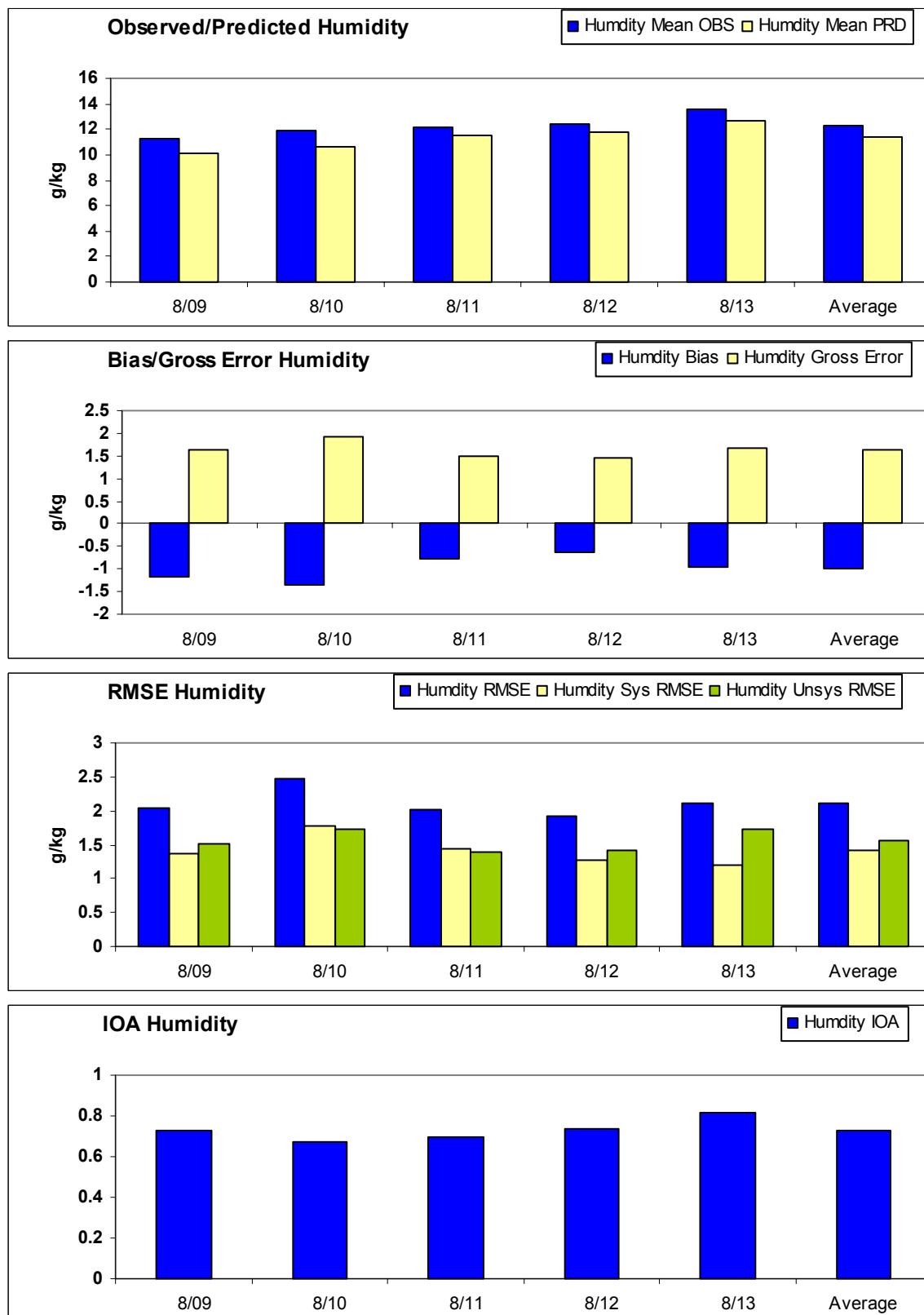


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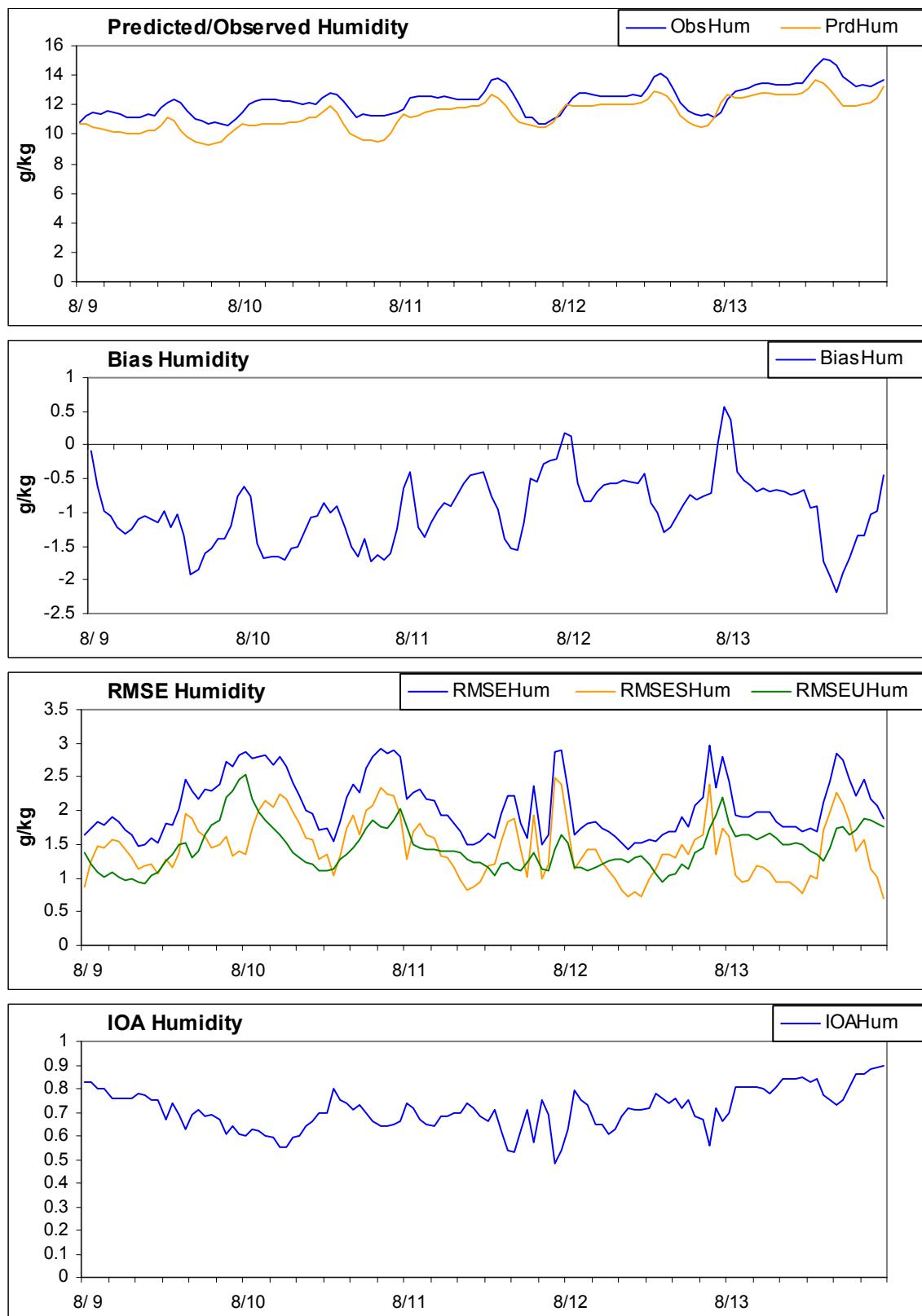


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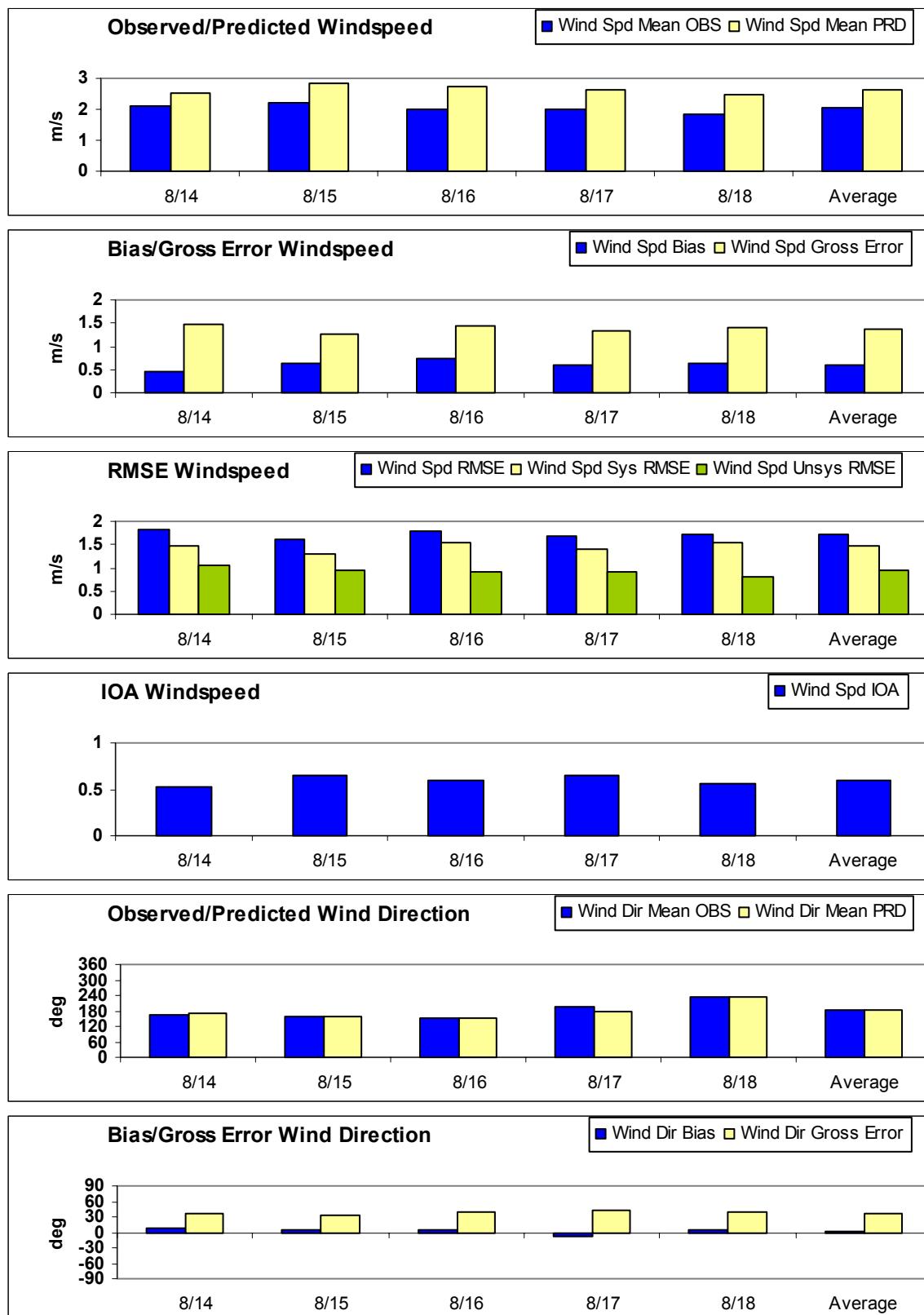


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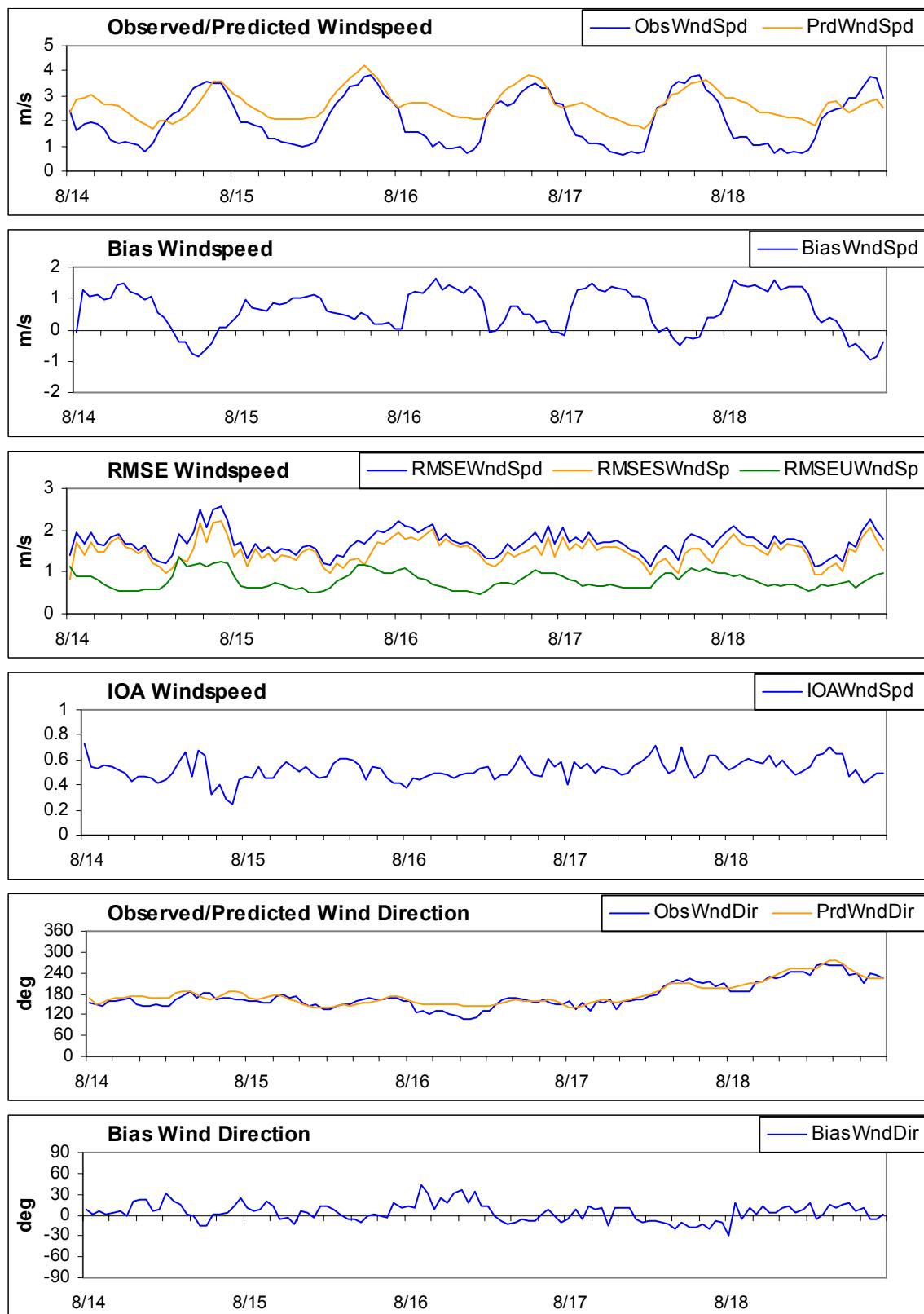


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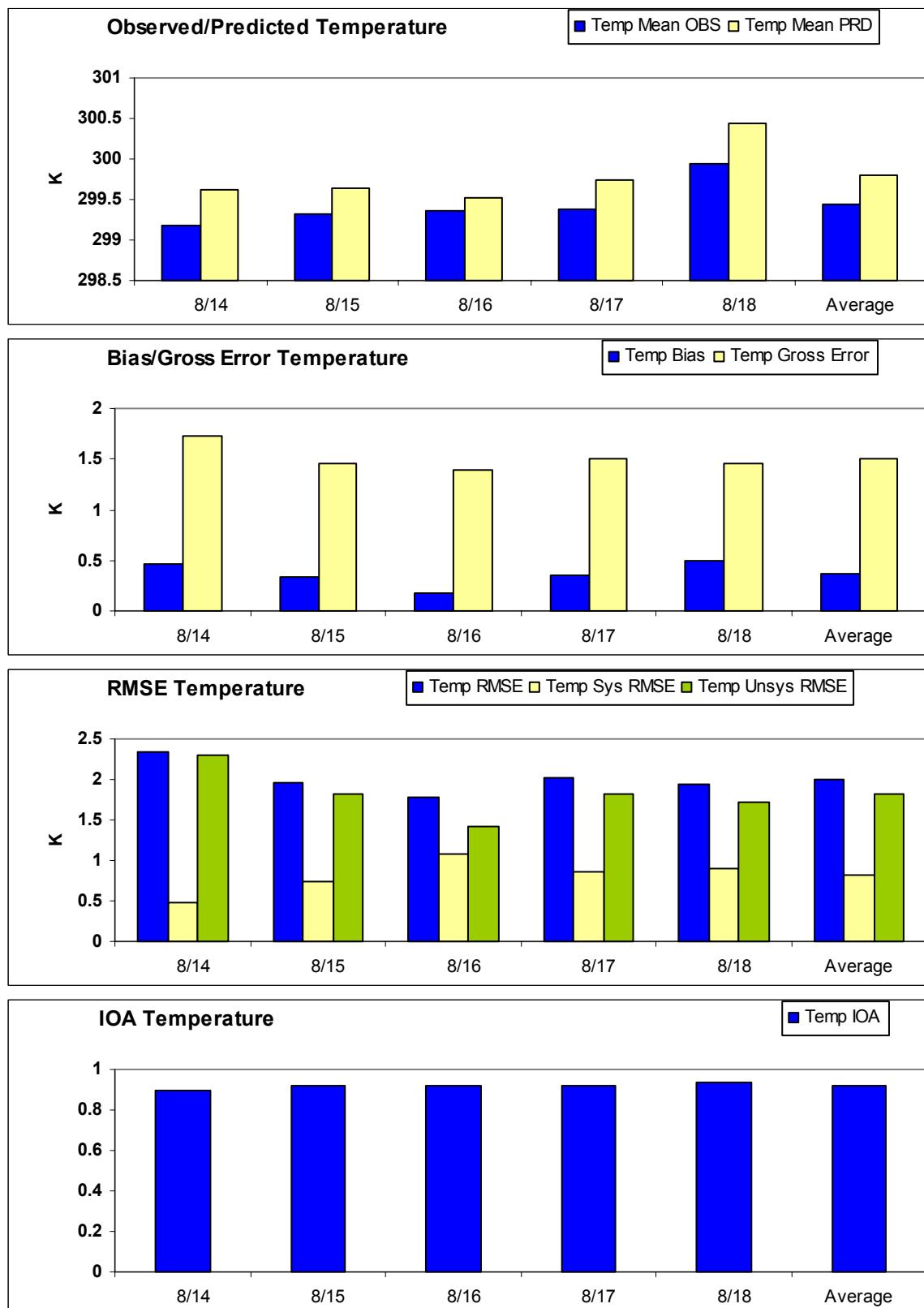


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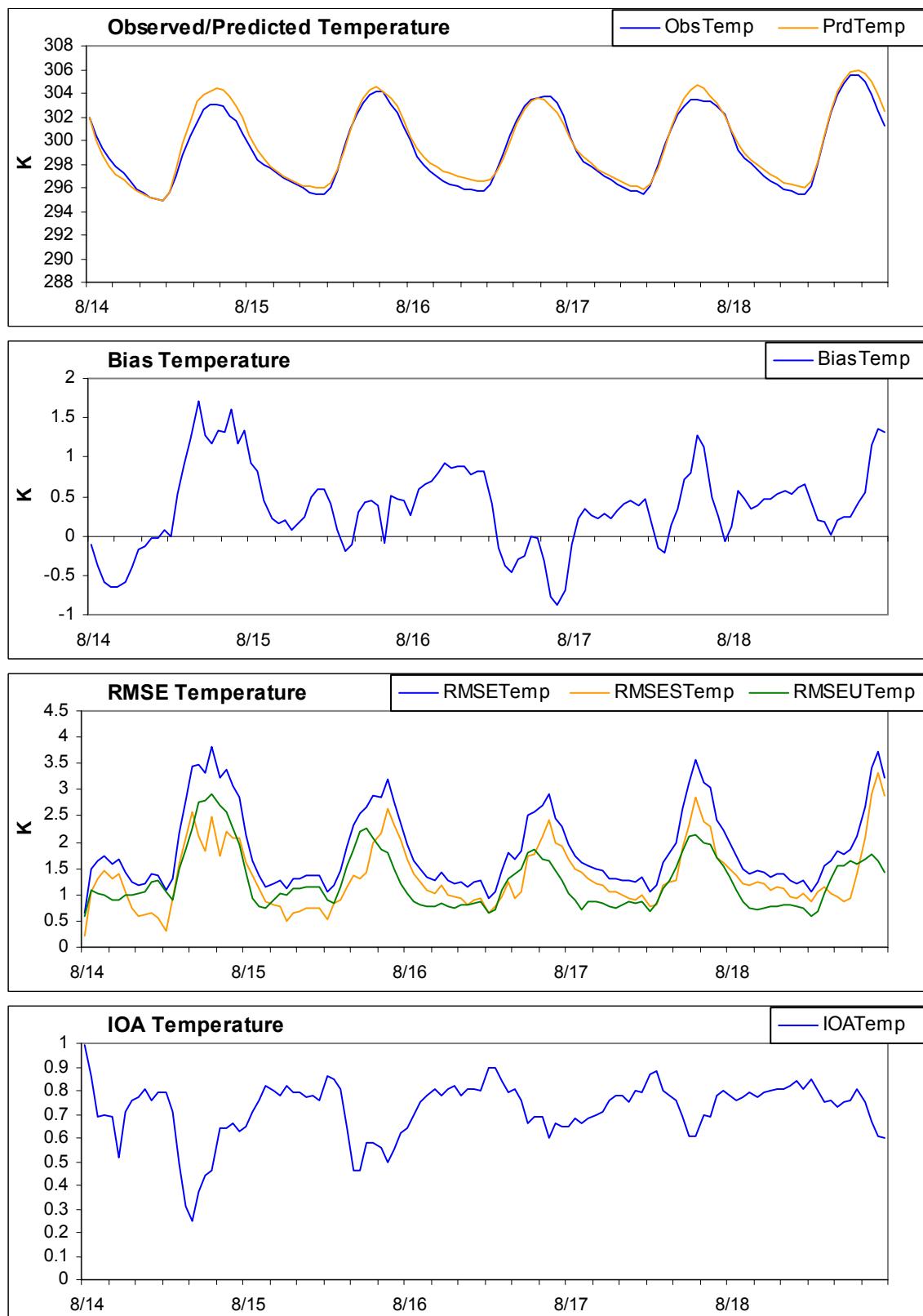


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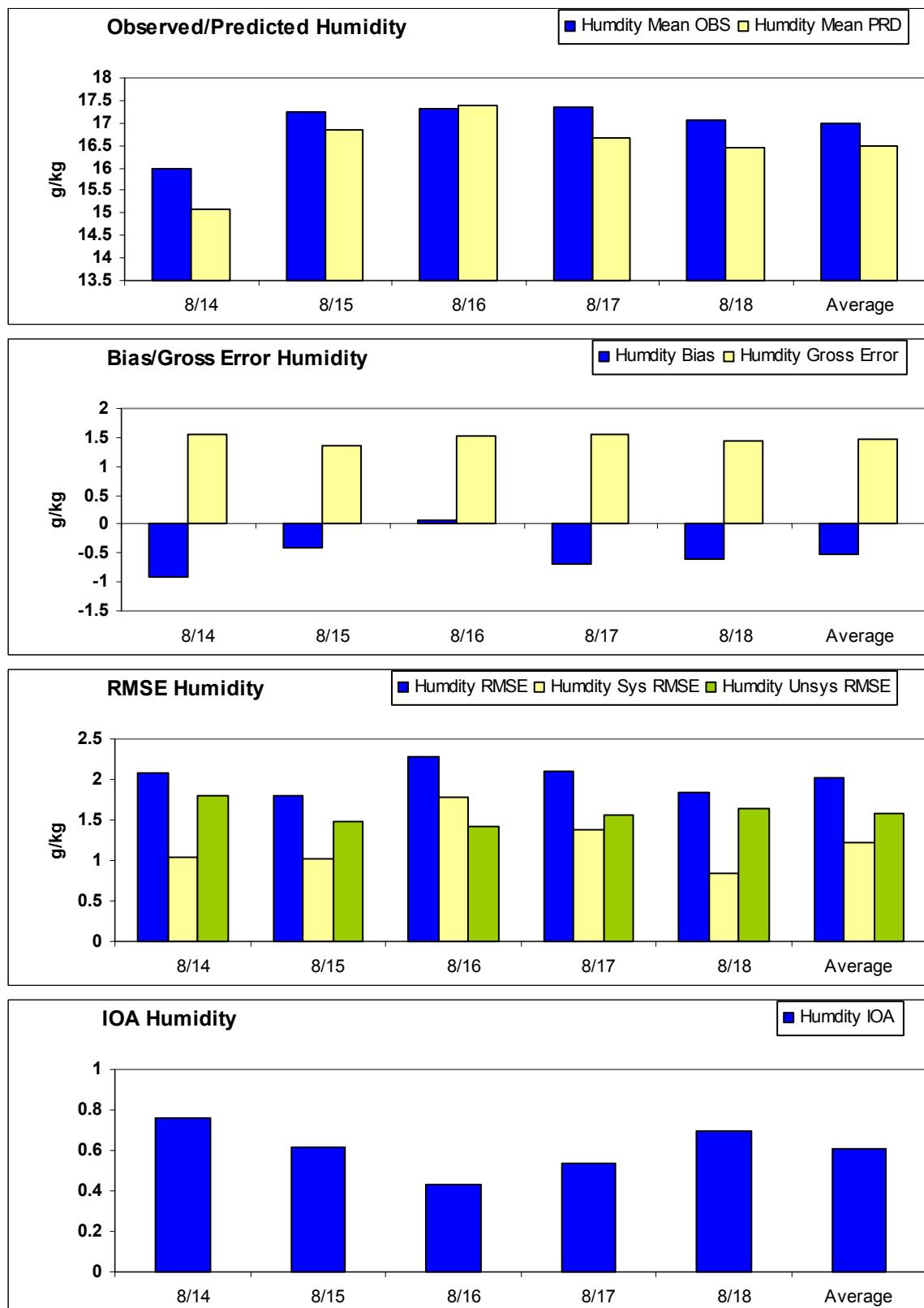


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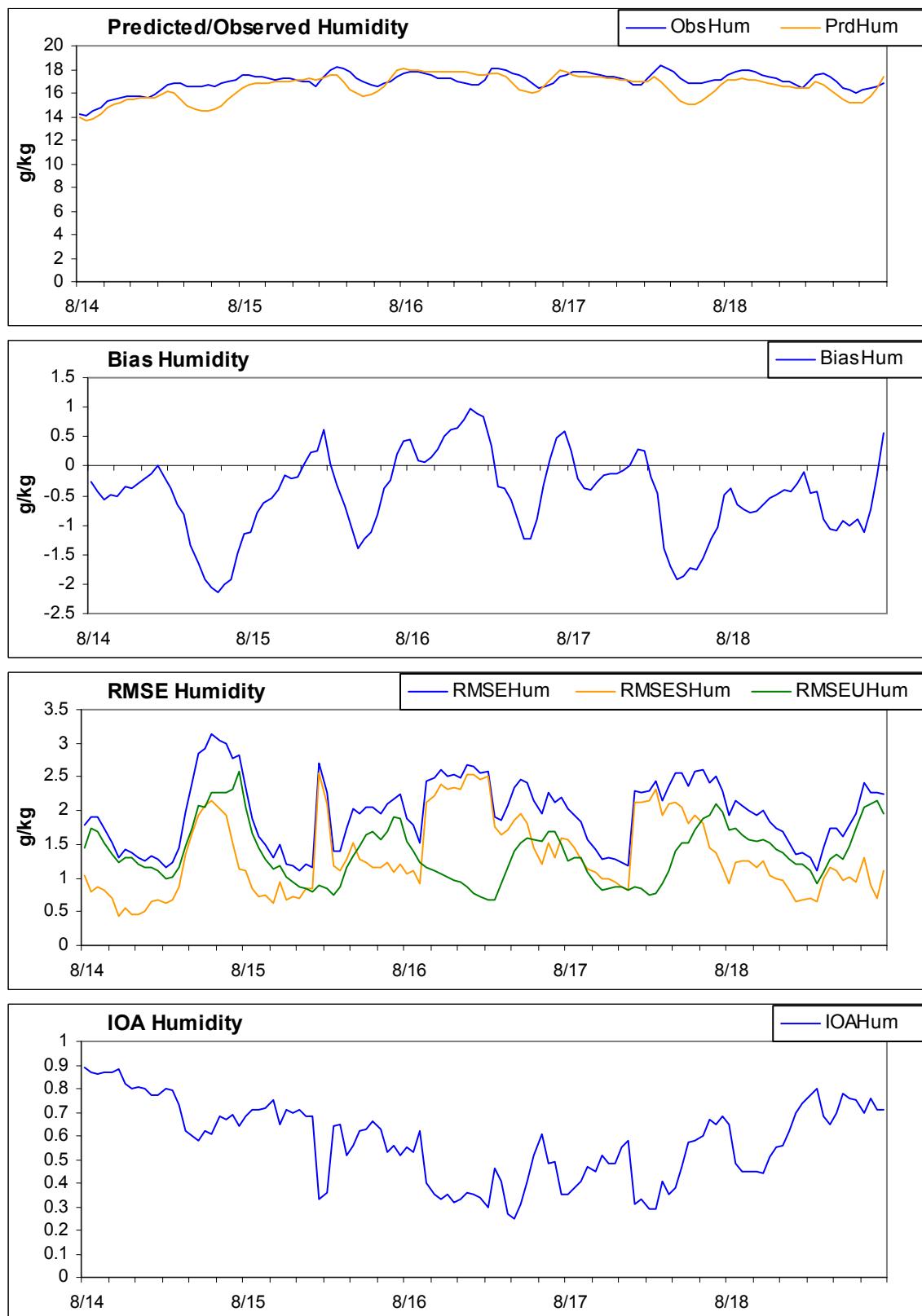


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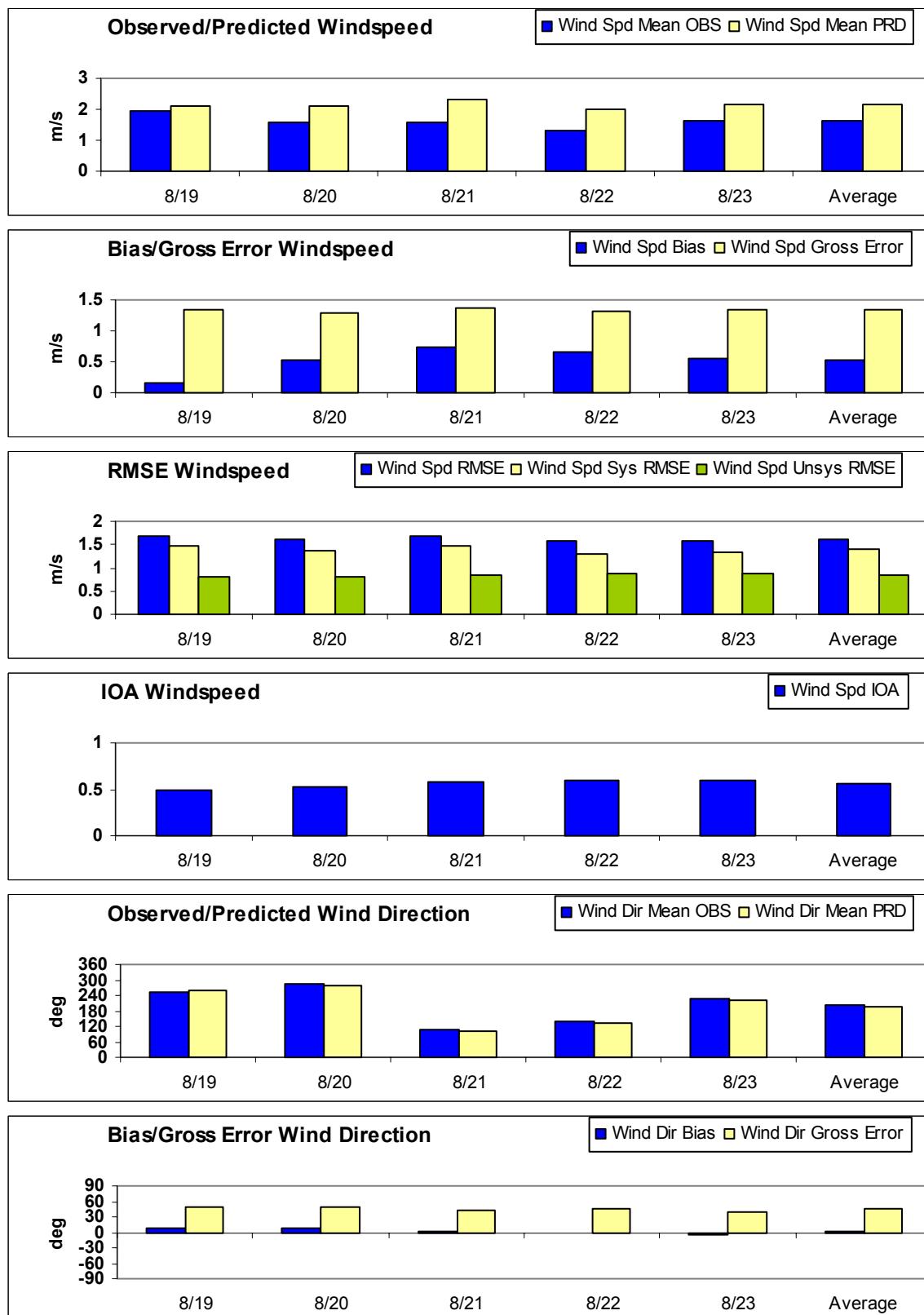


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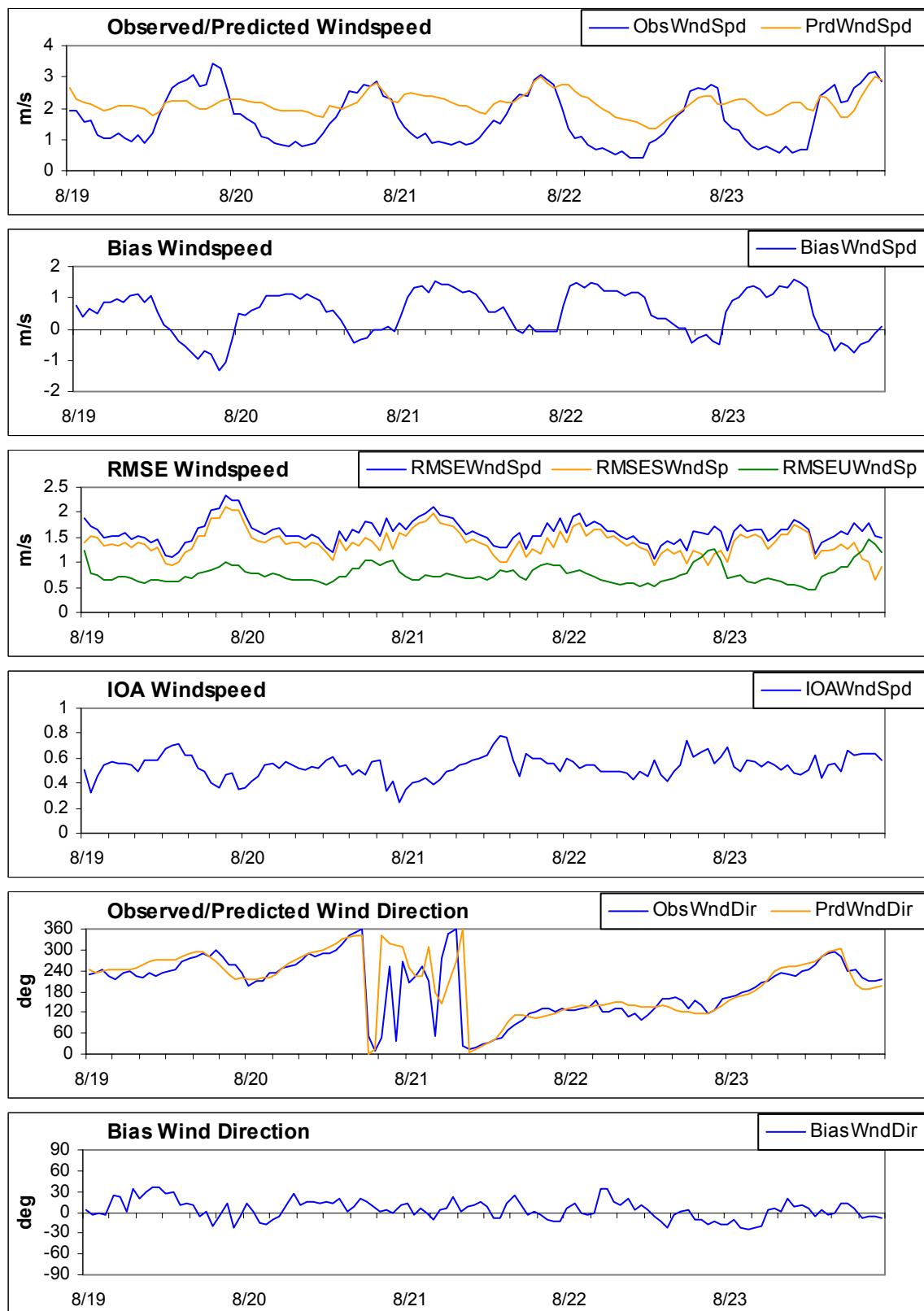


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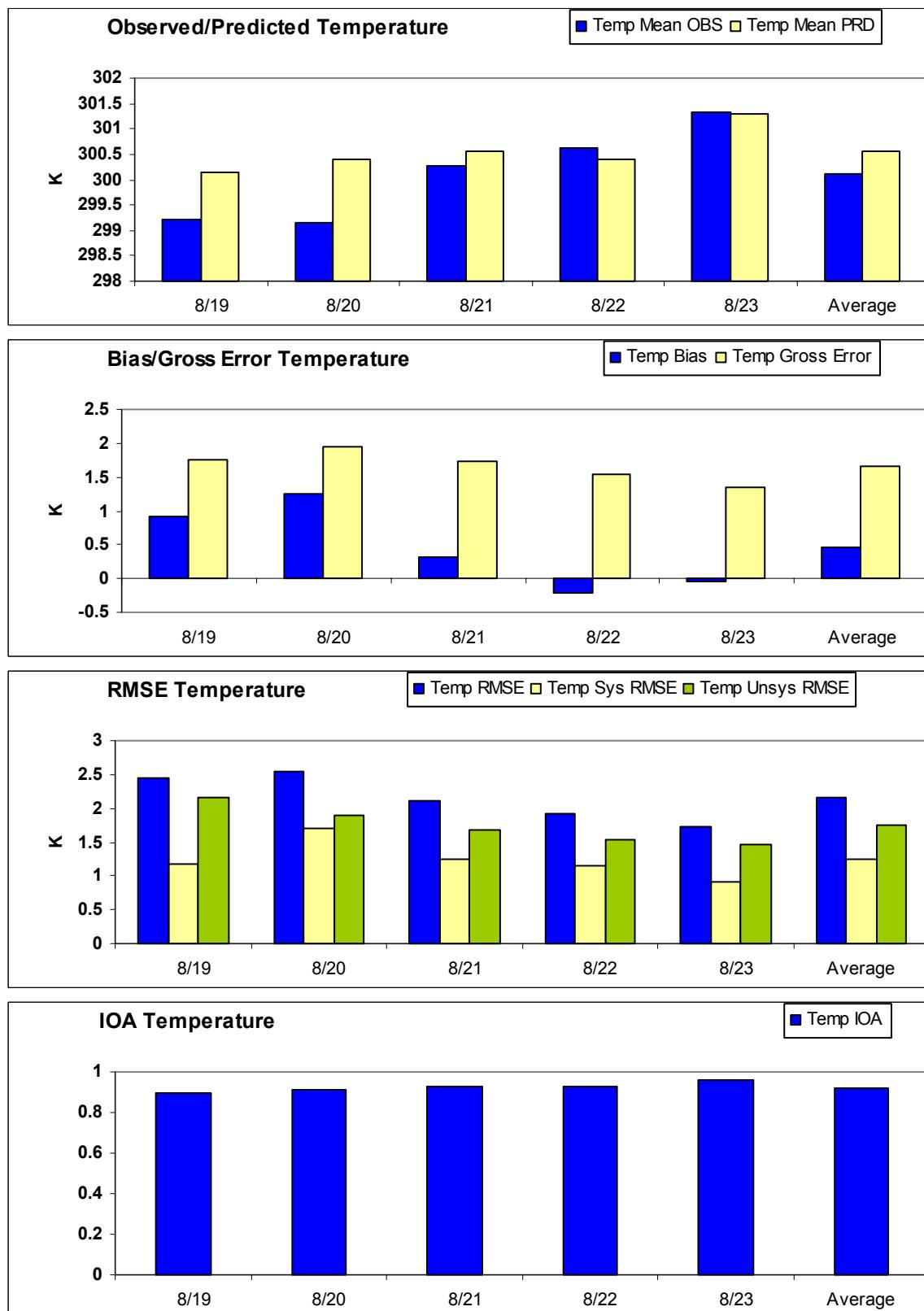


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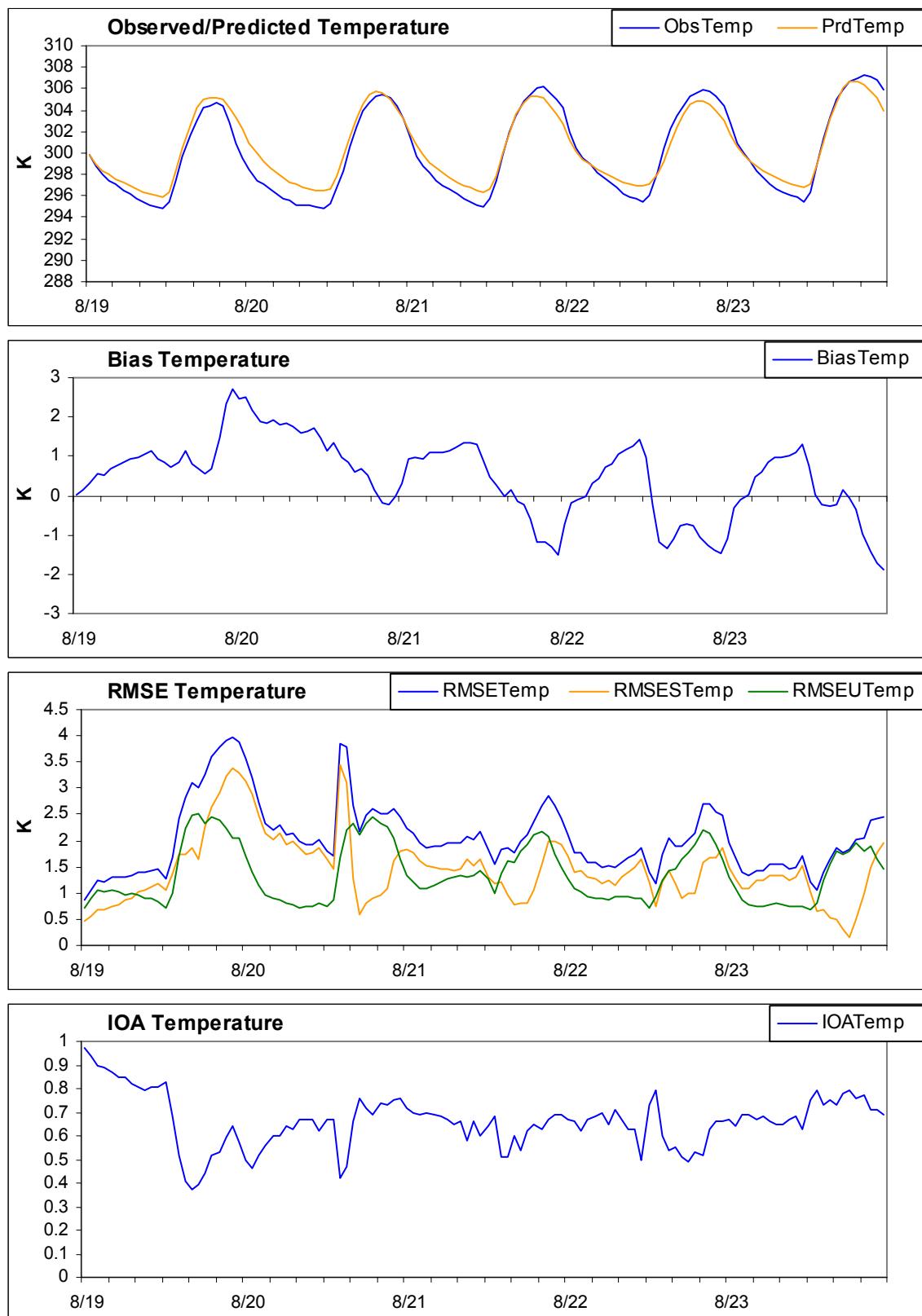


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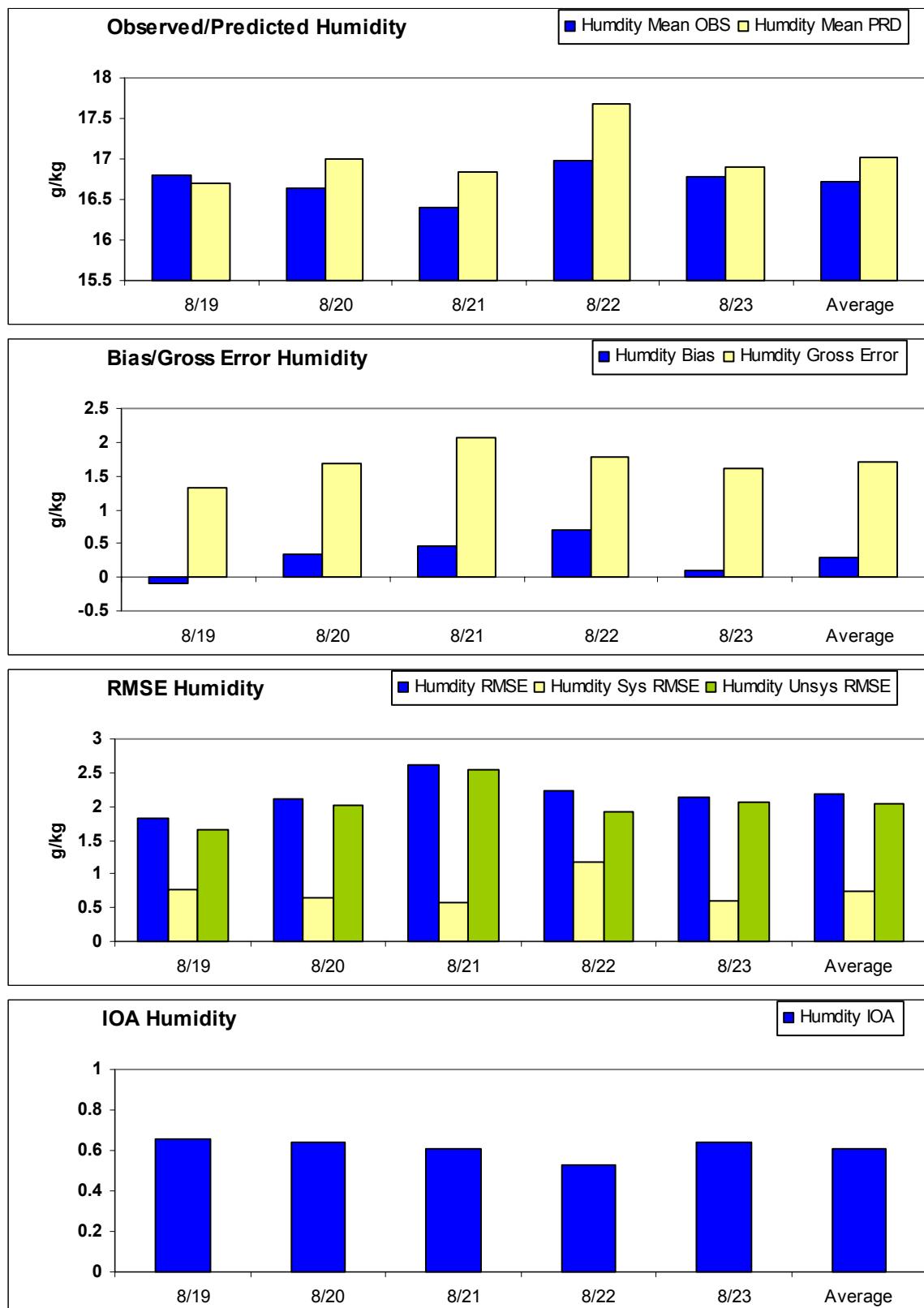


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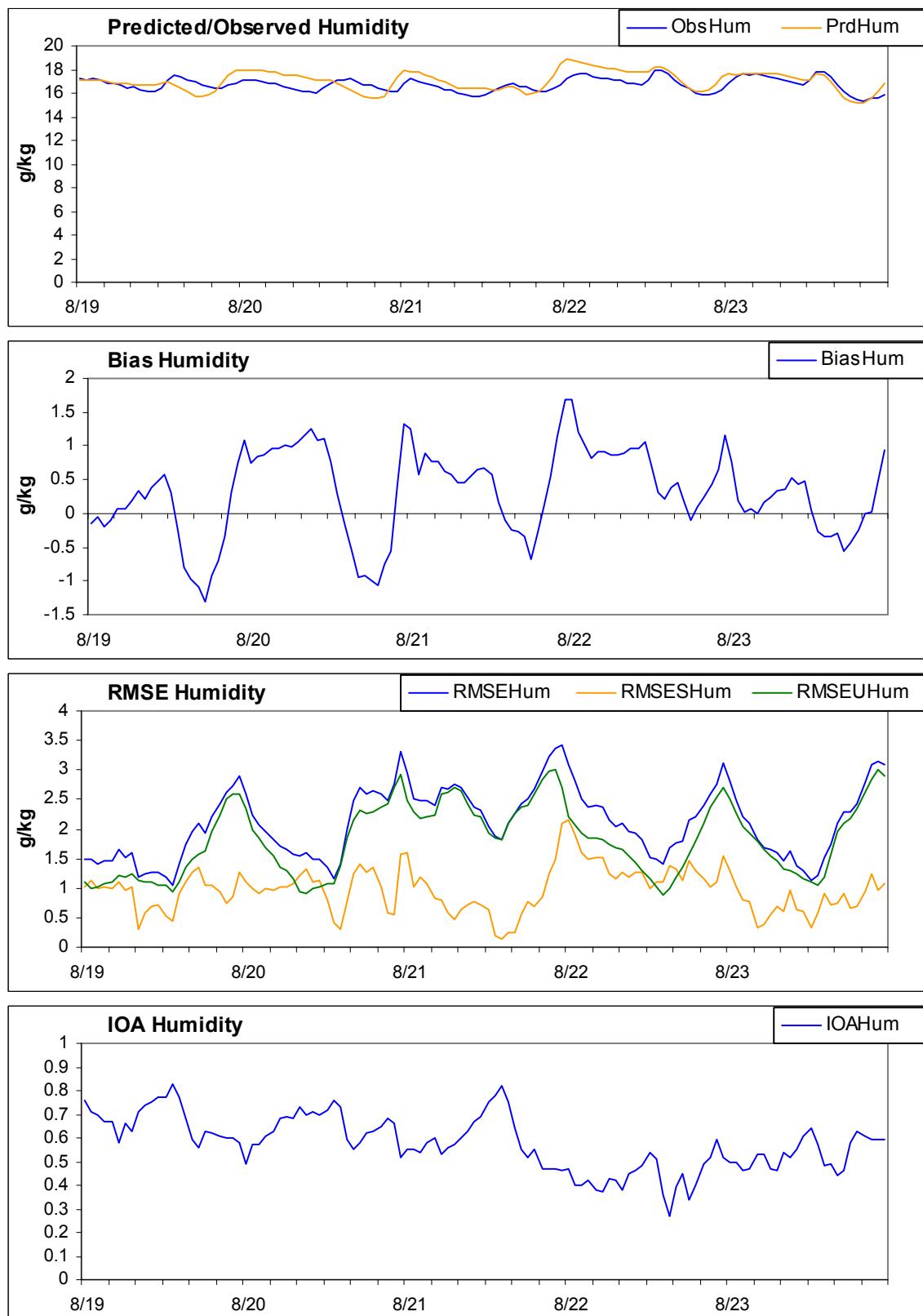


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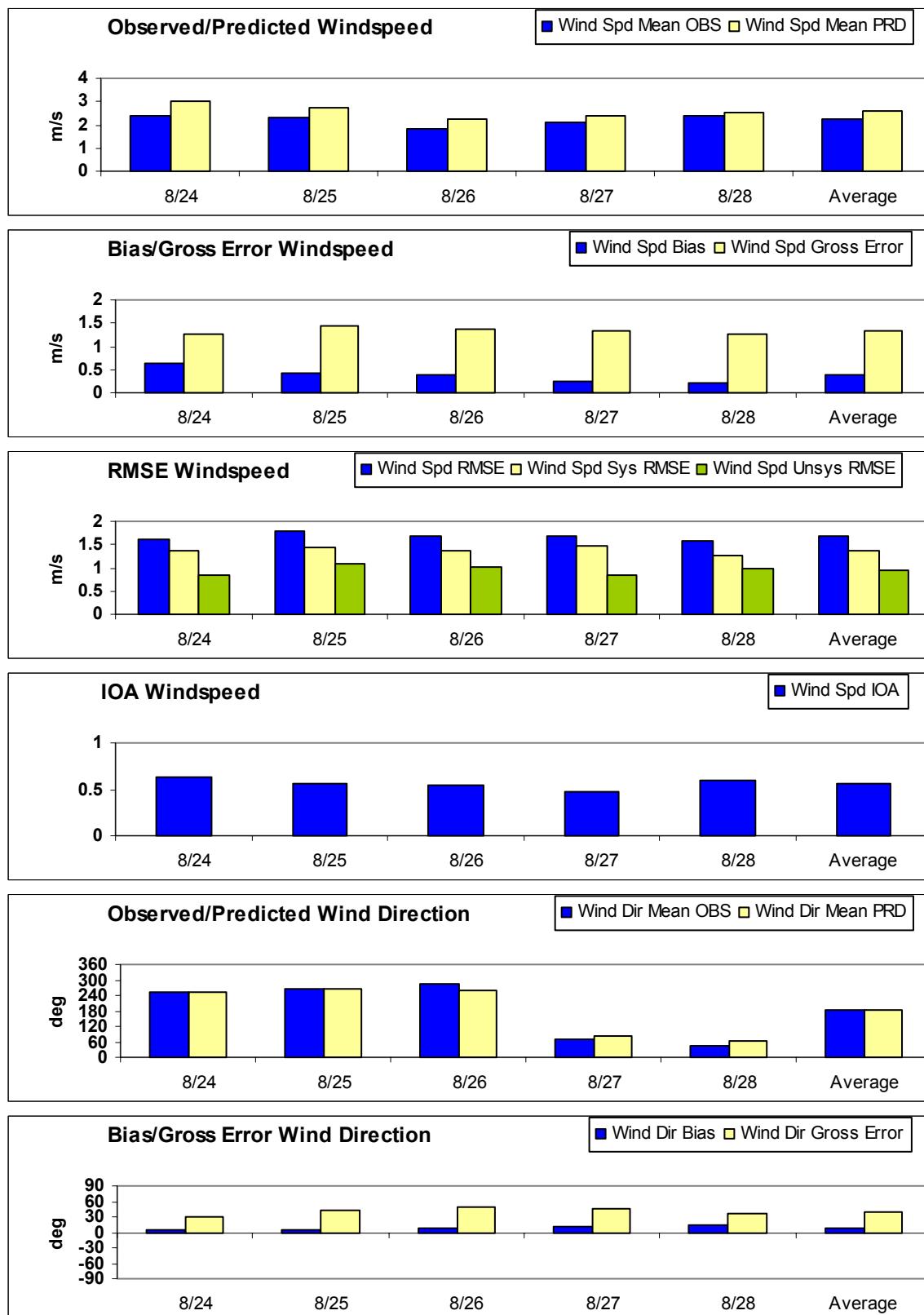
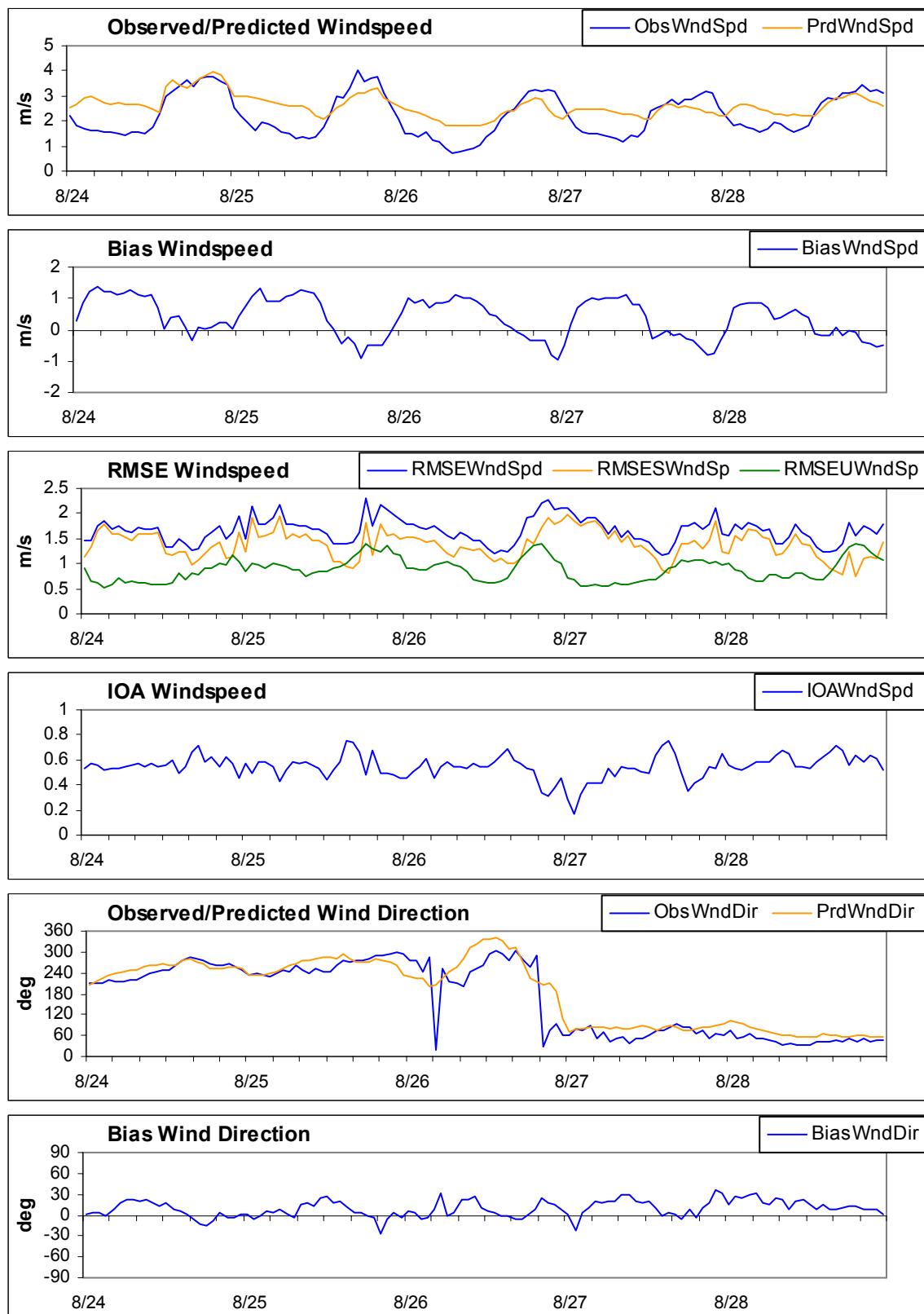


Figure 116



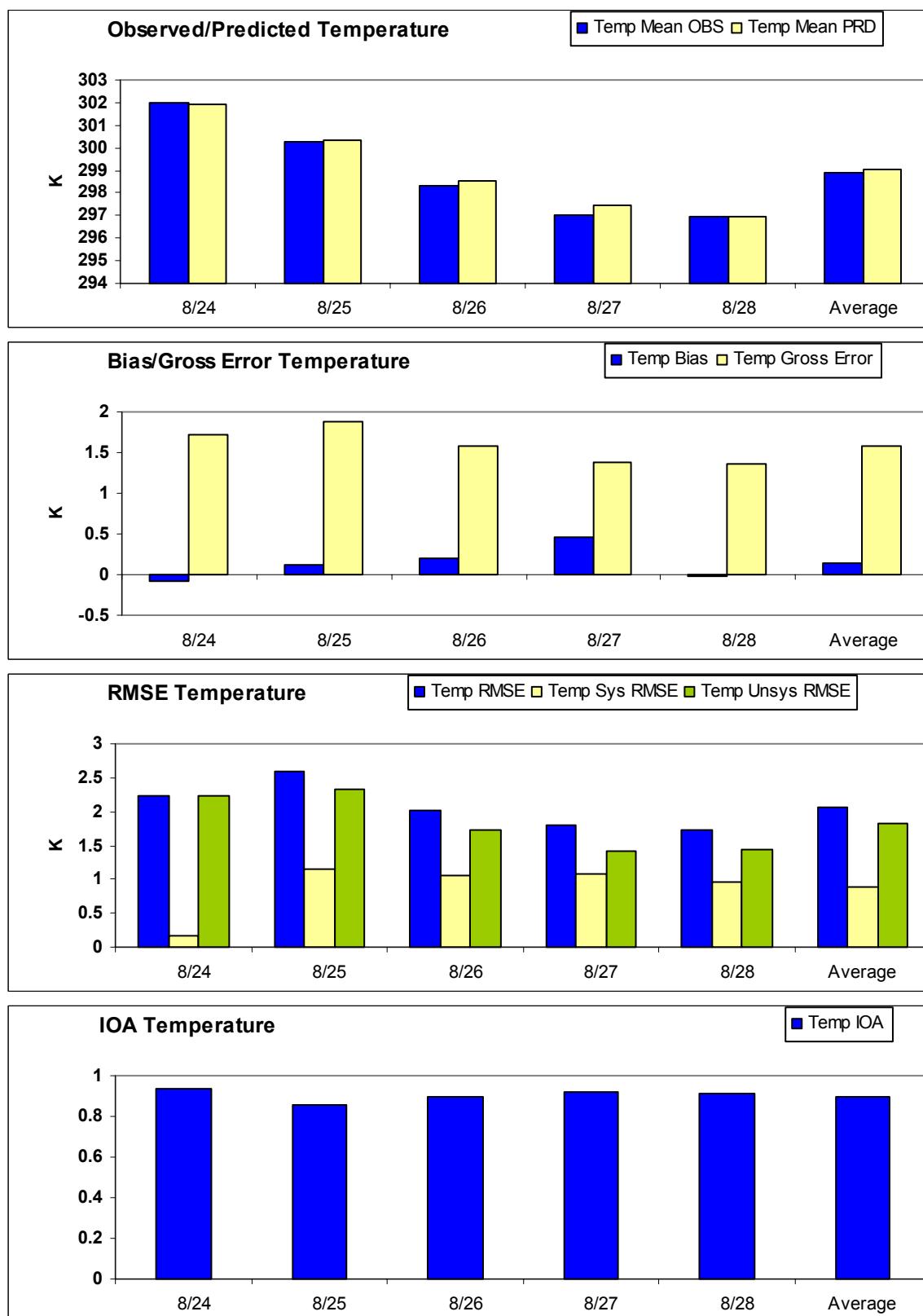


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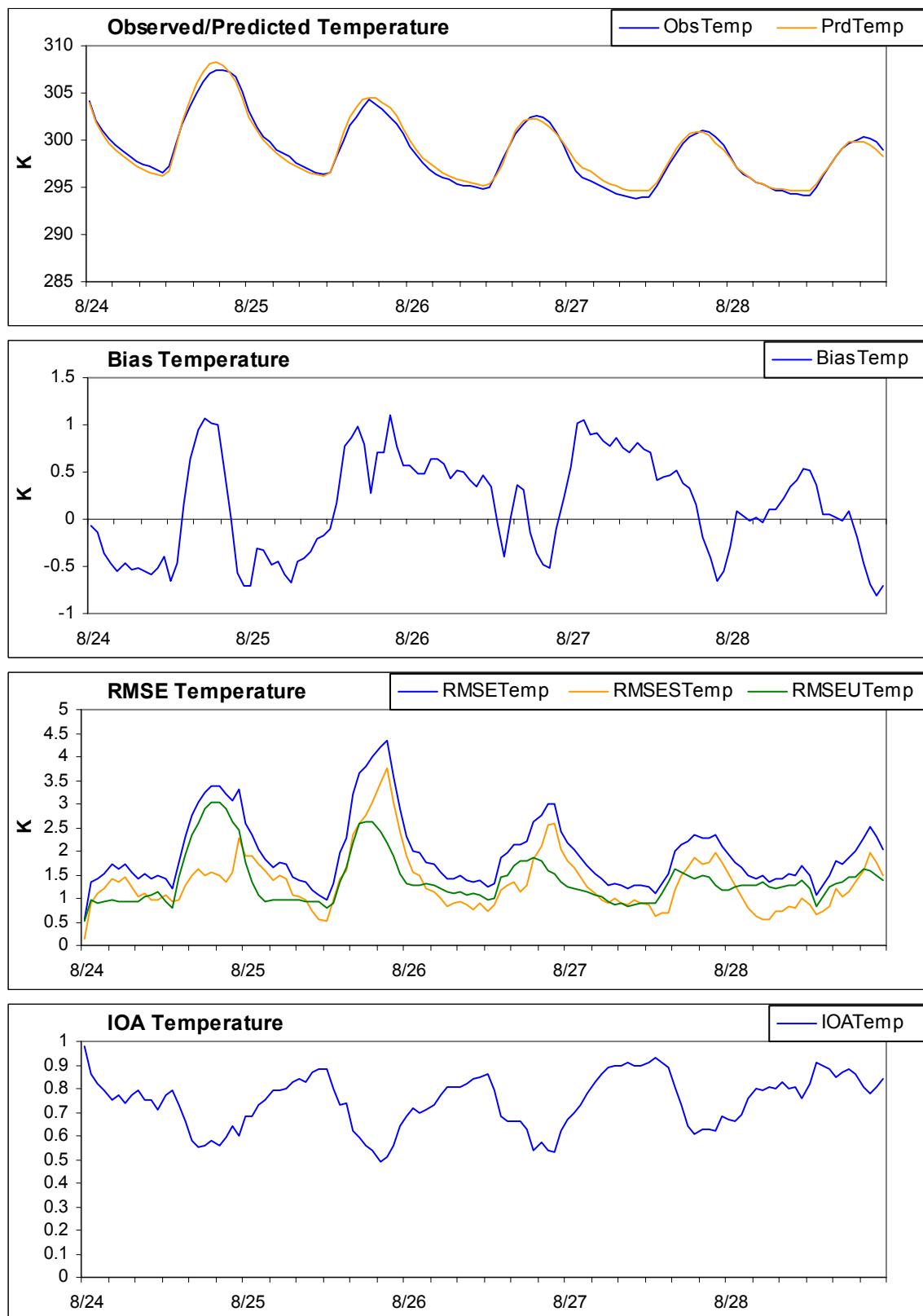


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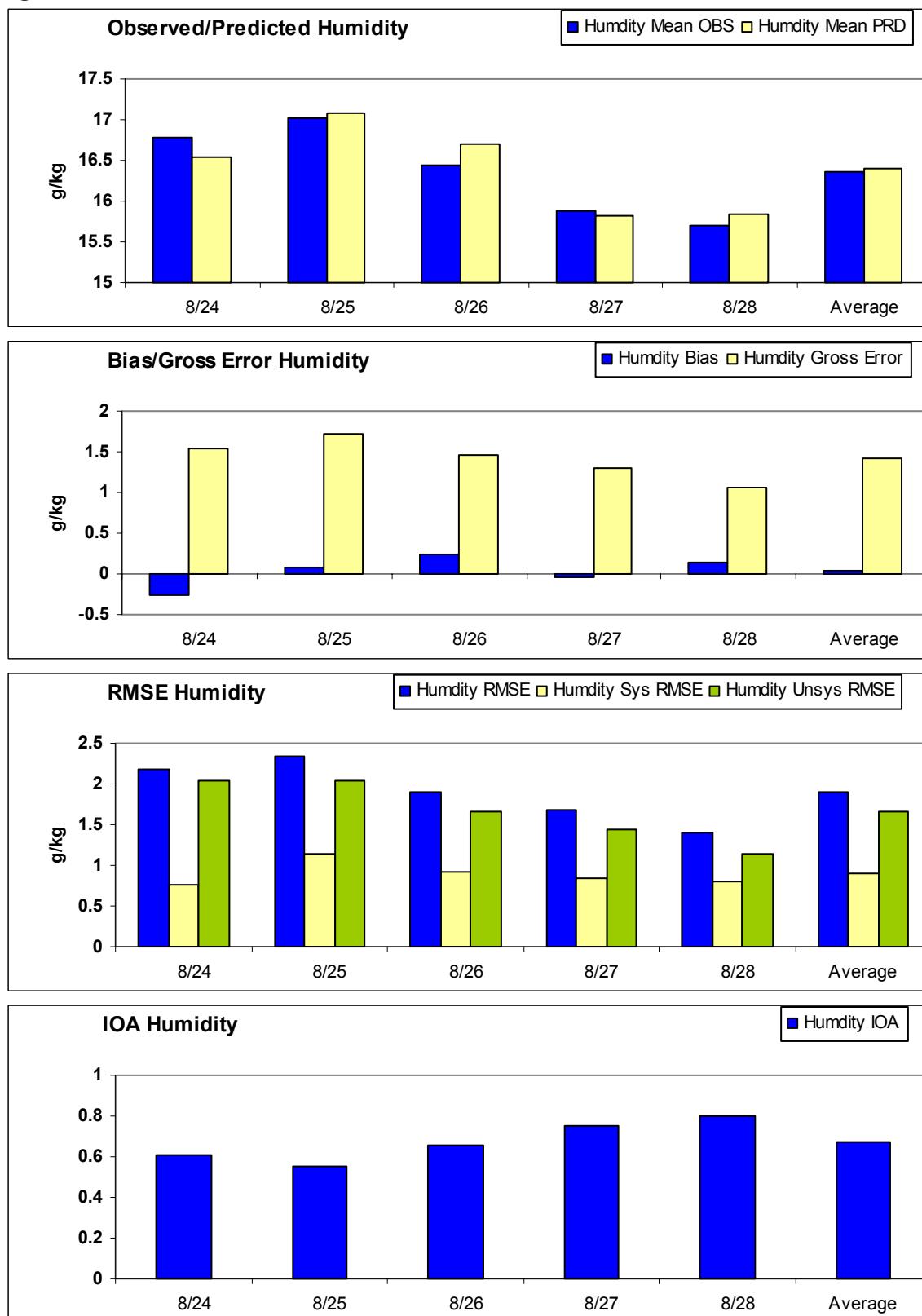


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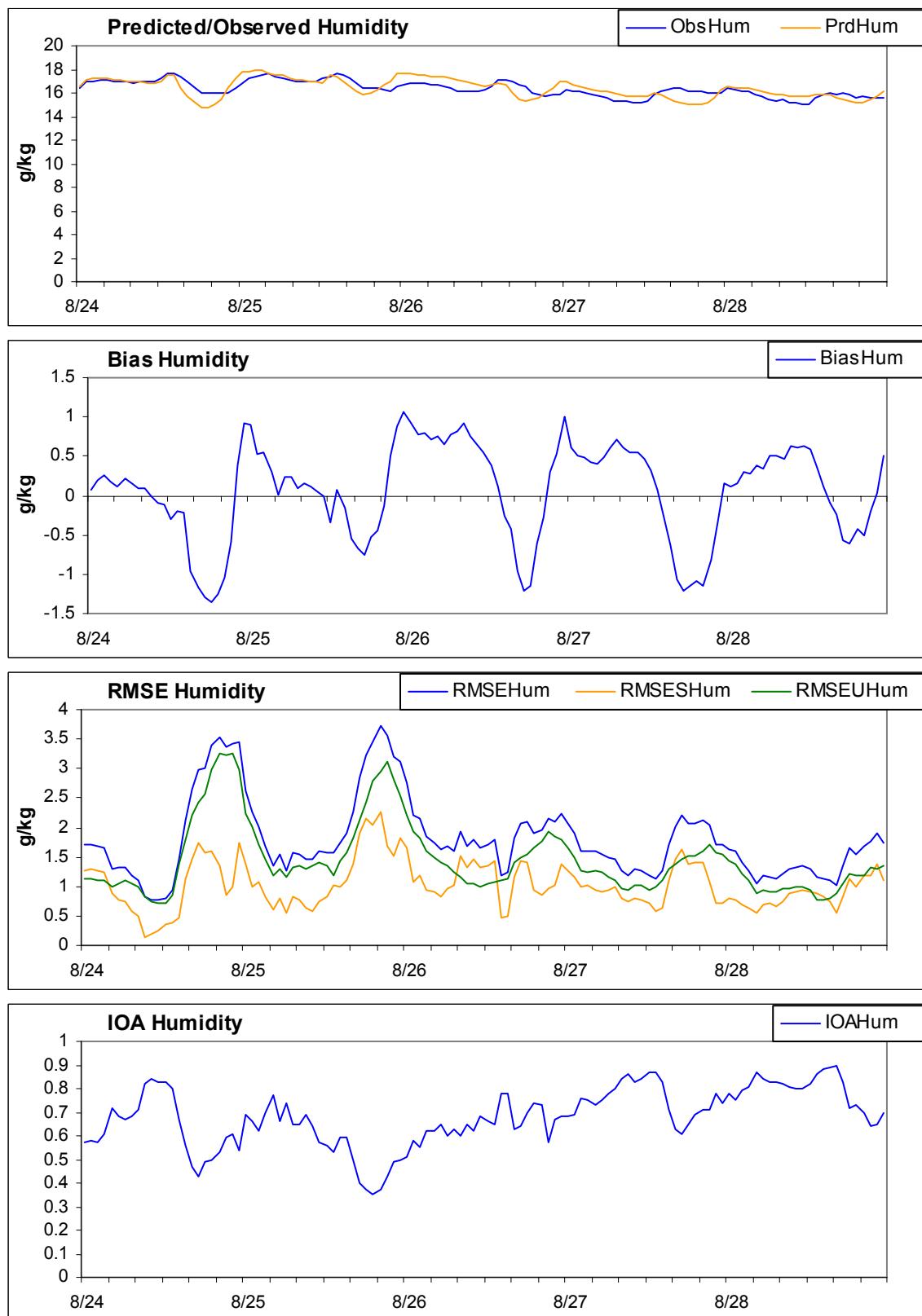


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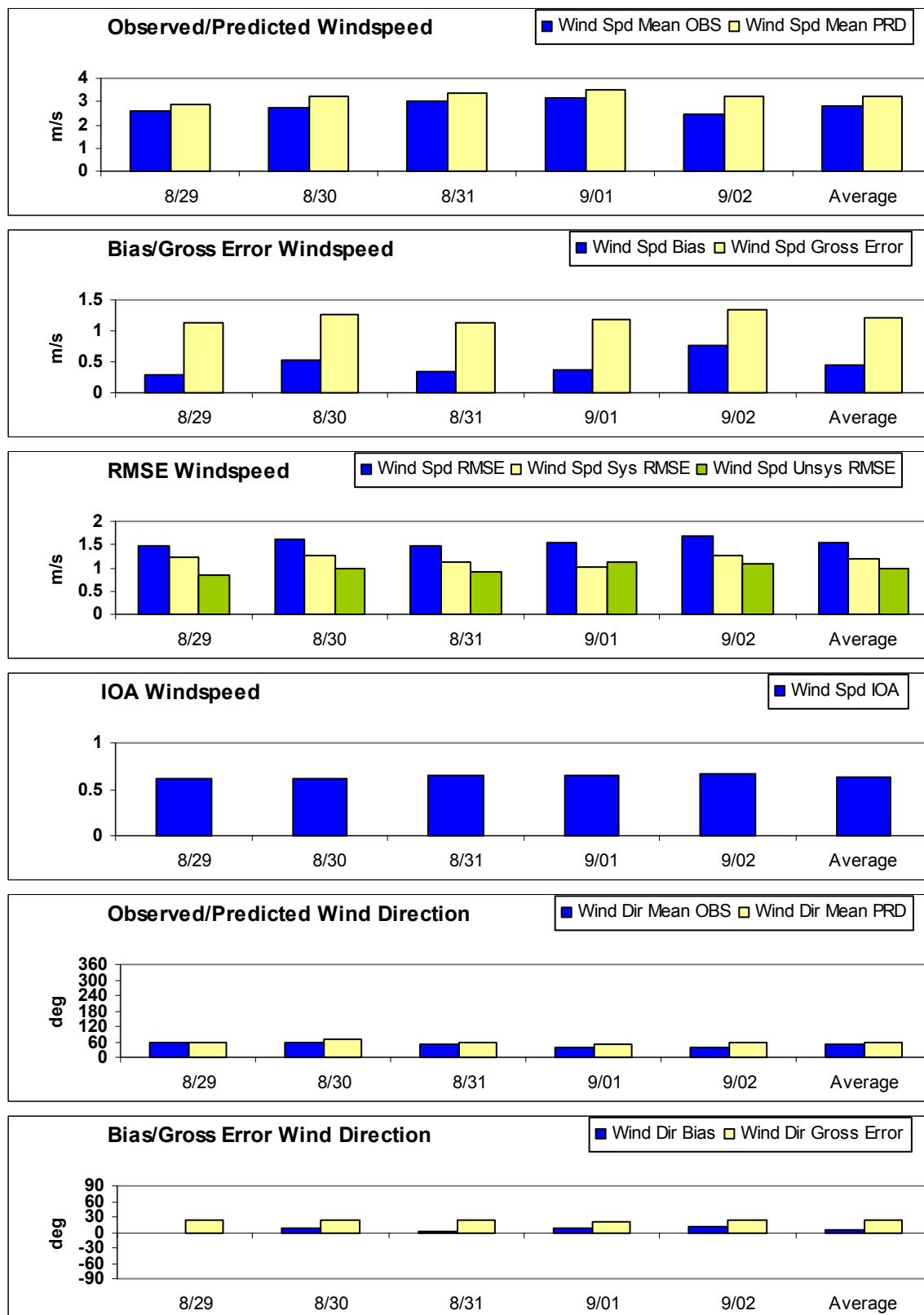


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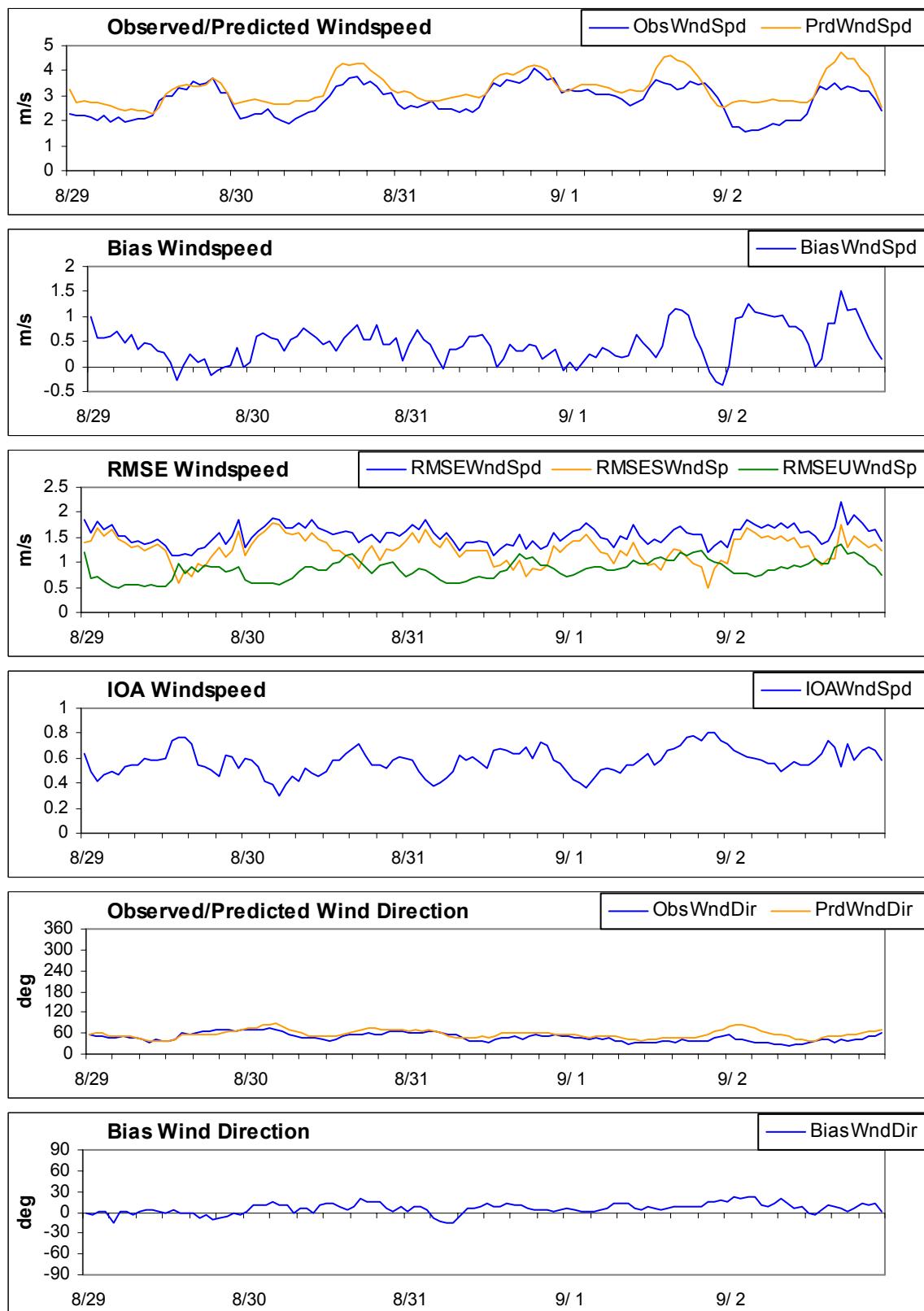


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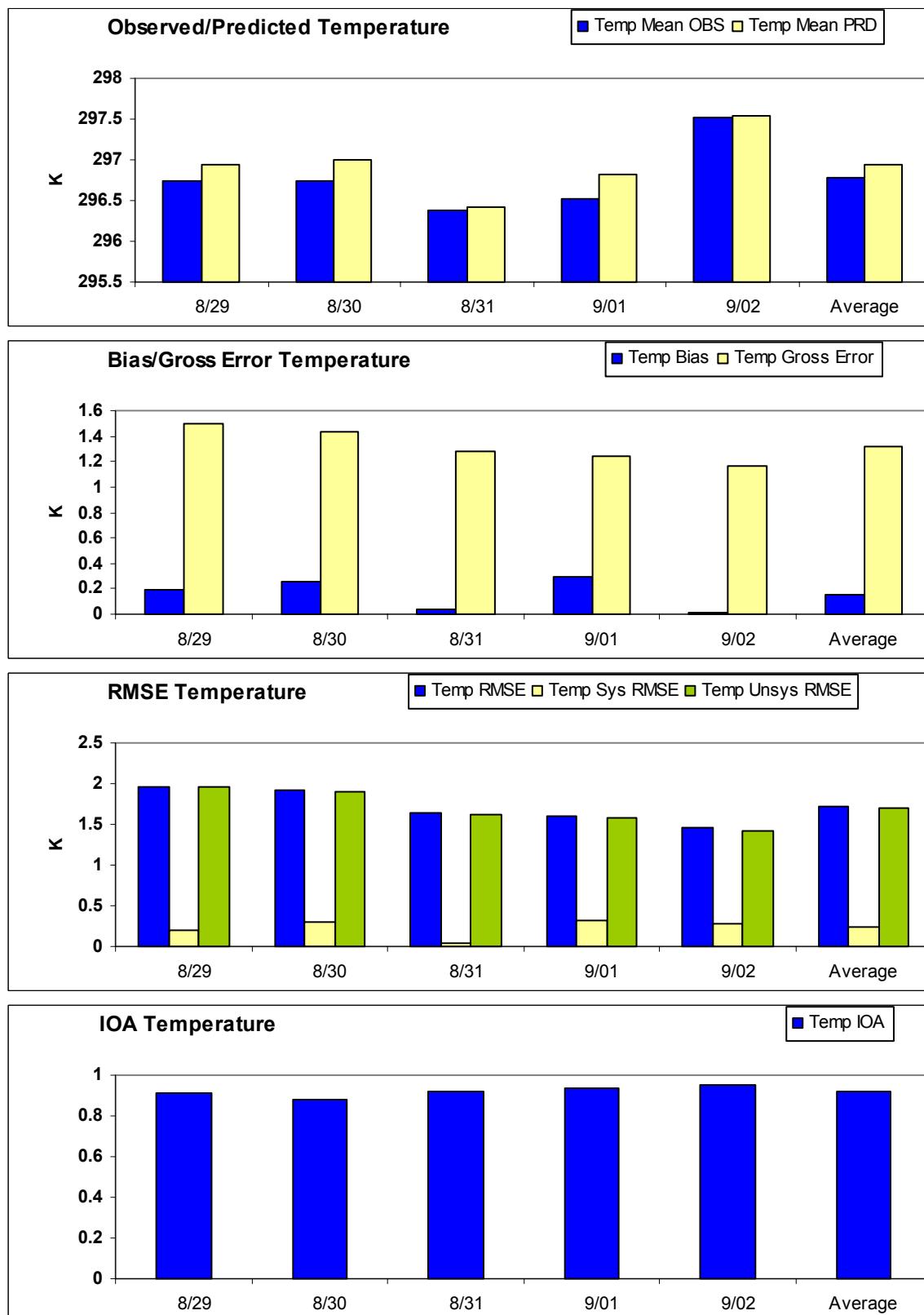


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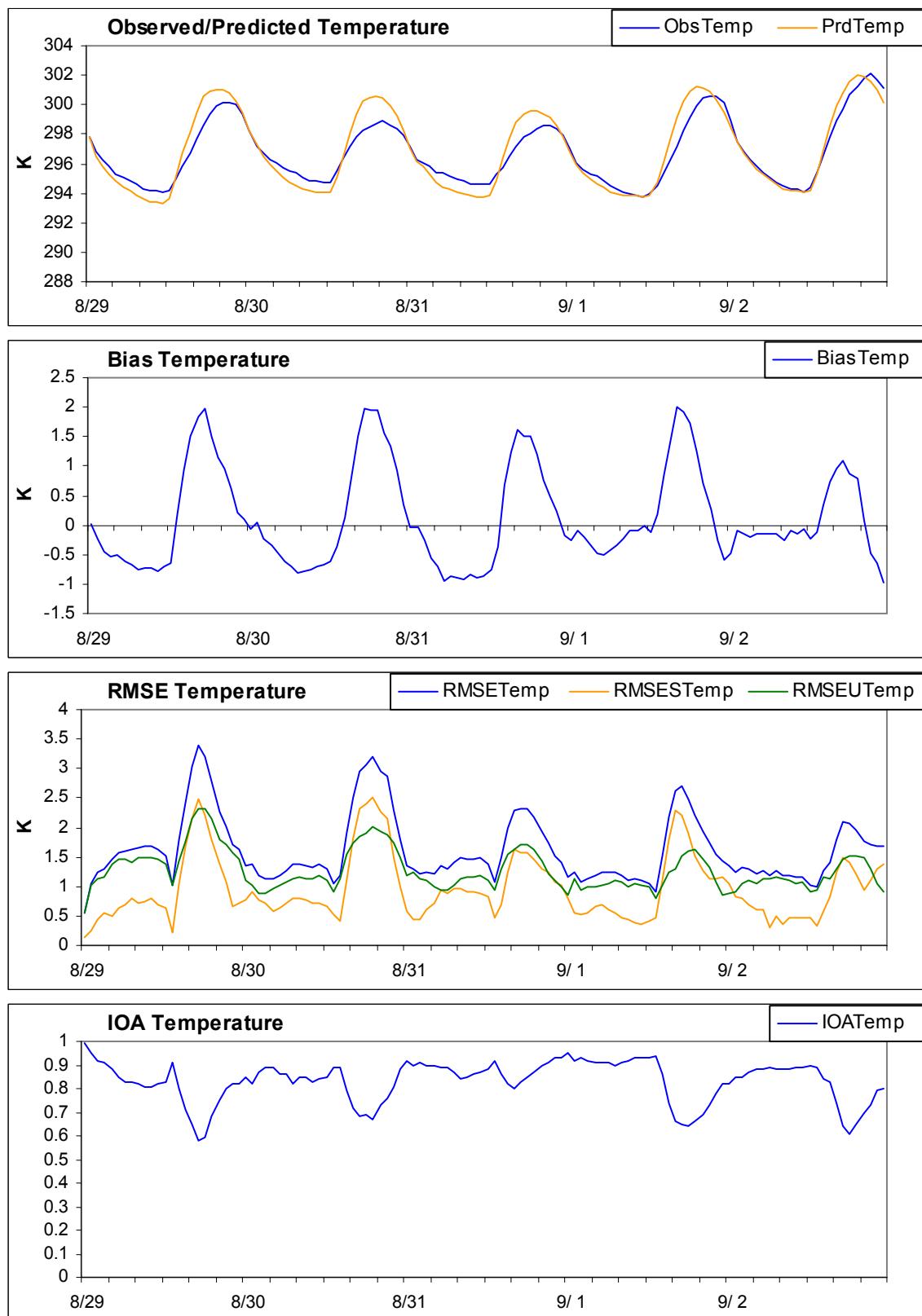


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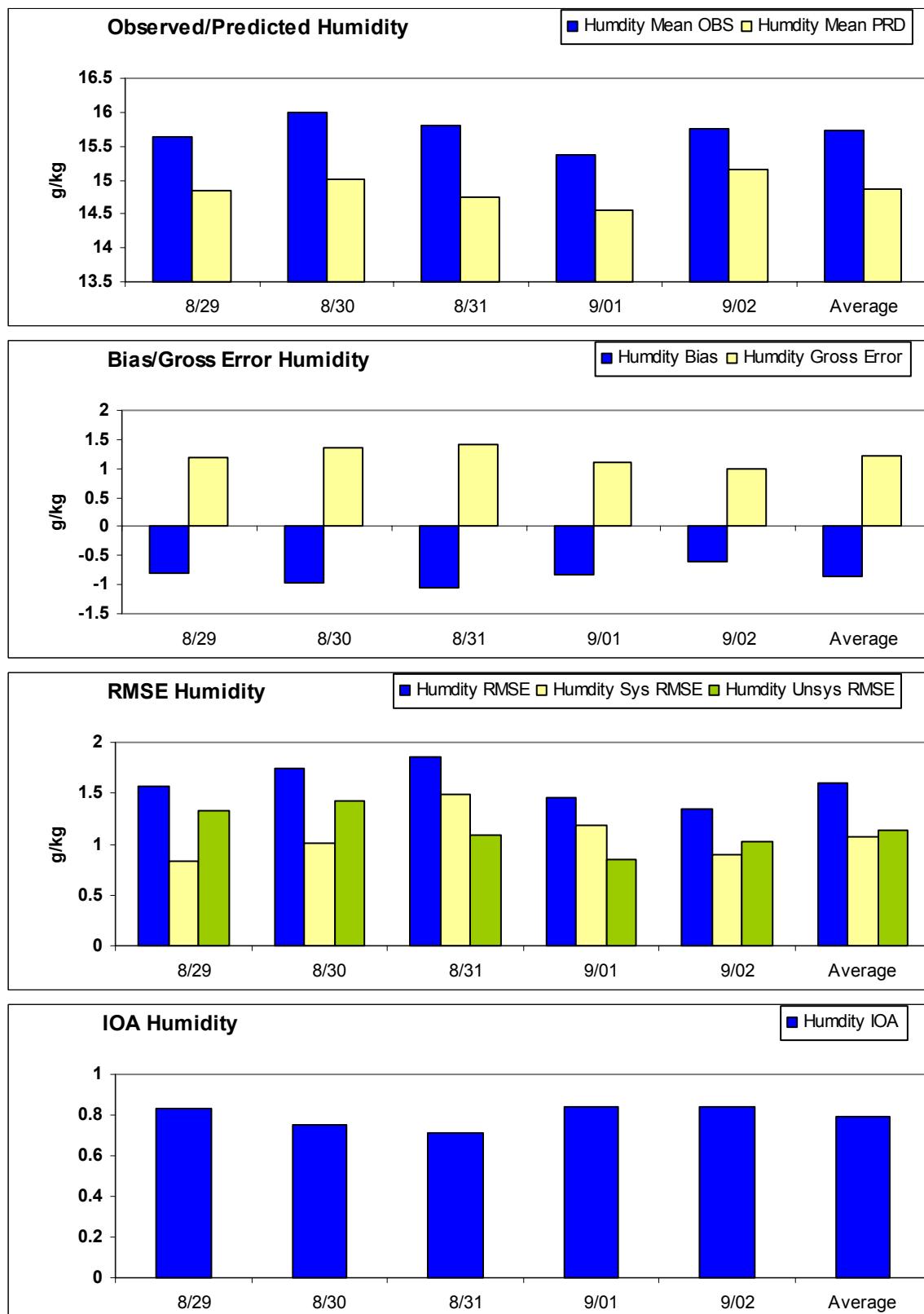


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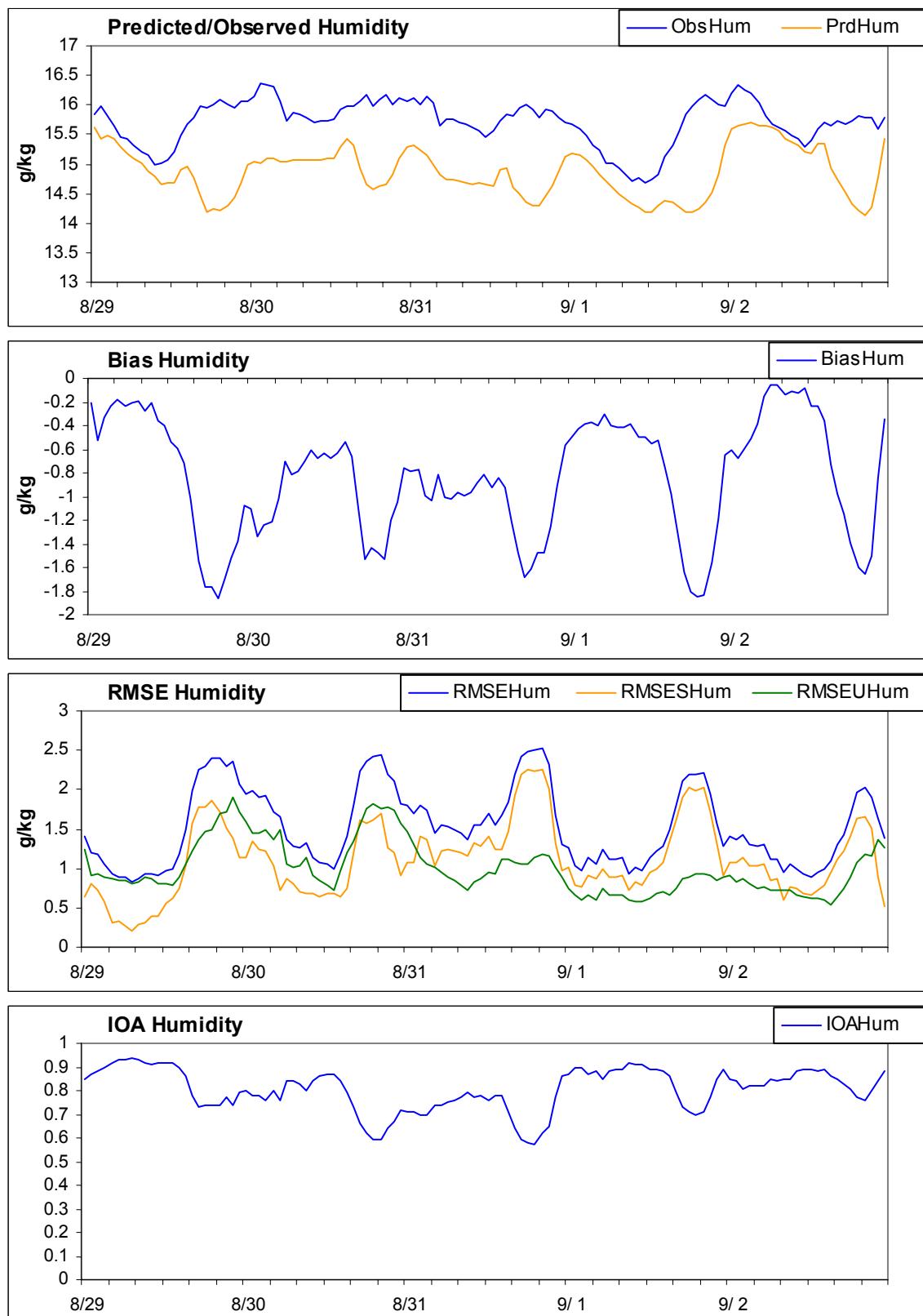


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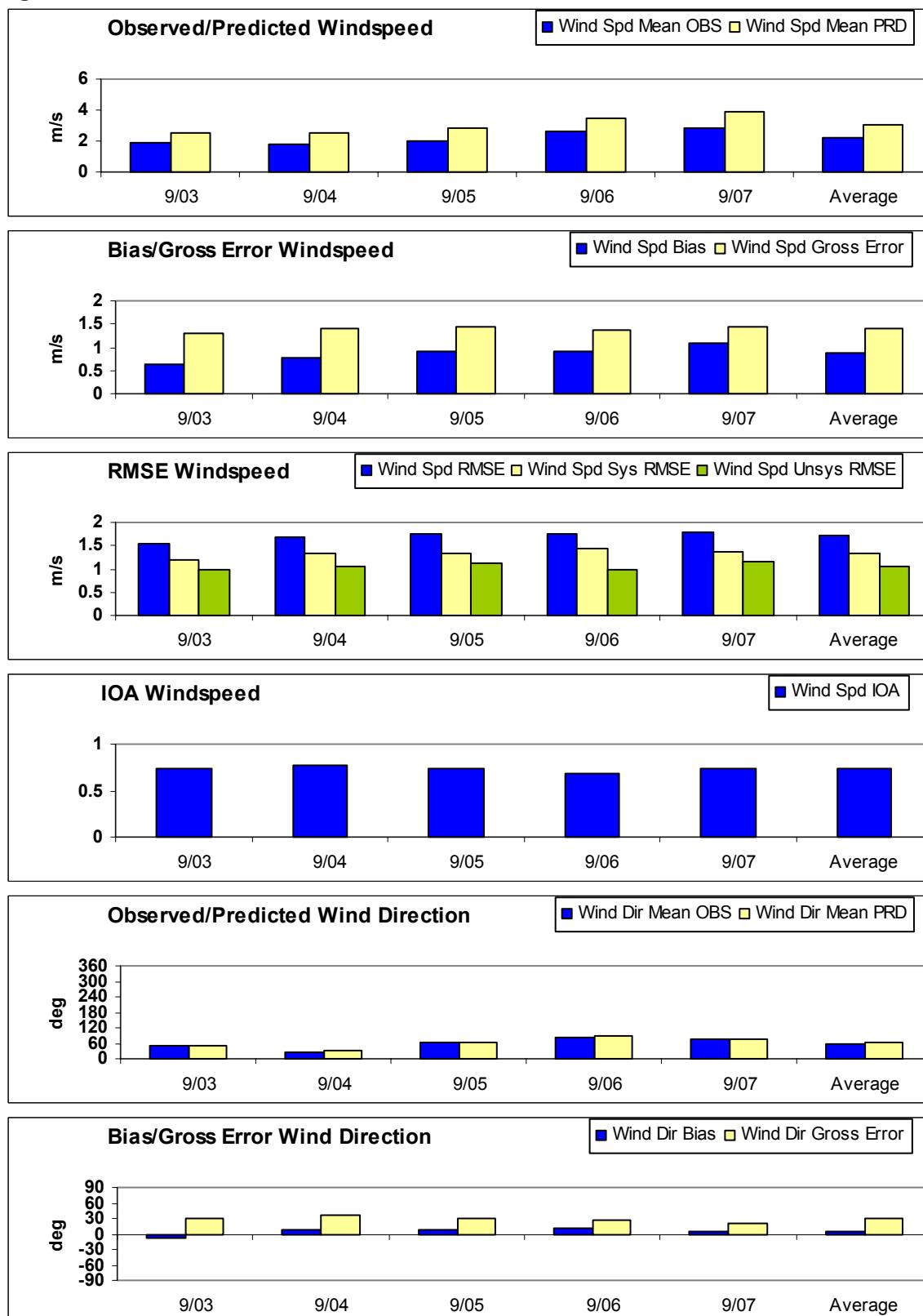


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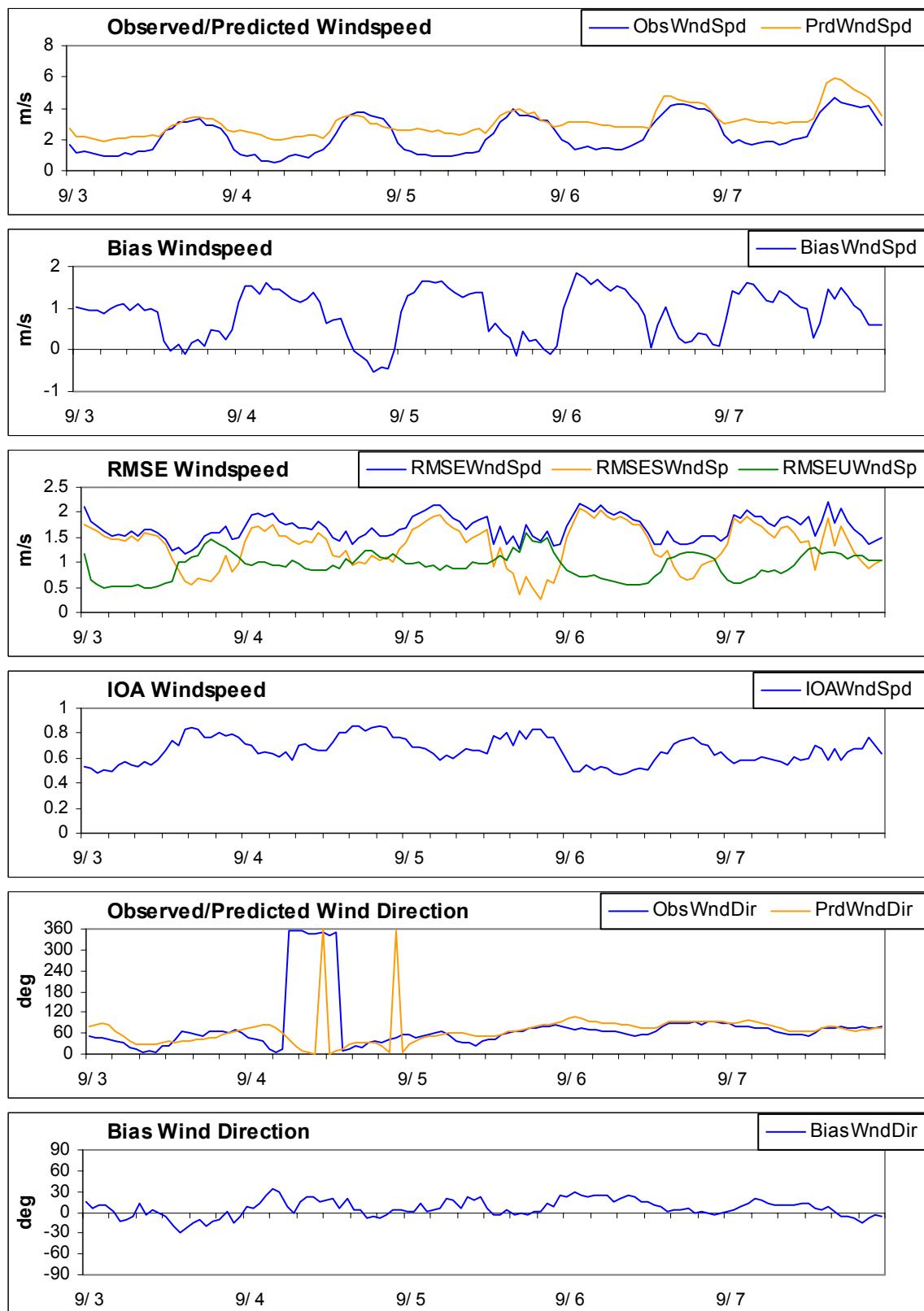


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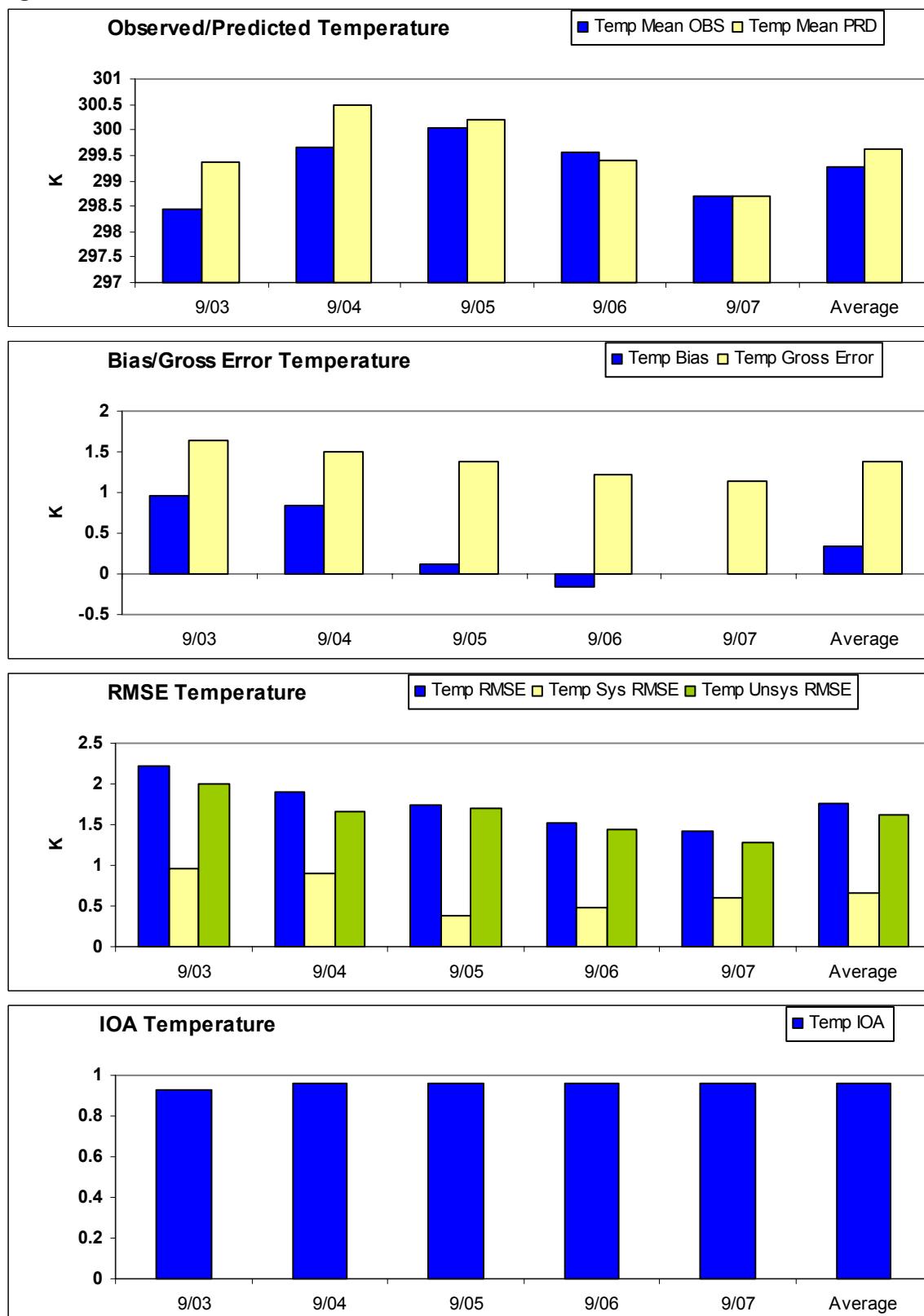


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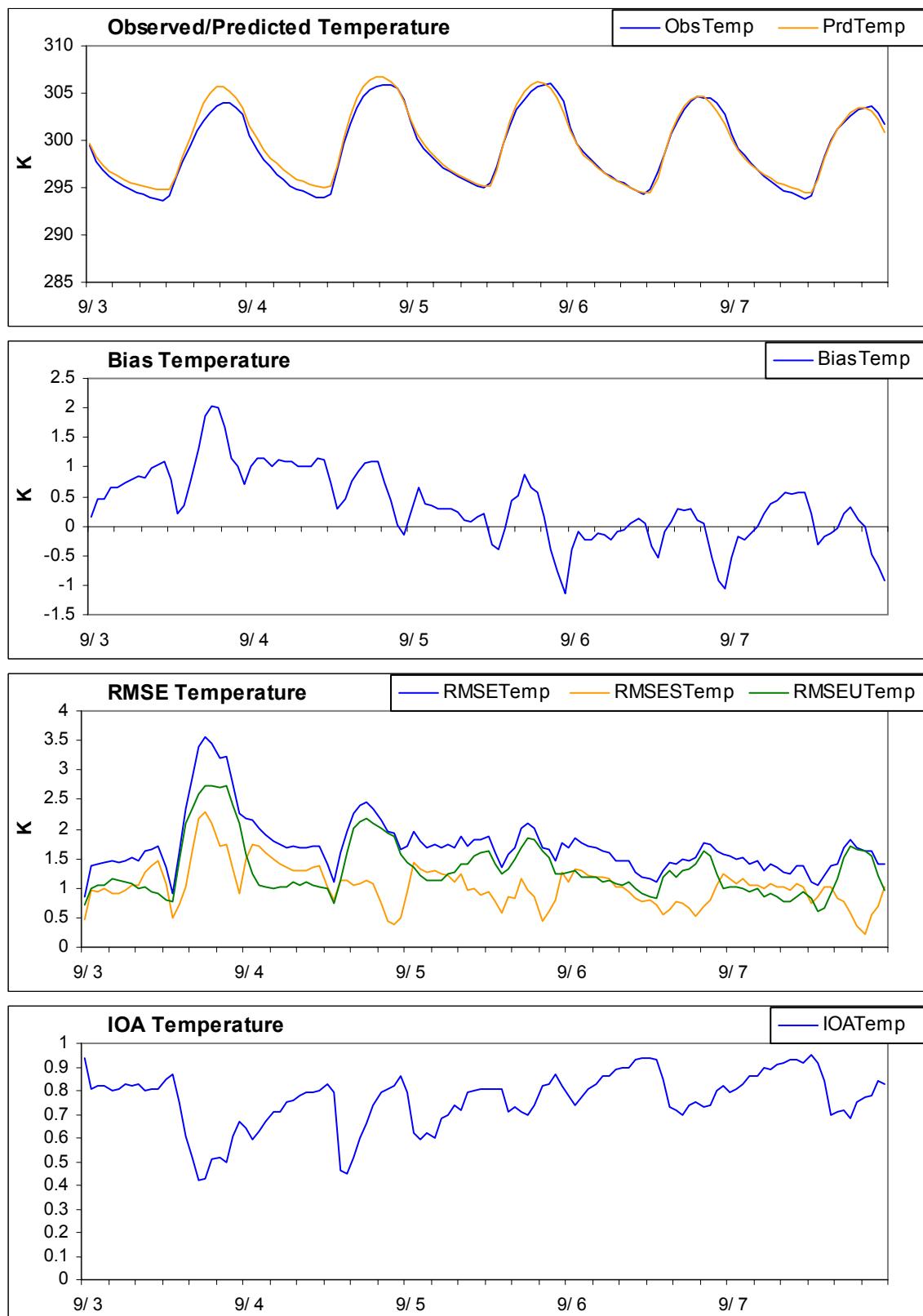


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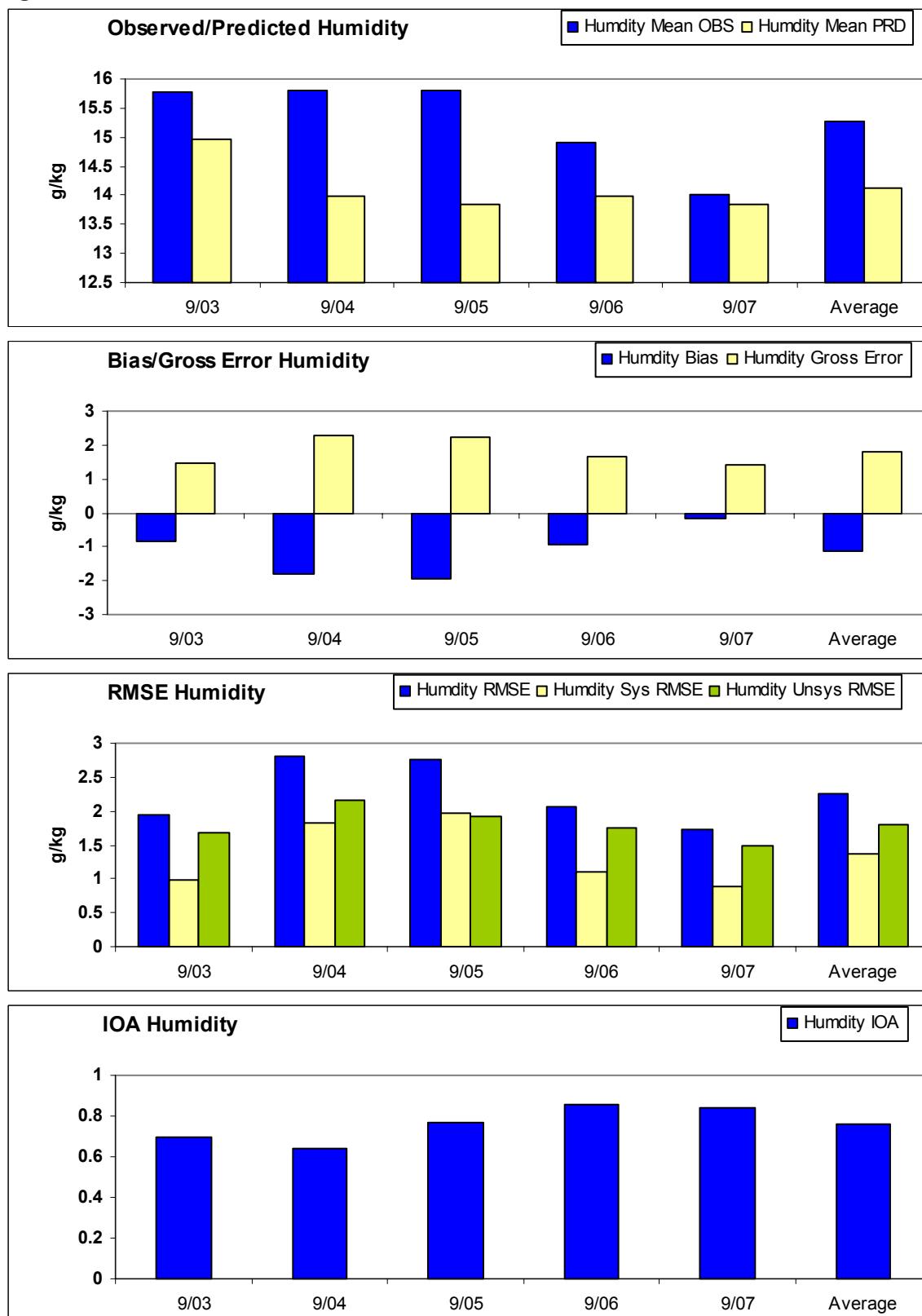


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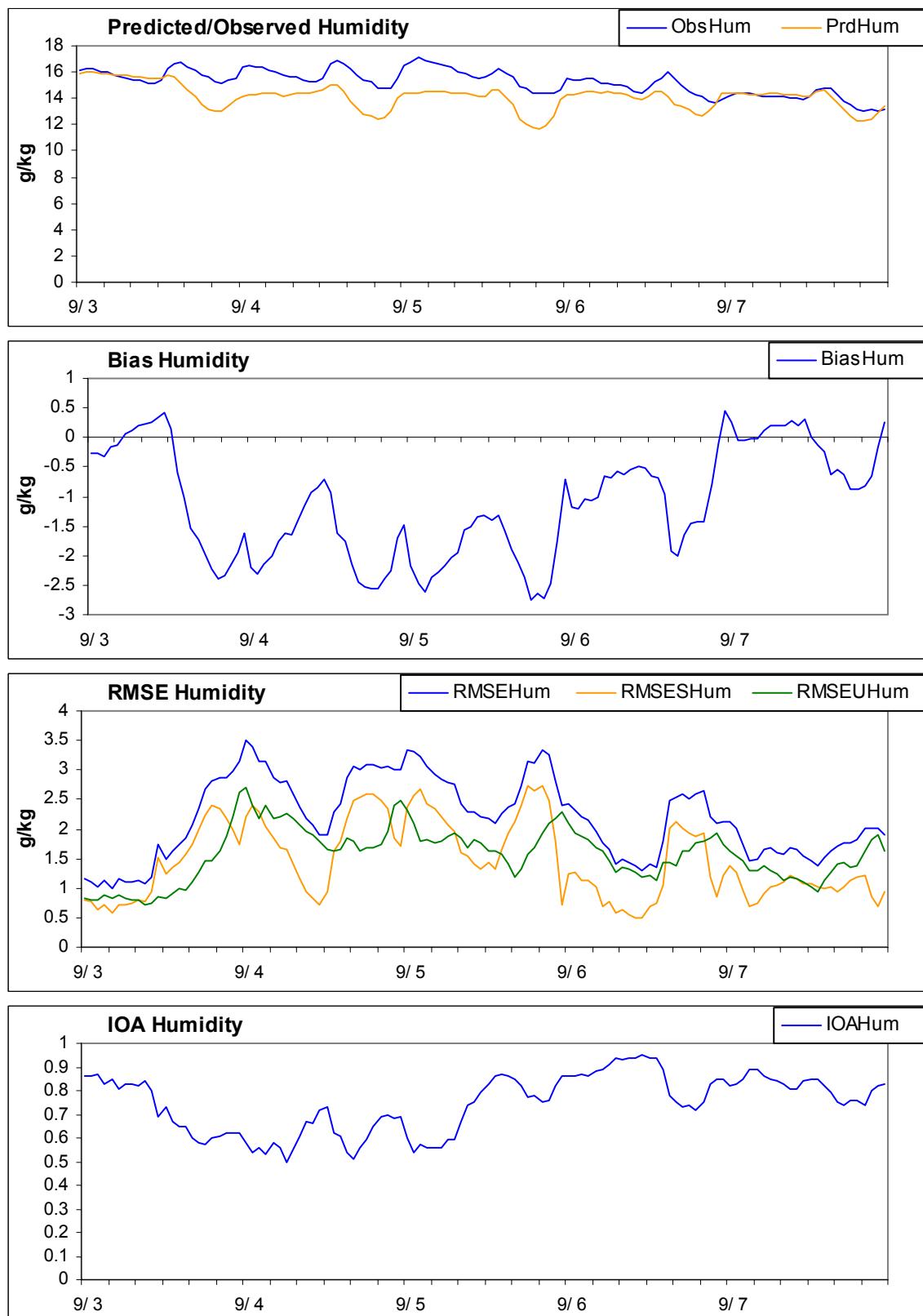


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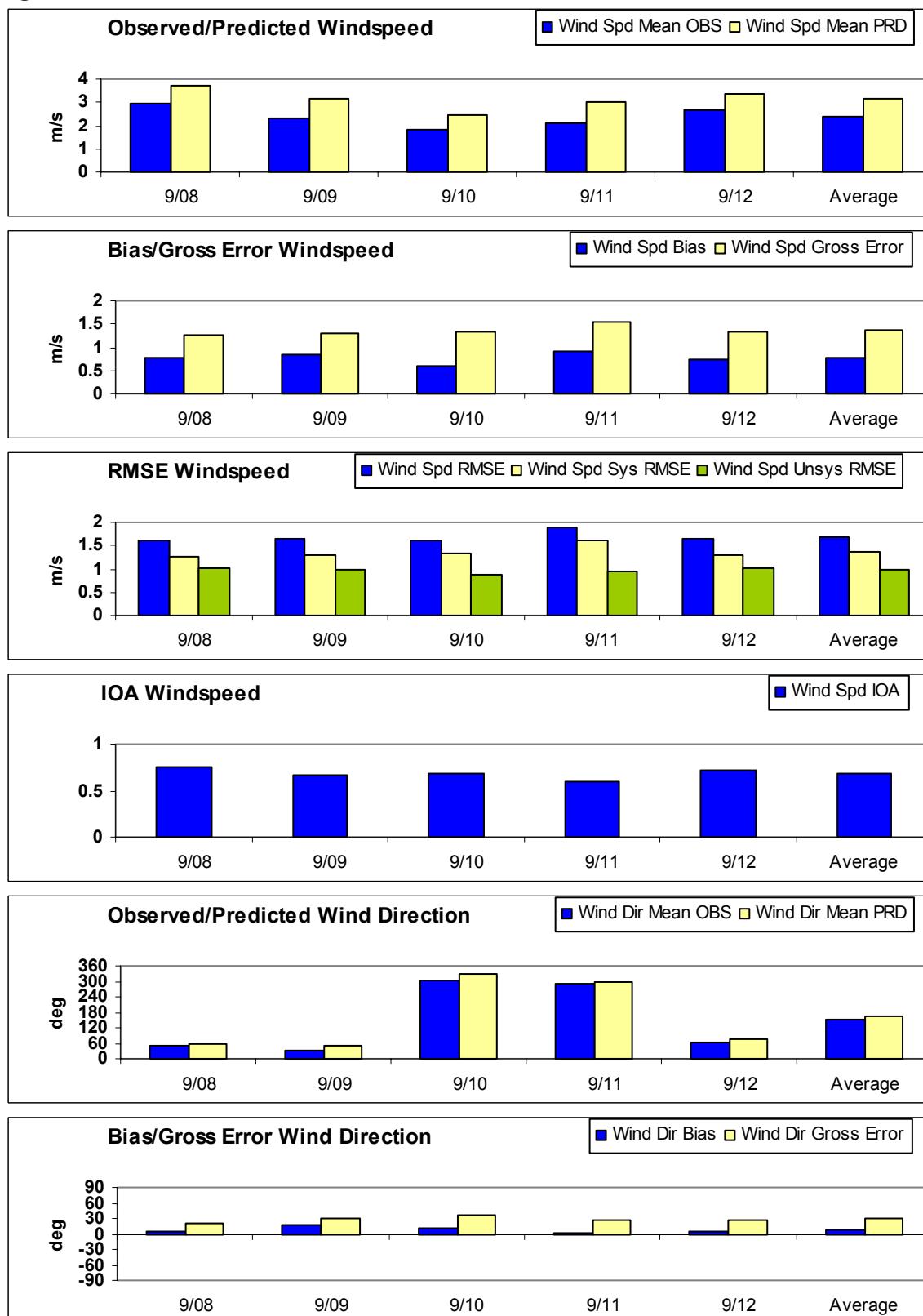


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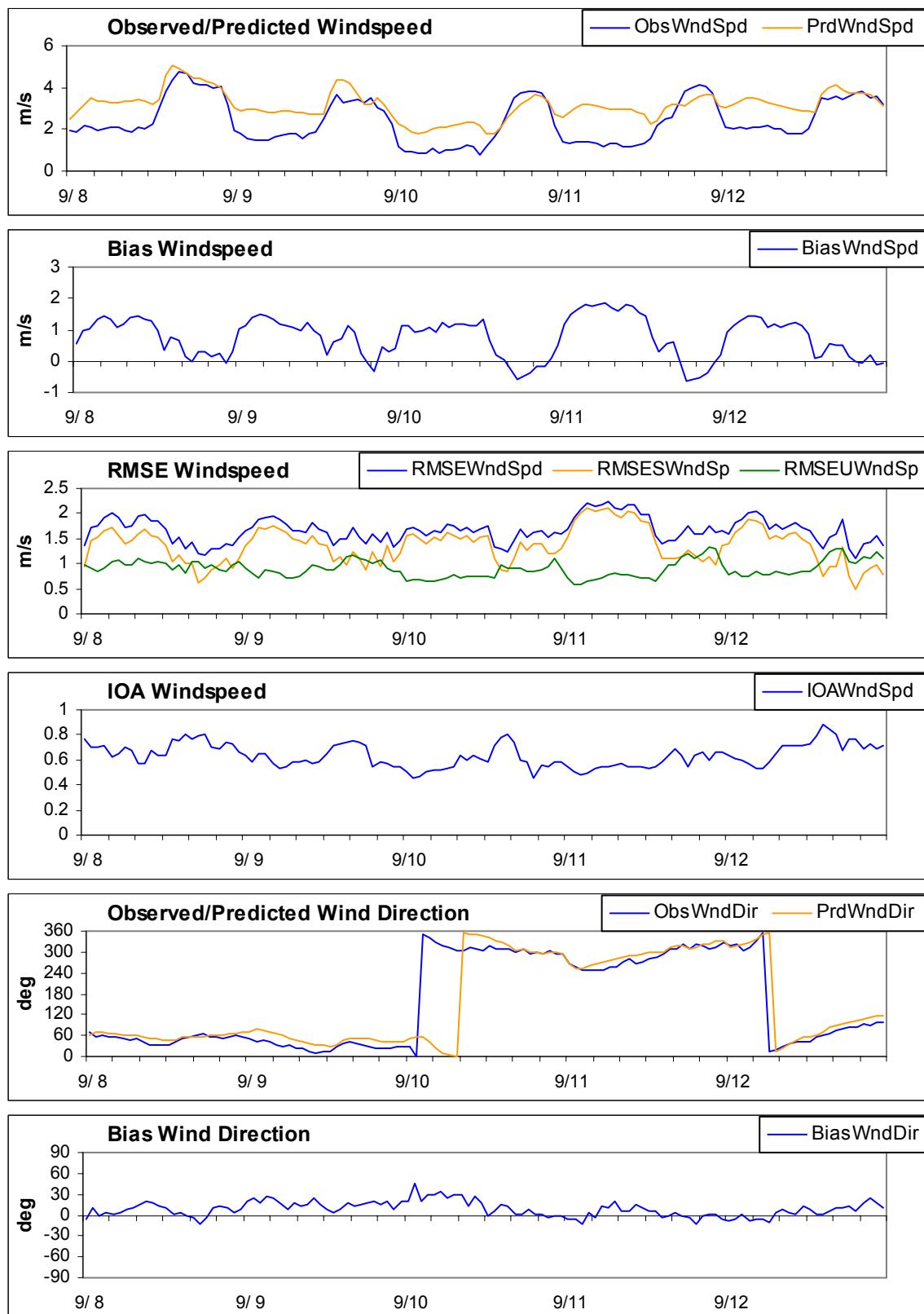


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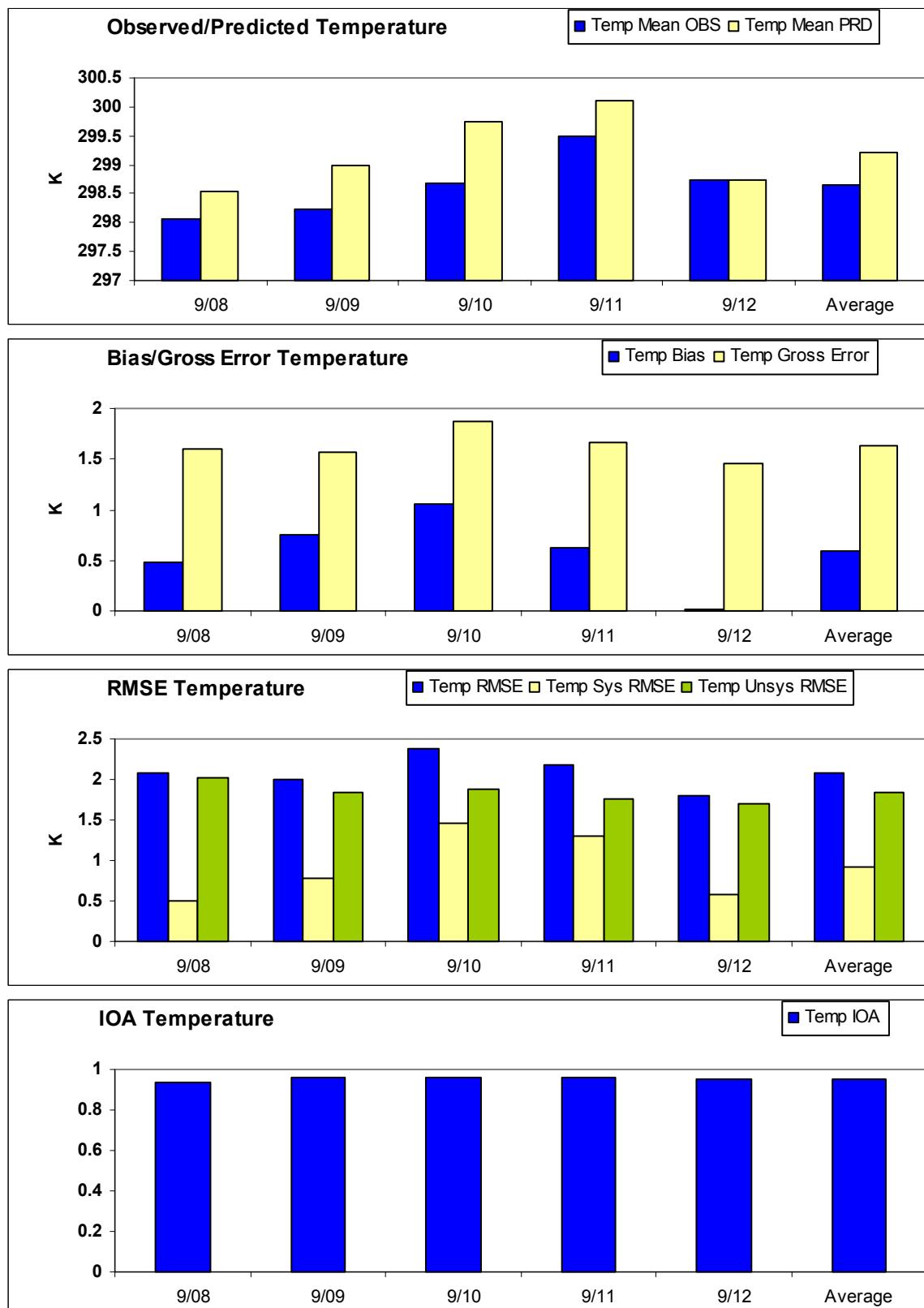


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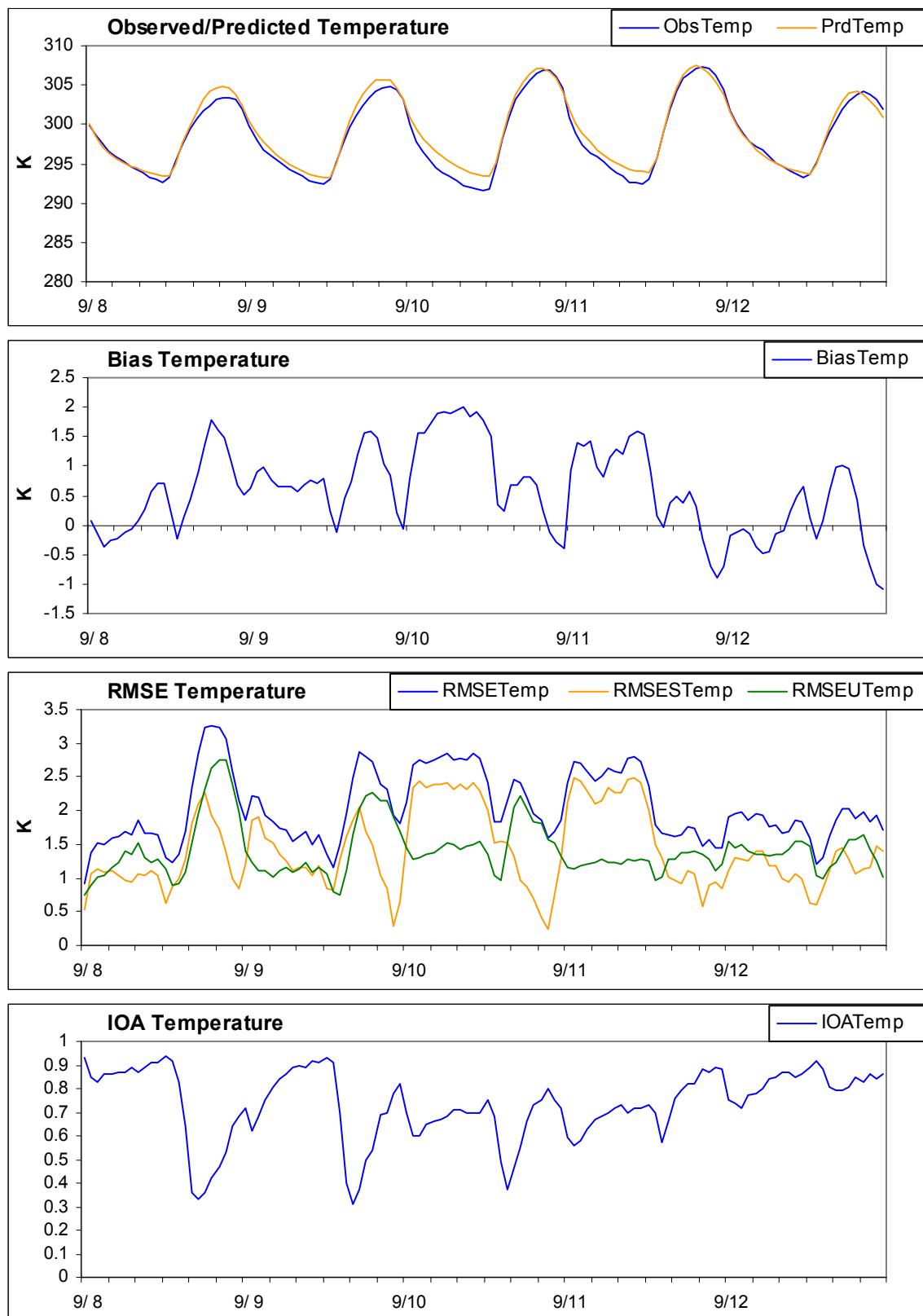


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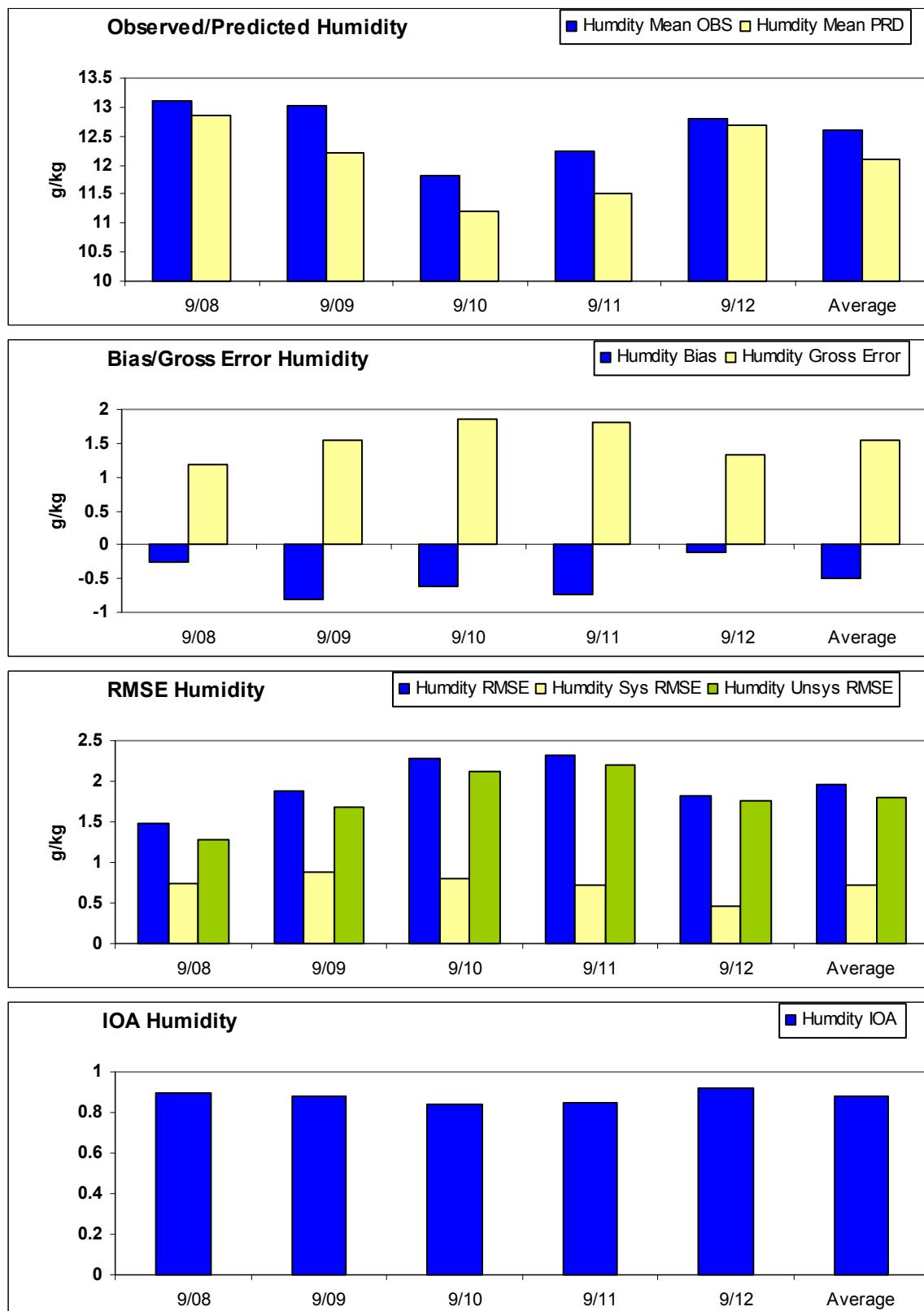


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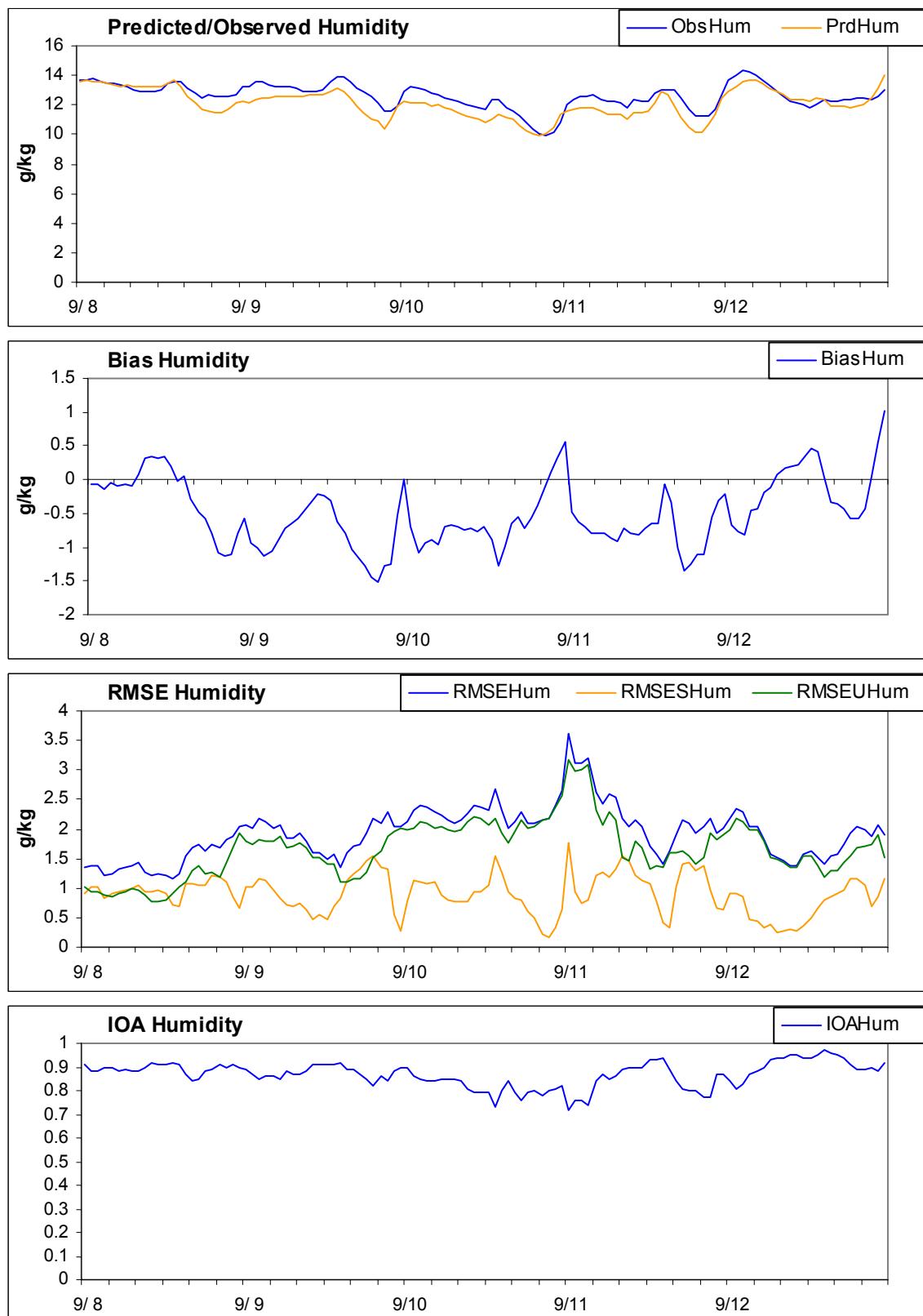


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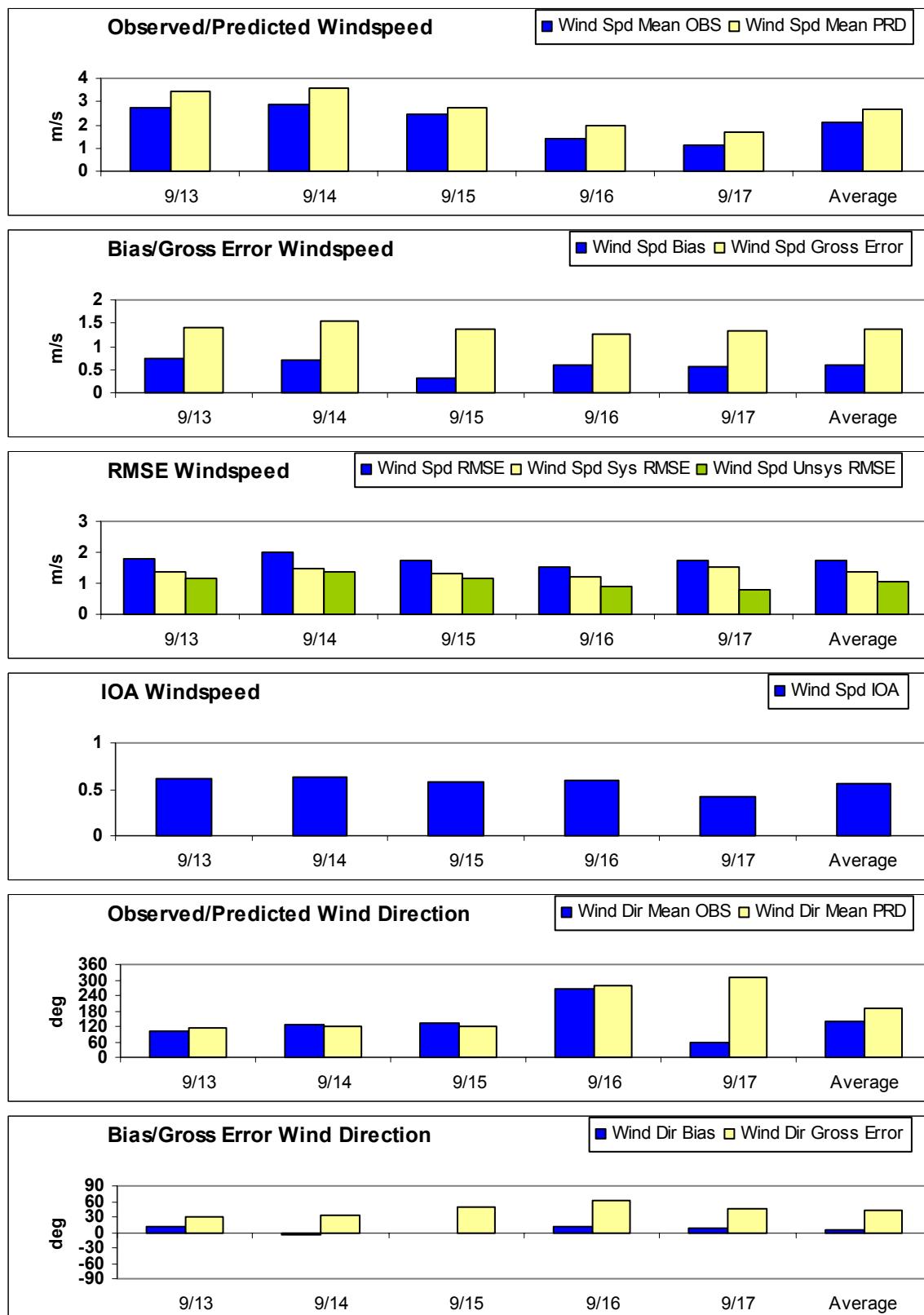


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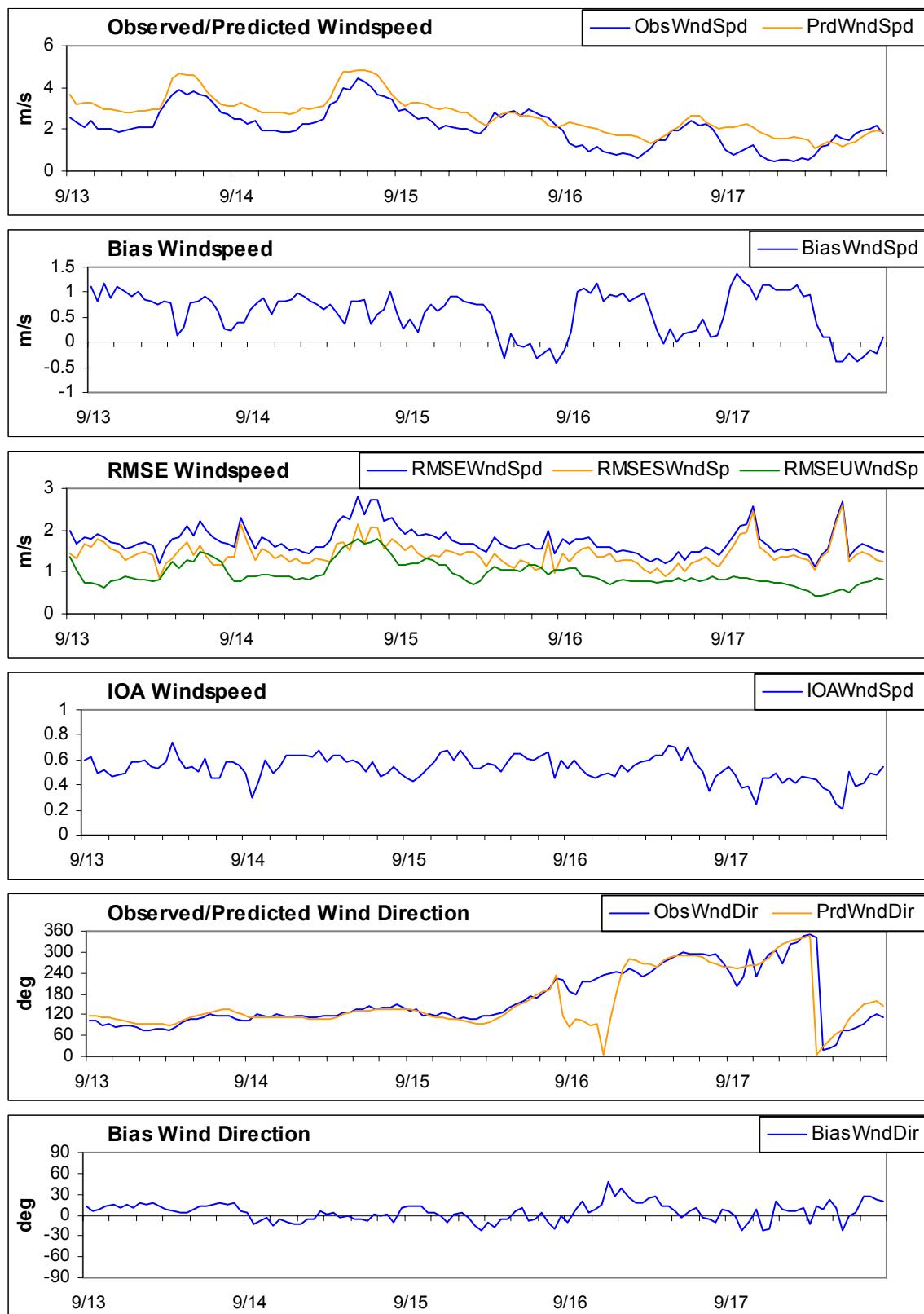


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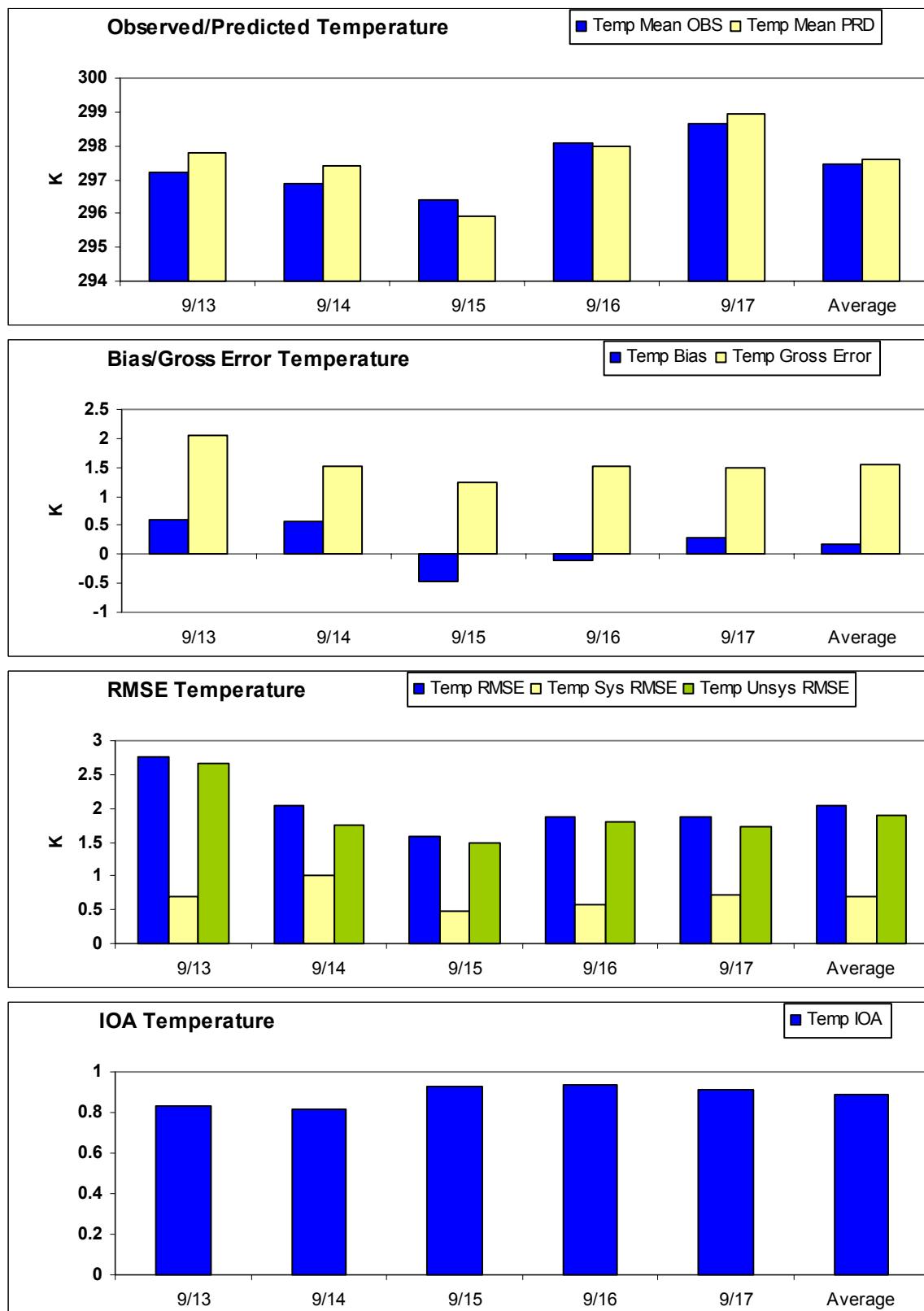


Figure 141

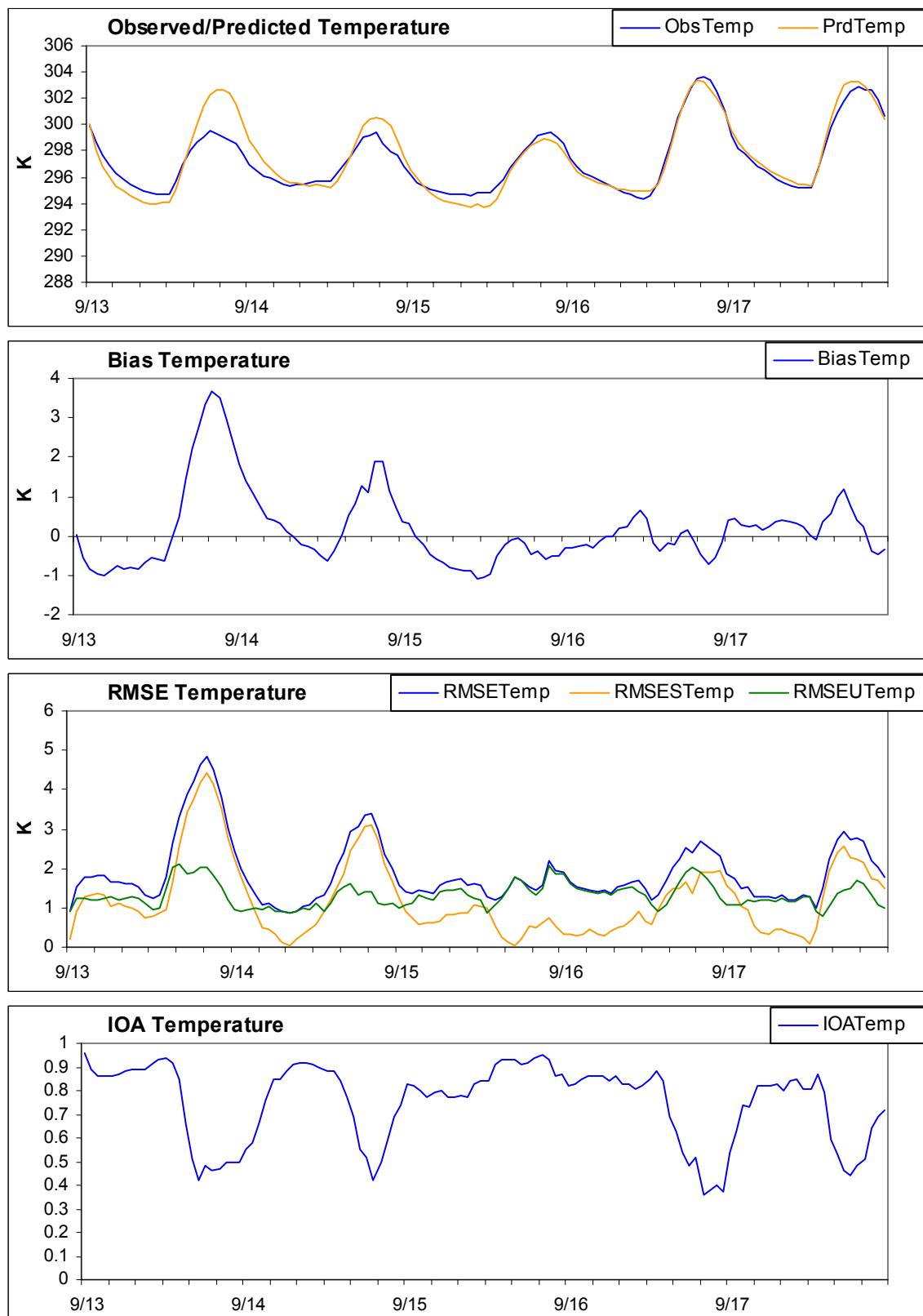


Figure 142

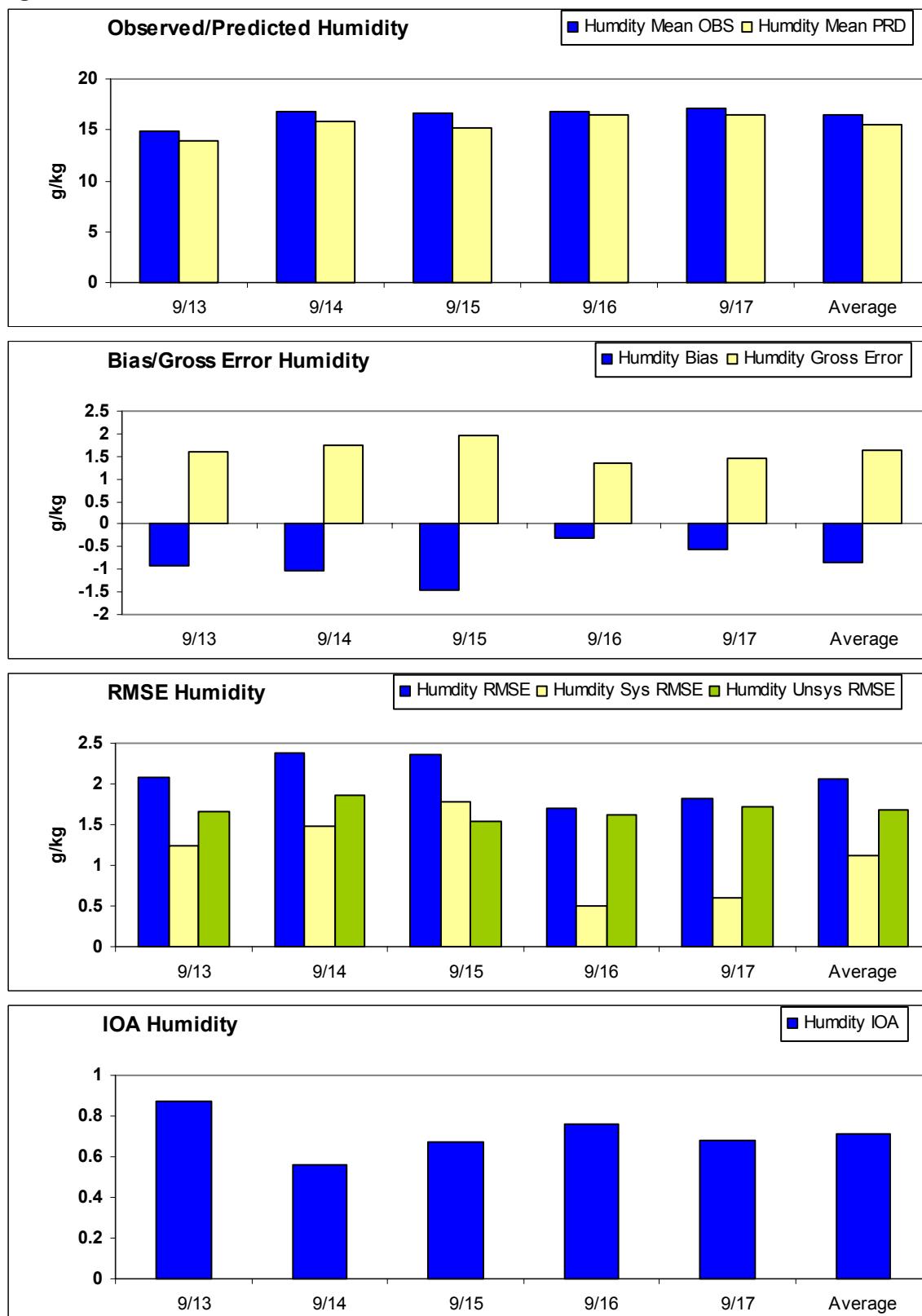


Figure 143

